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Lesebuch,

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[illegible] Stücken aus den besten Englischen Schriftstellern mit richtiger Accentuation jedes Wortes und darunter gesetzter Aussprache nach Walker u. A.

[illegible] Englische Sprachlehre

von

Dr. Johann Christian Fick,

a. Prof. der Geschichte und Geographie und Lector der Englischen Sprache an der Universität zu Erlangen.

Neunte ganz umgearbeitete, vermehrte und verbesserte Auflage

von

Dr. Heinrich Fick.

Erlangen, 1846

bei J. J. Palm und Ernst Enke.

82

Theoretisch = practische Anweisung zur leichtern Erlernung der Englischen Sprache

von

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Zweiter Theil,

enthaltend das Lesebuch.

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Seinem Bruder

dem Kurfürstl. Hessischen Geheimen Ober-Baurath

Dr. Friedrich Fick,

dem ersten Anreger der großartigen Idee der Verbindung der Donau mit dem Rhein in neuerer Zeit (im Jahre 1805),

eine

Idee,

die Se. höchstsel. Majestät König Maximilian Joseph von Bayern mit Auszeichnung zu beehren geruhte,

dem treuen Gatten, Vater, Bruder, Freunde

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Vorrede

zur achten Auflage.

Seit dem 30. März 1800, wo mein sel. Vater dieses Buch zuerst erscheinen ließ, hat es in dieser Form seine Brauchbarkeit (neben der sieben Jahre zuvor von demselben herausgegebenen Sprachlehre) in einer verhältnißmäßigen Reihe von starken Auflagen bewährt, indem es nicht nur von solchen, die von der ebengenannten Sprachlehre Gebrauch machten, sondern auch von vielen Andern als nützliches Hülfsbuch angewendet wurde. Seit diesem

ersten Erscheinen des Buches hat die Englische Literatur aber einen so großen Zuwachs von Treff-lichem erhalten, und der Styl so mancher neueren Schriftsteller sich von den älteren Mustern so abweichend gestaltet, daß schon mein Vater daran dachte, demselben eine andere Gestalt zu geben, was jedoch bis auf unbedeutende Verbesserungen immer unterblieb, weil das Werk in seiner alten Form von so vielen Lehrern, Schulen und gelehr-ten Anstalten eingeführt ist. Nur nach einigem Zögern entschloß ich mich mit dem Herrn Verleger zu dieser wesentlichen Umgestaltung in der Erwar-tung, daß die größere Brauchbarkeit demselben die alte Gunst des Publicums erhalten werde. Um dem Buche den Character einer „Chrestomathie“ zu vindiciren, habe ich viel, besonders aus der letzteren Periode, aufgenommen, wozu ich durch Auslassung von minder Gediegenem, Veraltetem (mehr als ein Drittheil des alten Textes betragend) und durch Weglassung des so entbehrlichen Wörterverzeichnisses

Raum gewann, und hoffe so den billigen Anforderungen an ein solches Werk mehr entsprochen und etwas dem Studium der Englischen Sprache Förderliches geleistet zu haben. Mit dem ersten Drittheil sind weniger Veränderungen vorgenommen worden, um das Buch für Anfänger mit den älteren Auflagen in einiger Uebereinstimmung zu lassen. Durch die in der Phraseologie nach Walker u. A. beigefügte Bezeichnung der Aussprache glaube ich insbesondere Solchen, die der Hülfe eines Lehrers entbehren müssen, einen wesentlichen Dienst geleistet zu haben, und ich zweifle nicht, daß der wegen der Entfernung des Verfassers vom Druckorte aufgestellte geschickte Herr Corrector das Werk möglichst fehlerfrei und sonach brauchbar ans Publicum fördern werde.

Ich bin so kühn gewesen, einige Kleinigkeiten von mir, die jedoch schon in England Anerkennung gefunden haben, beizufügen.

Da dieses Buch mit der practischen englischen Sprachlehre in Verbindung ist und davon gleichsam den zweiten Theil ausmacht, so sind beiden doppelte Titel beigefügt, damit sowohl die Käufer von beiden Büchern, als auch diejenigen, welche das eine davon allein besitzen wollen, passende Titel erhalten.

Wien, im Februar 1837.

Dr. H. Fick.

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Die beigegebene Tabelle über die Ausſprache iſt zwiſchen dieſe Seite und Seite 1 des Textes einzuhängen.

Das Th in lateinischer liegender Schrift, *th*, *TH*,

Das Th in lateinischer stehender Schrift, TH, zeigt d

Wenn G in lateinischer Schrift angeführt ist, so hat
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Anmerkung. Walker gibt in dem K=laut kind, ferner in dem (
dere Orthoëpisten und Lexicographen, z. B. Carte

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Just'[1] pràise[2] iś[3] ònly[4] a[5] debt'[6], but'[7] flat'tery[8] iś a preśent[9].

1) jŭst, gerecht 2) pràze, Lob 3) ĭz, ist 4) òné-lè, blos 5) à, einer, e, es 6) dĕt, Schuld 7) bŭt, aber 8) flăt'-tŭr-è, Schmeichelei 9) prĕz'-zĕnt, Geschenk.

Nò[1] mań[2] waś[3] eẃer[4] greàt[5] by[6] imitàtion[7].

1) nò, kein 2) măn, Mensch — plur. men 3) wŏz, war 4) ĕv'-ŭr, jemals 5) gràte, groß 6) bì, durch 7) ĭm-mè-tà-shŭn, Nachahmung.

Mar̀riage[1] haś[2] mańy[3] pàins[4], but' cel'ibacy[5] haś nò pleaśures[6].

1) măr'-rĭdje, Ehe 2) hăz, hat 3) mĕn'-nè, viele (vom Sing. much.) 4) pánez', Schmerzen 5) sĕl'-è-bă-sè, eheloser Stand 6) plĕzh'-ŭrez, Vergnügen, Freuden.

Avarice[1] iś al'ways[2] poòr[3], but' poòr bý her[4] òwn[5] faùlt[6].

1) ăv'-ă-rĭs, Geiz 2) ăl'-wàze, immer 3) pòŏr, arm 4) hŭr, ihr (sein) 5) òne, eigen 6) fălt, Fehler.

The[1] greàt art[2] of'[3] life[4] iś to[5] plày[6] for[7] much[8], and[9] stàke[10] lit'tle[11].

1) THè, der, die, das 2) ărt, Kunst 3) ŏv, von (Zeichen des Genit.) 4) lĭfe, das Leben 5) tòŏ, zu 6) plà, spielen 7) fŏr, für, um 8) mŭtsh, viel 9) ănd, und 10) stàke, auf das Spiel setzen 11) lĭt'-tl, wenig — comp. less, superl. least.

What'[1] iś fit'[2] for every[3] thing[4], cań[5] fit'[6] nothing[7] well'[8].

1) hwŏt, was 2) fĭt, schicklich 3) ĕv'-ŭr-è, jeder, e, es 4) thĭng, Ding 5) kăn, kann 6) fĭt, passen 7) nŭth'-ĭng, nichts 8) wĕll, wohl.

Àll[1] wońder[2] iś the effect'[3] of' novelty[4] upoń[5] ignorance[6].

1) ăll, alles, jedes 2) wŭn-dŭr, Wunder 3) ĕf-fĕkt', Wirkung 4) nŏv'-vĕl-tè, Neuheit 5) ŭp-pŏn', auf 6) ĭg'-nò-rănse, Unwissenheit.

Rùles[1] mày[2] obviate[3] faùlts[4], but' can never[5] confer[6] beaùties[7].

1) rôôlez, Regeln 2) mâ, mögen 3) ôb'-vê-âte, vermeiden 4) fâltz, Fehler 5) nĕv'-ŭr, niemals 6) kŏn-fĕr', verleihen 7) bŭ'-têz, Schönheiten.

Tìme[1], lìke[2] money[3], mày bè[4] lost'[5] bý unsèasonable[6] avarice.

1) tìme, Zeit 2) like, gleich, wie 3) mŭn'-nê, Geld 4) bè, seyn, werden 5) lŏst, verloren 6) ŭn-sê'-zn-â-bl, unzeitig.

Jeal'ousy[1] is a passion[2] compounded[3] of love[4] and suspicion[5].

1) jĕl'-lŭs-ê, Eifersucht 2) păsh'-ŭn, Leidenschaft 3) kŏm-pôûnd'-ĕd zusammengesetzt 4) lŭv, Liebe 5) sŭs-pĭsh'-ŭn, Verdacht.

Beaùty without'[1] kìndnefs[2] dies[3] unenjoyed[4], and undelìghting[5].

1) wî-THôût', ohne 2) kylnd'-nĕs, Güte 3) dlze, stirbt 4) ŭn-ĕn-jôê'-d, ungenossen 5) ŭn-dè-lìté-ĭng, unvergnügend.

A man[1] once[2] distinguished[3], soòn[4] gàins[5] admìrers[6].

1) măn, Mann 2) wŭnse, einmal 3) dĭs-tĭng'-gwĭsht, ausgezeichnet 4) sôôn, bald 5) gânez', gewinnt 6) ăd-mî'-rŭrz, Bewunderer.

Resolùtion[1] and succefs[2] reciprocally[3] prodùce[4] èach[5] other[6].

1) rĕs-ô-lŭ'-shŭn, Entschlossenheit 2) sŭk-sĕs', Glück 3) rè-sĭp'-prô-kâl-ê, wechselsweise 4) prô-dŭse', bringen hervor 5) ètsh, jeder, e, es 6) ŭTH'-ŭr, anderer; each other, einander.

Fàvours[1] of' every kìnd[2] are[3] doubled[4], when[5] thèy[6] are speèdily[7] conferred.

1) fâ'-vŭrz, Gefälligkeiten 2) kylnd, Art 3) âr, sind (werden) 4) dŭb'-bld, verdoppelt 5) hwĕn, wenn 6) THâ, sie 7) spêêd'-ê-lê, hurtig.

Pèace[1] is èasily[2] màde[3], when it is necessary[4] to bòth[5] parties[6].

1) pêse, Friede 2) ê'-zê-lê, leicht 3) mâde, gemacht (make) 4) nĕs-sĕs-sĕr-rê, nothwendig 5) bôTH, beide 6) păr'-têz, Partheien.

What'[1] cannot[2] bè repàired[3], is not'[4] to be regret'ted[5].

1) hwŏt, was 2) kăń-nŏt, kann nicht 3) rè-pâred', verbessert 4) nŏt, nicht 5) rè-grĕt'-tĕd, bedauert.

It is not hard[1] to love[2] thòse[3] from[4] whom[5] nothing can bè fèared[6].

1) hård, hart 2) lŭv, lieben 3) THòze', diejenigen 4) frŏm, von 5) hŏŏm, welchen 6) fère-d, gefürchtet.

Love bèing[1] al'ways[2] subject[3] tò the operàtions[4] of time, suf'fers[5] chànge[6] and diminùtion[7].

1) bè'-ĭng, seyend 2) ål'-wáze, immer 3) sŭb'-jĕkt, unterworfen 4) ŏp-pĕr-rá'-shŭnz, Wirkungen 5) sŭf'-fŭrz, leidet 6) tshånje', Veränderung 7) dĭm-mè-nù'-shŭn, Verminderung.

Language[1] is ònly[2] the instrument[3] of science[4], and words[5] are but the signs[6] of idèas[7].

1) lång'-gwĭdje, Sprache 2) òné-lè, allein, blos 3) ĭn-strù-mĕnt, Werkzeug 4) sì'-ĕnse, Wissenschaft 5) wŭrdz, Worte 6) sìnz', Zeichen 7) ì-dè'-åz, Ideen.

The ùsual[1] fortune[2] of complàint[3], is to excìte[4] contempt[5] mòre[6] than[7] pit'y[8].

1) yù'-zhù-ål, gewöhnlich 2) fŏr'-tshùne, Glück, Schicksal 3) kŏm-plånt', Klage 4) ĕk-sìte', erregen 5) kŏn-tĕmt', Verachtung 6) mòre, mehr (much) 7) THån, als 8) pĭt'-tè, Mitleiden.

All chànge is of' itself'[1] an èvil[2], which[3] òught[4] not' to bè hazarded[5] but for evident[6] advantage[7].

1) ĭt-sĕlf', es selbst 2) è'-vl, Uebel 3) hwĭtsh, welches 4) åwt, sollte 5) håz'-ŭrd-ĕd, gewagt 6) ĕv'-è-dĕnt, offenbar 7) åd-vån'-tådje, Vortheil.

The civil'ities[1] of the greàt are never thròwn[2] awày[3].

1) sè-vĭl'-è-tèz, Höflichkeiten 2) thròne', geworfen (throw) 3) å-wá', hinweg.

Curiosity[1], like àll other desìres[2], prodùces pàin as[3] well as pleasure.

1) kù-rè-ŏs'-è-tè, Neugierde 2) dè-zìrez', Begierden 3) ås, als, — as well as, sowohl als.

Hè[1] that' mèrely[2] màkes[3] a b o o k'[4] f r o m b o o k s, mày bè ùseful[5], but can scarcely[6] be greàt.

1) hè, er (der) 2) mèré-lè, blos 3) mákez', macht 4) bŏŏk, Buch 5) yúse'-fŭl, nützlich 6) skársc'-lè, selten.

Thòse whò ràise[1] envy[2] will[3] èasily incur[4] censure[5].

1) ráze', erregen 2) ĕn-vè, Neid 3) will, werden 4) ìn-kŭr', sich zuziehen 5) sĕn-shùre, Tadel.

Chèats[1] can sel'dom[2] stand[3] long[4] against[5] laughter[6].

1) tshètez, Schalkheiten 2) sĕl'-dŭm, selten 3) stånd, stehen 4) lŏng, lang 5) å-gĕnst', gegen 6) låf'-tŭr, Gelächter.

Hè that'[1] is pléased[2] with[3] himself'[4], èasily imagine s[5] he shall'[6] plèase others.

1) THåt, der, welcher 2) plèzed', zufrieden 3) wìTH, mit 4) hìm-sĕlf', sich selbst 5) è-måd'-jìnz, bildet sich ein 6) shål, solle, werde.

It' is the nàture[1] of' man to imagine nò èvil so greàt, as[2] that' which is near[3] him.

1) nå'-tshùre, Natur 2) åz, als 3) nère, nahe.

To ràise esteèm[1], we[2] must'[3] benefit[4] others, to procùre[5] love, wè must plèase them.

1) è-stèèm', Achtung 2) wèè, wir 3) mŭst', müssen 4) bĕn'-è-fìt, Gutes thun 5) prò-kùre', verschaffen.

Wè are inclined[1] to believe[2] thòse whom we dò[3] not' knòw[4], becaùse[5] thèy never have[6] deceived[7] us.

1) ìn-klìned', geneigt 2) bè-lèèv', glauben 3) dŏŏ, thun 4) nò, kennen 5) bè-kåwz', weil 6) håv, haben 7) dè-sèved', betrogen.

The crìme[1] which has been[2] once commit'ted[3], is committed again[4] with less reluctance[5].

1) krìme', Verbrechen 2) bìn, gewesen, worden 3) kŏm-mìt'-ĕd, begangen 4) å-gĕn, wiederum 5) rè-lŭk'-tånse, Widerwillen.

If[1] it bè unhappy[2] to have one[3] pàtron[4], what is his misery[5] whò has many?

1) ìf, wenn 2) ŭn-håp'-pè, unglücklich 3) wŭn, ein 4) på'-trŭn, Gönner 5) mìz'-zŭr-è, Elend.

Nò èvil is insupportable[1], but that which is accompanied[2] with consciousness[3] of wrong[4].

1) în-sŭp-pŏr'-tá-bl, unerträglich 2) ăk-kŭm'-på-nîd, begleitet 3) kŏn'-shŭs-nĕs, Bewußtsein 4) rŏng, Unrecht.

Tìme, with àll its celerity[1], mòves[2] slòwly[3] tò him, whòse whòle employment[4] is to watch[5] its flìght[6].

1) sĕ-lĕr'-rĕ-tĕ, Geschwindigkeit 2) mŏŏvz, bewegt sich 3) slŏ'-lĕ, langsam 4) ĕm-plŏĕ'-mĕnt, Beschäftigung 5) wŏtsh, bewachen 6) flìte, Flug.

Hòpe[1] is the chief[2] blessing[3] of man, and that hope ònly is rational[4], of which wè are certain[5] that it cannot decèive us.

1) hŏpe, Hoffnung 2) tshĕĕf, vornehmste 3) blĕs'-sĭng, Segnung 4) răsh'-ŭn-ăl, vernünftig 5) sĕr'-tĭn, gewiß.

It is by studying[1] at[2] hòme[3], that we must obtàin[4] the ability[5] of travelling[6] with intelligence[7] and impròvement[8].

1) stŭd'-ĕ-ĭng, Studiren 2) ăt, zu 3) hŏme, Hause 4) ŏb-tàne', erhalten 5) á-bĭl'-ĕ-tĕ, Geschicklichkeit 6) trăv'-ĭl-ĭng, das Reisen 7) ĭn-tĕl'-lĕ-jĕnse, Einsicht 8) ĭm-prŏŏv'-mĕnt, Verbesserung, Nutzen.

Trùth[1] is scarcely to be heard[2], but bỳ thòse from whom it can serve[3] nò interest[4] tò concèal[5] it.

1) trŏŏth, Wahrheit 2) hĕrd, gehört 3) sĕrv, dienen 4) ĭn'-tĕr-ĕst, Vortheil 5) kŏn-sèlé, verheimlichen.

Contempt is a kìnd of gangrene[1], which if[2] it sèizes[3] one part of a character[4], corrupts[5] all the rest[6] bỳ degreès[7].

1) găng'-grĕne, Krebs 2) ĭf, wenn 3) sĕ'-sĕz, ergreift 4) kăr'-ăk-tŭr, Charakter 5) kŏr-rŭptz' verdirbt 6) rĕst, Uebrige 7) dĕ-grĕĕz', Grade; by degrees, nach und nach.

The twò[1] mòst[2] engàging[3] powers[4] of an aùthor[5], are to màke new[6] things familiar[7], and familiar things new.

1) tŏŏ, zwei 2) mŏst, meist 3) ĕn-gáje'-ĭng, einnehmend 4) pŏŭ'-ŭrz, Kräfte 5) ăth'-ŭr, Verfasser 6) nŭ, neu 7) fă-mĭl'-yăr, vertraut.

Death[1], says[2] Seneca[3], fàlls[4] heavy[5] upon him, whò is toò[6] much knòwn[7] to others, and too little to himself.

1) dĕth, Tod 2) sĕz, sagt 3) sĕn'-nĕ-kå, Seneka 4) făllz

fällt 5) hĕv'-vē, schwer 6) tōō, zu (adverb.) 7) nōne (know) bekannt.

Things mày be seèn [1] dif'ferently [2], and differently shèwn [3]; but actions are visible [4], thòugh [5] mòtives [6] are sècret [7].

1) sēēn, gesehen (see) 2) dĭf'-fŭr-ĕnt-lē, verschieden 3) shōne, gezeigt (shew) 4) vĭz'-ē-'bl, sichtbar 5) THō, obgleich 6) mō'-tĭvz, Beweggründe 7) sē'-krĭt, verborgen.

Whilst [1] án àuthor is yet' [2] living [3], wè estimate [4] his powers [5] bỳ the worst [6] performance [7]. When he is dead' [8], we ràte [9] them by his best'.

1) hwĭlst', so lange 2) yĕt, noch 3) lĭv'-vĭng, lebend 4) ĕs'-tē-māte, schätzen 5) pŏŭ'-ŭrz, Macht, Vermögen, in geistiger Hinsicht 6) wŭrst, schlechteste (bad) 7) pĕr-fŏr'-månse, Leistung, Werk 8) dĕd, todt 9) râte, schätzen.

Next [1] to the crìme of wrìting [2] contrary [3] tó what a man thinks [4], is that of wrìting without' thinking.

1) nĕkst, zunächst 2) rī'-tĭng, Schreiben 3) kŏn'-trâ-rē, zuwider 4) thĭngkz', denkt.

Tò neglect' [1] at any [2] tìme preparàtion [3] for death, is to sleèp [4] on [5] oúr [6] pòst [7] at a siège [8]; but to omit' [9] it in òld [10] àge [11] is to sleèp at an attack' [12].

1) nĕg-lĕkt', vernachlässigen 2) ĕn'-nē, irgend ein 3) prĕp-ĕr-á'-shŭn, Vorbereitung 4) slēēp, schlafen 5) ŏn, auf 6) ŏŭr, unser 7) pōst, Posten 8) sēdjé, Belagerung 9) ō-mĭt', unterlassen 10) ōld, alt 11) âge, Alter 12) ăt-tăk', Angriff.

Nò rank [1] in lìfe preclùdes [2] the ef'ficacy [3] of a well'-tìmed compliment [4]. When Queèn [5] Eliz'abeth asked [6] an Ambassador [7], how he lìked [8] her làdies [9], he replìed [10]: It was hard to judge [11] of stars [12] in the presence [13] of the sun [14].

1) rångk, Rang 2) prē-klūdez', schließt aus 3) ĕf'-fē-kå-sē, Wirkung 4) kŏm'-plē-mĕnt, Kompliment 5) kwēēn, Königin 6) ås'-kēd, fragte 7) åm-bås'-så-dŭr, Gesandte 8) līk'-ed, ihm gefielen 9) lá'-dīz, Frauenzimmer 10) rē-plīd', erwiederte 11) jŭdje', urtheilen 12) stårz, Sterne 13) prĕz'-zĕnse, Gegenwart 14) sŭn, Sonne.

The Warning[1] too late[2].

A Traveller[3], coming[4] into[5] the kitchen[6] of an inn[7] in a very[8] cold[9] night[10], stood[11] so[12] close[13] to the fire[14], that he burnt[15] his boots[16]. An arch[17], arch-rogue[18], who sat[19] in the chimney[20]-corner[21], cried[22] out to him: „Sir[23], you'll[24] burn your spurs[25] presently"[26]. — „My[27] boots, you mean[28], I[29] suppose[30], said[31] the gentleman[32]. „No, Sir," replied the other, „they are burnt already[33]."

1) wår'-nîng, Warnung 2) låte, spät 3) tråv'-îl-ůr, Reisender 4) kům'-mîng, kommend 5) în'-tő, in, hinein 6) kîtsh'-în, Küche 7) în, Gasthof 8) věr'-è, sehr 9) kòld, kalt 10) nîte, Nacht 11) stůd, stand (stand) 12) sò, so 13) klòse, dicht, nahe 14) fire, Feuer 15) bůrnt, verbrannte (burn) 16) bőőtz, Stiefel 17) årtsh, verschmitzter 18) ròg, Schelm 19) såt, saß (sit) 20) tshîm'-nè, Kamin 21) kőr'-nůr, Ecke 22) krîde', schrie 23) sůr, Herr 24) yőőll (you will), Ihr werdet 25) spůrz, Sporen 26) prěz'-zěnt-lè, sogleich 27) mî, meine 28) mène', meinet 29) î, ich 30) sůp-pòse', vermuthe 31) sěd, sagte 32) jěn'-tl-mån Herr 33) ål-rěd'-dè, bereits, schon.

The strange[1] Happineſs[2].

A friar[3] preaching[4] a very dull[5] sermon[6] on happineſs, a lady, who saw[7] him next day[8], told[9] him he had forgot[10] one sort[11] of happineſs: Happy[12] are they, who did not hear your sermon.

1) strånje', sonderbar 2) håp'-pè-něs, Glück 3) frî'-ůr, Mönch 4) prètsh'-îng, predigend 5) důll, dumm 6) sěr'-můn, Predigt 7) såw, sah 8) då, Tag 9) tòld, erzählte (tell) 10) főr-gőt', vergessen (forget) 11) sőrt, Art 12) håp'-pè, glücklich.

The Answer[1].

A child[2] of six[3] years[4] of age, being introduced[5] into company[6] for his extraordinary[7] abilities, was asked by an eminent[8] dignified[9] clergyman[10], where[11] God[12] was? with the proffered[13] reward[14] of an orange[15]. „Tell me," replied the boy[16], „where he is not? and I will give you two!"

1) ån′-sůr, Antwort 2) tshlld, Kind 3) slks, sechs 4) yèrez′, Jahre 5) ln-trò-důsed′, eingeführt 6) kům′-på-nè, Gesellschaft 7) èks-trŏr′-dè-når-è, außerordentlich 8) èni-è-nènt, erhaben (mit der Würde Eminenz) 9) dlg′-nè-flde, mit einer Würde begabt 10) klěr′-jè-mån, Geistlicher 11) whåre, wo 12) gŏd, Gott 13) prŏf′-fůr-rěd, angeboten 14) rè-wård′, Belohnung 15) ŏr′-rlnje, die Orange 16) bŏè, Knabe.

The Tongue[1].

Milton was asked by a friend [2], whether [3] he would [4] instruct [5] his daugthers [6] in the different languages? to which he replied: „No, Sir, one tongue is sufficient [7] for a woman“ [8]. —

1) tůng, Zunge, Sprache 2) frěnd, Freund 3) wěth′-ůr, ob 4) wůd, wollte, (will) 5) ln-strůkt′, unterweisen 6) dåw′-tůrz, Töchter 7) sůf-flsh′-ěnt, hinreichend 8) wŏm′-můn, Frauenzimm r.

The Bishop[1].

When the celebrated [2] actreſs [3], Mrs. [4] Cibber, was in Dublin, she [5] sung [6] in the Oratorio [7] of the Meſsiah [8]. A certain Bishop was so struck [9] with the extreme [10] sensibility [11] of her manner [12], that he could not refrain [13] from saying loud [14] enough [15] to be heard by numbers [16] round [17] him: „Woman! thy [18] sins [19] be forgiven [20] thee!“ [21].

1) blsh′-ůp, Bischoff 2) sěl′-lè-bråt-ěd, berühmt 3) åk′-trěſs, Schauspielerin 4) Mrs., mls′-slz, Frau, Madame 5) shè, sie 6) sůng, sang (sing) 7) ŏr-å-tò′-rè-ò, Oratorium 8) měs-sl′-å, Messias 9) strůk, gerührt (strike) 10) èks-trème′, äusserst 11) sěn-sè-bll′-è-tè, Empfindsamkeit, Ausdruck. 12) mån′-nůr, Art, Weise 13) rè-fråné, zurückhalten 14) lŏůd, laut 15) è-nůf′, genug 16) nům′-bůrz, viele Menschen 17) rŏůnd, um 18) THl, dein 19) slnz′, Sünden 20) fŏr-glv′-n, vergeben 21) THè, dich, dir.

A Bon Mot.

Dryden's translation [1] of Virgil being commended [2] by a right-reverend [3] Bishop in the presence of a very witty [4] earl [5] — „The original [6] is, indeed [7], excellent [8]“, said his

lordship⁹; „but every thing suffers by a translation — except¹⁰ a bishop."

1) trån - slå' - shůn, Uebersetzung 2) kŏm - mĕnd' - ĕd, gelobt 3) rite - rĕv' - ĕr - ĕnd, hochwürdig (Titel) 4) wĭt' - tĕ, witzig 5) ĕrl, englischer Graf 6) ŏ - rĭd' - jĕ - nål, Original 7) ĭn - dēēd', in der That 8) ĕk' - sĕl - lĕnt, vortrefflich 9) lŏrd' - shĭp, Herrlichkeit 10) ĕk - sĕpt', ausgenommen.

The Decision¹.

Lewis² XIV³ playing at backgammon⁴, had a doubtful⁵ throw. A dispute⁶ arose⁷, and the surrounding⁸ courtiers⁹ all remained¹⁰ silent¹¹. — The Count¹² de Grammont happened to come¹³ in at that instant¹⁴. „Decide¹⁵ the matter, said the King to him. — „Sire", said the Count, „your Majesty is in wrong." — „How!"¹⁶ replied the King¹⁷, „can you thus¹⁸ decide, whitout knowing the question¹⁹?" — „Because," said the Count, „had the matter²⁰ been doubtful, all these gentlemen present would have given it for your Majesty"²¹.

1) dĕ - sĭzh' - ůn, Entscheidung 2) lŭ' - ĕz, Ludwig 3) XIV THĕ fŏré - trēēnth, der vierzehnte 4) båk - gåm' - mŭn, Brettspiel mit zwei Würfeln 5) dŏůt' - fŭl, zweifelhaft 6) dĭs - pute', Streit 7) å - rŏse', entstand (arise) 8) sůr - rŏůnd' - ĭng, umgebend 9) kŏrte' - yůrz, Hofleute 10) rĕ - måne' - d, blieben 11) sĭ' - lĕnt, schweigend 12) kŏůnt, Graf 13) håp' - pnĕd tŏŏ kům, kam von ungefähr 14) ĭn' - stånt, Augenblick 15) dĕ - sīde', entscheidet 16) hŏů, wie 17) kĭng, König 18) THůs, so 19) kwĕs' - tshůn, Frage 20) måt' - tůr, Sache 21) måd' - jĕs - tĕ, Majestät.

A Bon Mot.

The celebrated Malherbe dined¹ one day with the archbishop of Rouen, who was famous² for being a tedious³ dull⁴ preacher⁵. Dinner⁶ was scarcely over⁷ before⁸ Malherbe fell⁹ asleep¹⁰, but was awaked¹¹ by the prelate¹², and invited¹³ to go¹⁴ and hear him preach. „I besecch¹⁵ your Grace"¹⁶, said Malherbe, „to excuse¹⁷ me; I can sleep exceedingly¹⁸ well where I am."

1) dīned', speiste zu Mittag 2) få' - můs, berüchtigt 3) tĕ' - dĕ - ůz, ekelhaft 4) důl, geistlos 5) prĕtsh' - ůr, Prediger

6) dïn'-nůr, Mittagessen 7) ò'-vůr, vorüber 8) bè-fòre', ehe, als 9) fěl, fiel, (to fall) 10) fěl-ǎ-slèèp', einschlief 11) ǎ-wåked', aufgeweckt 12) prěl'-låt, Prälat 13) in-vi'-těd, eingeladen 14) to gò, zu gehen 15) bè-sèètsh', bitte 16) gråse', Gnade 17) to ěks-kůse', zu entschuldigen 18) ěk-sèè'-dïng-lè, außerordentlich.

Ab'stinence[1].

Eras'mus, who was of a sick'ly[2] constitùtion[3], and had there'fore[4] obtàined a dispensàtion[5] for èating[6] of flesh'[7] in tìmes of ab'stinence, bèing repròached[8] bỳ the pòpe[9] for not obser'ving[10] Lent'[11] — „I assùre[12] your' hòlinefs"[13], said' he, „that mỳ heart'[14] is a Cath'olic[15] one, but I must confes's[16], I have a Lùtheran[17] stomach[18].

1) åb'-stè-něnse, Enthaltsamkeit 2) sïk'-lè, kränklich 3) kòn-stè-tů'-shůn, Leibesbeschaffenheit 4) THěr'-fòre, deswegen 5) dïs-pěn-så'-shůn, Lossagung 6) è'-tïng, essen 7) flěsh, Fleisch 8) rè-pròtsh'-t, hart getadelt 9) pòpe', Papst 10) òb-zěr'-vïng, beobachtend 11) lěnt, Fasten 12) åsh-shůre', versichere 13) hò'-lè-něs, Heiligkeit 14) hårt, Herz 15) kåth'-ò-lïk, katholisch 16) kòn-fěs', bekennen 17) lů'-THěr-ån, lutherisch 18) stům'-můk, Magen.

The Treas'ure[1].

Sir Sìmon[2] Stùart, of Her'tley, amùsing[3] himsel'f with some'[4] òld pàpers[5] belon'ging[6] to his fam'ily[7], foùnd[8] endor'sed[9] on the oùtside[10] of a cov'enant[11], that 15,000[12] pièces[13] of gòld[14] wer'e buried[15] in a cer'tain fièld[16], so man'y feèt[17] from' the ditch'[18] tòwards[19] the soùth[20]. Thèse wor'ds appèaring[21] a kìnd of memoran'dum[22] the Bar'onet[23] took' a ser'vant[24] with him, and gòing to the plàce[25] described[26] màde him dig'[27], and foùnd the treas'ure in a lar'ge[28] ìron[29] pot'[30], the moùth[31] of which was cov'ered[32] with par'chment[33], on which wére writ'ten[34] in leg'ible[35] char'acters, the fol'lowing[36] wor'ds: — „The Dev'il[37] shall have it soòner than Crom'well."

1) trězh'-ůre, Schatz 2) sì'-můn, Simon 3) å-můze'-ïng, unterhaltend 4) sům, einige 5) på'-půrz, Papiere 6) bè-lòng'-ïng, gehörend 7) fåm'-è-lè, Familie 8) fòůnd, fand (find) 9) ěn-dòrst', geschrieben 10) òůt'-sìde, Außenseite

11) kŭv-ê-nânt, Kontrakt 12) 15,000, fĭf'-têên thŏû'-zând 13) pêê'-sêz, Stücke 14) gôld, Gold 15) bĕr'-rêd, begraben 16) fêêld', Feld 17) fêêt, Füße, Schuhe (foot) 18) dĭtsh', Graben 19) tô'-ŭrdz, gegen 20) sŏûth, Süden 21) âp-pêre'-ĭng, scheinend 22) mĕm-mô-rân'-dŭm, Note 23) bâr'-ŭn-ĕt, Baronett 24) sĕr'-vânt, Bedienter 25) plâse, Platz 26) dê-skrîbed', beschrieben 27) dĭg, graben — made him dig, ließ ihn graben 28) lârdje, groß 29) ĭ'-ŭrn, eisern 30) pŏt, Topf 31) mŏûth, Maul, Mündung 32) kŭv'-vŭrd, bedeckt 33) pârtsh'-mĕnt, Pergament 34) rĭt'-tn, geschrieben (write) 35) lĕd'-jê-bl, leserlich 36) fŏl'-lô-ĭng, folgende 37) dĕv'-vl, Teufel.

The Physician[1].

The làte Earl of Chatham[2], whò bòre[3] no good-will[4] to a cer'tain physician, was ral'lying[5] him one dày abou't[6] the inef'ficacy[7] of his prescrip'tions[8]. To which the doc'tor[9] replìed: He defìed[10] an'y of his pàtients[11] to find fàult with him. — „I belìève you,“ replìed the wit'ty Earl, — „for they are àll dead'!“ —

1) fê-zĭsh'-ân, Arzt 2) tshâth'-âm 3) bôre, trug, hatte (bear) 4) gŭd-wĭll, guter Wille 5) râl'-lê-ĭng, aufziehend 6) â-bŏût', um, über 7) ĭn-ĕf'-fê-kâ-sê, Unwirksamkeit 8) prê-skrĭp'-shŭnz, Vorschriften 9) dŏk'-tŭr, Doktor 10) dê-fìdé, forderte heraus 11) pâ'-shĕntz, Patienten.

Strànge Hòpe.

One meèting[1] his god'son[2], as'ked him, whe're hè was gòing? „To schoòl[3], Sir,“ says the boy. „That's well done,“ says hè, „hère[4] is six'-pence[5] for theè, be a good boy; and I hòpe I shall' live to hèar thèe prèach my fùneral[6] sermon.“

1) mêêt'-ĭng, begegnend 2) gŏd'-sŭn, Pathe 3) skôôl, Schule 4) hêre, hier 5) sĭks'-pĕnse, sechs Pens 6) fŭ'-nĕr-âl, zum Begräbniß gehörig.

The strànge Boòk.

A good monk[1] bèing char'ged[2] with màking a cat'alogue[3] of a library[4], and meèting with a Hèbrew[5] boòk, put'[6]: „Item[7], a book which begin's[8] at the end.“

1) mŭngk, Mönch 2) tshårjé-d, beauftragt 3) kăt'-å-lŏg, Verzeichniß 4) lī'-brå-rê, Büchersammlung 5) hê'-brōō, hebräisch 6) pŭt, setzte (put) 7) ī'-tĕm, item, ferner 8) bê-gĭnz', anfängt

The hap'py Unhap'py.

Twò friends, whò had not seèn èach other for a long while[1], met' one dày bỳ accident[2]. How dò you dò, says one? „Sò, sò," replies the other, and yet' I was married[3] since[4] you and I were together"[5]. — That is good' news. — „Not very good, for it was my lot'[6] to choòse[7] a termagant"[8]. — It is a pit'y. — „I hardly think so — for shè brought[9] me twò thousand pounds[10]. — Well', there is comfort[11]! — „Not so much — for with her fortune I purchased[12] a quantity[13] of sheèp[14], and thèy are all dead' on the rot'"[15]. — That is indeèd distressing[16]! — Not so distressing as you mày imagine — for by the sàle[17] of their skins[18] I got[19] mòre than the sheèp cost'[20] me." In that càse[21] yoú are indemnified[22]. — „By no mèans[23] — for my hoúse[24] and all mỳ money have been destroyed[25] bỳ he fire." Alas[26], this was a dread'ful[27] misfortune — Not so dread'ful — for my termagant wife and my hoúse were burnt together."

1) hwīle, Weile 2) ăk'-sê-dĕnt, Zufall 3) măr'-rĭd, verheurathet 4) sĭnse, seit 5) tŏ-gĕTH'-ŭr, bei einander 6) lŏt, Loos, Schicksal 7) tshōōzé, wählen 8) tĕr'-må-gănt, zänkische Frau 9) brăwt, brachte (bring) 10) pŏŭnds, Pfunde 11) kŭm'-fŭrt, Trost 12) pŭr'-tshåst, kaufte 13) kwŏn'-tê-tê, Menge 14) shêêp, Schaf, Schafe 15) rŏt, Schaffeuche 16) dĭs-trĕs'-ĭng, unglücklich 17) sålé, Verkauf 18) skĭns, Häute 19) gŏt, erhielt (get) 20) kŏst, kosteten (cost) 21) kåse', Fall 22) ĭn-dĕm'-nê-fīde', schadlos gehalten 23) bī nŏ mênez', keineswegs 24) hŏŭse, Haus 25) dĭs-trŏêd, vernichtet 26) å-låss', leider, ach 27) drĕd'-fŭl, fürchterlich.

The Reformation[1].

Jud'ge Burnet, son[2] of the fámous Bishop of Sal'isbury, when young[3], is said' to have been of a wild[4] and dis'sipated[5] turn[6]. Bèing one dày foúnd bỳ his father[7] in a

very sèrious[8] hùmour[9]: „What is the mat'ter with you, Tom"[10]? said the bishop, „what are you rùminating[11] on? „A greàter work than your Lordship's History[12] of the Reformàtion," answered the son. „Ay[13]! what is that"? said the father. „The reformàtion of mysel'f my Lord," replied the son. —

1) rĕf-fŏr-má'-shŭn, Verbesserung 2) sŭn, Sohn 3) yŭng, jung 4) wild, wild 5) dĭs'-sè-pàtĕd, ausschweifend 6) tŭrn, kreisförmige Bewegung, Neigung 7) fåTH'-ŭr, Vater 8) sé'-rè-ŭs, ernsthaft 9) yú'-mŭr, Laune 10) tŏm, Thomas 11) rŏŏ'-mè-nàte-ĭng, wiederkäuend, nachdenkend, on what are etc., worüber denkst du nach 12) hĭs'-tŭr-è, Geschichte 13) åè, ei.

The Ministry[1].

A gentleman whò happened to sit'[2] in company with Foòte at the Smyrna cof'fee-hoúse, toòk up a newspaper[3], sàying: He wanted[4] to seè what the ministry were abońt[5]; Foòte, with a smile[6], said, „loòk[7] among[8] the robberies"[9]. —

1) mĭn'-nĭs-trè, das Ministerium, die Minister 2) tŏŏ sĭt, sitzen 3) nùze'-pà-pŭr, Zeitung 4) wŏnt'-ĕd, brauchte 5) to be about, vorhaben 5) smile', Lächeln 7) lŏŏk, sehet 8) å-mŭng', unter 9) rŏb'-bŭr-ĕz, Räubereien.

The Fox[1]-hunting[2] or Hàre[3]-hunting.

A Mr.[4] Hàre break'fasted[5] with the cel'ebrated Mr. Fox some time agò[6] whòse dèalings[7] with the jews[8] were pret'ty[9] extensive[10]. Loòking oút of the window[11], hè perceìved[12] a number of the money-hunting trìbe[13] aboút the doòr[14], upon which he càlled[15] oút: „Pray[16], gentlemen, are yè fox-hunting ór hàre-hùnting this morning"[17]? —

1) fŏks, Fuchs 2) hŭn'-tĭng, Jagd 3) hàre, Hase 4) Mr. vor einem eigenen Namen wird mĭs'-tŭr ausgesprochen und bedeutet: Herr 5) brĕk'-fåst-ĕd, frühstückte 6) å-gò', vorher, vor 7) dèlé-ĭngz, Geschäfte 8) jùze, Juden 9) prĭt'-tè, ziemlich 10) ĕks-tĕn'-sĭv, ausgedehnt 11) wĭn'-dò, Fenster 12) pĕr-sève'-d, bemerkte 13) trìbé, Zunft 14) dòre, Thüre 15) kåw'l-d, rief 16) prà, bitte (I pray) 17) mŏr'-nĭng, Morgen.

The Skull[1].

A Sul'tan amùsing himsel'f with wàlking[2], observed a Dervise sit'ting with a hùman[3] skull' in his lap[4]; not observing his maj'esty, the reverend[5] òld man was looking very earnestly[6] at the skull: and appèared to be in a very profound[7] reverie[8]. His at'titude[9] and manner surprìsed[10] the Sul'tan, whò appròached[11] him, and demanded[12] the cáuse[13] of his bèing so deèply[14] engàged[15] in reflection[16]? „Sire," said' the Dervise, „this skull was presented to me this morning and I have from that mòment[17] been endeavouring[18], in vain[19], to discover[20] whether it is the skull of a powerful[21] monarch[22], like your Majesty, or of a poòr Dervise, lìke mysel'f."

1) skůl, Hirnschädel 2) wåwk'-ìng, spazieren gehend 3) hů'-mån, menschlich 4) låp, Schooß 5) rěv'-ěr-ěnd, verehrungswürdig 6) ěr'-nést-lè, ernsthaft 7) prò-fóůnd', tief 8) rěv'-ěr-è, Nachdenken 9) åt'-tè-tůde, Stellung 10) sůr-prìze'-d, überraschte 11) åp-pròtsht', sich näherte 12) dè-mån'-děd, fragte (um) 13) kåwz, Ursache 14) dèèp'-lè, tief 15) ěn-gåje'-d, beschäftigt 16) rè-flěk'-shůn, Betrachtung 17) mò'-měnt, Augenblick 18) ěn-děv'-ůr-ìng, bemühend 19) ìn våne', vergeblich 20) tòò dìs-kův'-ůr, zu entdecken 21) pòů'-ůr-fůl, mächtig 22) mòn'-nårk, Monarch.

The bàld[1] *Man.*

A schol'ar[2], a bàld man, and a barber[3], travelling together, agreèd[4] èach to wat'ch four[5] hoúrs[6] at nìght, in turn, fór the sàke of[7] secùrity[8]. The barber's lot càme first[9], who shàved[10] the schol'ar's head'[11] when asleèp, thén wàked[12] him when his turn càme. The scholar scrat'ching[13] his head, and feèling[14] it bàld, exclàimed[15]: „You wret'ch[16] of a barber, you have wàked the bàld mán instead' of mè."

1) båwld, kahl 2) skŏl'-lůr, Schüler 3) bår'-bůr, Barbier 4) å-grèèd', kamen überein 5) fòre, vier 6) òůrz, Stunden 7) fòr THè såke of, wegen 8) sè-ků'-rè-tè, Sicherheit 9) fůrst, zuerst 10) shåve'-d, schor 11) hěd, Kopf 12) wåke'-d, weckte 13) skråtsh'-ìng, kratzend 14) fèèl'-ìng, fühlend 15) ěks-klåme'-d, rief aus 16) rětsh, Elender.

The hat′ [1] in head′.

A Bishop was consùmed [2] with desire of being a car′dinal. He en′vied [3] the good heal′th [4] of his treas′urer [5] and said: „How′ dò you man′age [6] to be al′ways [7] well, while I am always ill′“ [8]? The treas′urer an′swered: „My Lor′d, the rèason [9] is, that you have always a hat in your head, and I have always a head in a hat.

1) hât, Hut 2) kôn-sûme′-d, verzehrt 3) ĕn′-vîd, beneidete 4) hĕlth, Gesundheit 5) trĕzh′-ů-růr, Schatzmeister 6) mân′-îdje, macht 7) âl′-wâze, immer 8) îl, böse, krank. 9) rē′-zn, Ursache.

Nò har′m [1] don′e [2].

Hor′ace Wal′pole being infor′med [3] of a sèrious [4] quar′rel [5] betweèn [6] two [7] of his fèmale [8] frien′ds, as′ked the per′son [9] wheth′er èither [10] of them had càlled [11] the other ug′ly [12]? On obtàining [13] an an′swer [14] in the neg′ative [15], he replied: „Oh, then I shall soòn [16] make up [17] the mat′ter.“

1) hârm, Schaden 2) dŭn, gethan (do) 3) în-fŏrmd′, unterrichtet 4) sē′-rē-ŭs, ernsthaft 5) kwŏr′-rîl, Streit 6) bē-twēēn′, zwischen 7) tŏŏ, zwei 8) fē′-mâle, weiblich 9) pĕr′sn 10) ē′-THŭr, einer (von zweien) 11) kâwl′d, genannt 12) ŭg′-lē, häßlich 13) ōb-tâne′-îng erhaltend 14) ân′-sŭr, Antwort 15) nĕg′-gâ-tîv, verneinend 16) sŏŏn, bald 17) mâke ŭp, schlichten.

Recollec′tion [1].

A gen′tleman [2] tòld [3] a làdy, that she loòked [4] bloòming [5] as the spring′ [6]; but recollec′ting [7] that the spring was not very prom′ising [8], he ad′ded [9]: „I would to God the spring would loòk like [10] you.“

1) rĕk-kôl-lĕk′-shŭn, Erinnerung 2) jĕn′-tl-mân, Herr 3) tòld, sagte 4) lŏŏk-d, aussähe 5) blŏŏ′-mîng, blühend 6) sprîng, der Frühling 7) rĕk-kôl-lĕct′-îng, sich erinnernd 8) prŏm′-mîz-îng, versprechend 9) âd′-ĕd, setzte hinzu 10) likè, wie.

The Fox and the Grapes [1].

A Fox, that was quite[2] sharp-set[3] for want[4] of food[5] came to a place, where there[6] were some fine[7] ripe[8] grapes; but the vine[9] was fixt[10] up with nails[11] to a frame[12] made of wood[13] so high[14], that he knew not how to get át them. He leapt[15] 'till he was quite spent[16], and strove[17] all he could', but it would not dò. At last'[18], when he found that he could by nò mèans[19] get at one of them, Pshàw[20]! said he, they are but greèn[21] and soúr[22] things, and so I will try[23] nò mòre, but lèave[24] them where they are.

1) grápez, Weintrauben 2) kwite, ganz 3) shårp' - sĕt, sehr hungrig 4) wŏnt, Mangel 5) fŏŏd, Nahrung 6) THåre, da 7) fine, schön 8) ripe, reif 9) vine, Weinstock 10) fikst, geheftet (fix) 11) nålez, Nägel 12) fråme, Rahm 13) wŭd, Holz 14) hi, hoch 15) lĕpt, sprang (leap) 16) spĕnt, erschöpft (spend) 17) stròve, strebte (strive) 18) låst, letzt 19) mĕnez, Mittel; by no means, auf keine Weise 20) shåw, ha! 21) grĕĕn, grün 22) sŏŭr, sauer 23) tri, versuchen 24) lĕve, lassen.

Love to Life.

An old man fatigued[1] with a burden[2] of stick's[3], threw it down[4] peèvishly[5], càlling upon[6] death to deliver[7] him from a miserable[8] life. Death càme presently, in his wonted[9] ghast'ly[10] form, desiring[11] to know the gentleman's[12] commands[13]: „only, good Sir, that you'll' do me the fàvour[14] to hel'p[15] me on with my burden again."

1) få-tĕĕgd', ermüdet 2) bŭr'-dn, Bürde 3) stikz, Stecken 4) dŏŭn, nieder 5) pĕĕ'-vish-lĕ, mürrisch 6) calling upon, anrufend 7) dĕ-liv'-ŭr, befreien 8) miz'-zŭr-åbl, elend 9) wŭnt'-ĕd, gewöhnlich 10) gåst'-lĕ, schrecklich 11) dĕ-zire-ing, verlangend 12) jĕn'-tl-mănz, des Herrn 13) kŏm-måndz', Befehle 14) få'-vŭr, Gunst, Gefälligkeit 15) to help on, aufhelfen.

The chèaper[1] Woòer[2].

It was observed, that a certain covetous[3] rich man never invited one to dine with him. „I will lày[4] a wàger,"[5]

says a wag[6]: „I get an invitàtion[7] from him.“ The wàger bèing accepted[8], he goes the next dày to this rich man's hoúse, aboút the tìme that he was knòwn to sit down to dinner, and tells the servant, that he must spèak[9] with his master immèdiately, for that can sàve[10] him a thoúsand poúnds. „Sir,“ says the servant to his master[11], „hère is a man in a greàt hurry[12] to spèak to you, who says, he can sàve you a thoúsand poúnds“! — „Yes[13], Sir, I can; but I seè you are at dinner. I will gò, and dìne myself, and càll again.“ — „Oh, prày Sir, come in and tàke a dinner with mè.“ — „Sir, I shall[14] bè troublesome[15]. — „Not at àll.“ — The invitàtion was accepted, and dinner bèing òver, and the family retìred[16], „Well, Sir,“ says the man of the house, „now to your businefs[17]. Prày let me knòw, how I am to sàve thèse thoúsand poúnds. — „Why[18], Sir,“ said the other, I hèar you have a dàughter to dispòse[19] of in marriage.“ — „I have.“ — And that you intend[20] to pòrtion[21] her with ten[22] thousand pounds.“ — „I do so“— „Whỳ then, Sir, let me have her, and I will tàke her with nìne[23] thousand.“

1) tshépe, wohlfeil 2) wóó'-ůr, Freier 3) kův'-è-tůs, geizig 4) to lá, legen 5) wá'-jůr, Wette 6) wåg, loser Schelm 7) ìn-vè-tá'-shůn, Einladung 8) åk-sěp't-ěd, angenommen 9) to spèèk, sprechen 10) såve, retten 11) mås'-tůr, Herr 12) hůr'-rè, Eile 13) yìs, ja 14) shåll, werde 15) trůb'-bl-sům, lästig 16) rè-tìr'-d, begab sich weg 17) bìz'-nès, Geschäfte 18) hwì, warum 19) to dìs-pòze' of in marriage, zu verheirathen 20) you intend, ihr habt vor 21) to pòr'-shůn, auszustatten 22) těn, zehn 23) nìne, neun.

Civil'ity.

Twò gentlemen at Bath having a dif'ference[1], one went[2] to the other's doòr[3] early[4] in the morning, and wròte[5] s c o ú n d r e l[6] upon it. The other càlled[7] upon his nèighbour[8], and was answered by a servant[9], that his master was not at hòme[10], but that, if he had any thing to say, he mìght leave[11] it with him. „No, no,“ says he, „I was ònly gòing[12] to return[13] your master's visit, as[14] he left[15] h i s n à m e at my door in the morning.“

1) dif-fĕr-ĕnse, Streit 2) wĕnt, ging (to go) 3) dōre, Thüre 4) ĕr-lĕ, früh 5) rōte, schrieb (to write) 6) skōŭn'-drĭl, Schurke 7) kăwl'd upon, rief an bei 8) nā-bŭr, Nachbar 9) sĕr'-vănt, Bediente 10) at hōme, zu Hause 11) lēve, zurücklassen 12) gō'-ĭng, gehend (im Begriff) 13) rē-tŭrn', erwidern 14) ăs, da, weil 15) lĕft, zurückließ (to leave).

Drowned[1] but not lost[2].

An Englishman travelling in Kilkenny, came to a fòrd[3] and hìred[4] a bòat[5] to take him acrofs[6]. The wàter[7] being more agitated[8] than was agreèable[9] to him, he asked the bòatman if any person[10] was ever lost in the passage[11]. „Never," replied Pat[12], my brother was drowned here last weèk[13], but we found[14] him the next day."

1) drōŭn'd, ertrunken 2) lōst, verloren (to lose) 3) fōrd, Ueberfahrt, Fähre 4) hīr'd, miethete 5) bōte, Boot, Nachen 6) ā-krōfs', hinüber 7) wā'-tŭr, Wasser 8) ăj'-ē-tā-tĕd, aufgeregt 9) ā-grēē'-ā-bl, angenehm 10) pĕr'-sn, Person 11) păs'-sĭdje, Ueberfahrt 12) păt, Spitzname der Irländer (von St. Patrick) 13) wēēk, Woche 14) fōŭnd, fanden (to find).

The gòlden Goòse[1].

When the àmiable[2] Duchefs[3] of Northumberland was some yèars agò on the continent[4], she stopped at an inn in French[5] Flanders, at the gòlden Goòse; but arrìving[6] làte and bèing somewhat fatigued with her journey, she ordered but a slìght[7] repast[8] for her and her suite[9], which consisted[10] ònly of five[11] servants. In the morning when the landlord presented his bill[12], her secretary[13] was much surprìsed at one general ìtem of „Expences[14] for the nìght, fòurteen Louisd'òrs." In vàin did he remonstrate[15]; the artful[16] Fleming[17] knew the generous[18] character of the Duchefs, and was positive[19]. The money was accordingly[20] pàid[21]. When she was prepàring[22] to depart[23], the landlord, as ùsual, attended[24] her to the carriage[25], and after màking many compliments[26] and expressing much thanks, hòped he should have the honour[27] of her Gràce's company on her return[28]. „Whỳ, I don't[29] knòw but I

mày," said the Duchefs, with her ùsual good hùmor; „but it must be upon one condit'ion[30], that you dò not mistàke[31] me for your sign." —

1) gòòse, Gans 2) à'-mè-à-bl, liebenswürdig 3) dùtsh'-ès, Herzogin 4) kòn'-tè-nènt, festes Land 5) frènsh, französisch 6) àr-rive'-ìng, ankommend 7) slite, geringes 8) rè-pàst', Mahlzeit 9) swète', Gefolge 10) kòn-sist'-èd, bestand 11) five, fünf 12) bill, Zettel, Rechnung 13) sèk'-krè-tà-rè, Sekretär 14) èks-pèns'-èz, Ausgaben 15) rè-mòn'-stràte, Vorstellungen machen 16) àrt'-fùl, listig 17) flèm'-mìng, Flammländer 18) jèn'-èr-ùs, großmüthig 19) pòz'-zè-tìv, bestimmt, behauptend 20) àk-kòr'-dìng-lè, dem zufolge 21) pàde, bezahlt 22) prè-pàre'-ìng, zubereitend 23) dè-pàrt', abzureisen 24) àt-tènd'-èd, begleitete 25) kàr'-rìdje, Wagen 26) kòm'-plè-mèntz, Komplimente 27) òn'-nùr, Ehre 28) rè-tùrn', Rückkehr 29) dòn't, (do not) 30) kòn-dish'-ùn, Bedingung 31) mis-tàke', verwechseln.

The Travellers and the Bear[1].

Twò men bèing to travel throùgh[2] a forest[3] together, mùtually[4] promised[5] to stand bý èach other in any dànger[6] they should meèt upon the wày[7]. They had not gone far[8], befòre a beàr càme rushing[9] tòwards them oút of the thick-et[10]; upon which, one being a light[11] nimble[12] fellow[13], got up into a treè[14]; the other fàlling flat[15] upon his fàce[16], and hòlding[17] his breath[18], lày still, while the beàr càme up and smelled[19] at him; but that crèature[20], suppòsing him to be a dead carcafs[21], went back again into the wood, withoút doing him the lèast[22] harm[23]. When àll was òver, the spark[24] whò had clìmbed[25] the tree càme down to his companion[26], and with a pleasant[27] smìle, asked him what the beàr said to him; for, says he, I took nòtice[28], that he clapped[29] his moúth very clòse to your èar[30]. Whý, replies the other, he charged me to tàke càre for the fùture[31], not to put any confidence[32] in such cowardly[33] rascals[34] as you are.

1) bàre, Bär 2) thròò, durch 3) fòr'-rèst, Forst 4) mù'-tshù-àl-lè, gegenseitig 5) pròm'-mìz-d, versprachen 6) dàne'-jùr, Gefahr 7) wà, Weg 8) fàr, fern 9) rùsh'-ìng, stürzend 10) thik'-èt, Dickicht 11) lìte, leicht 12) nìm'-bl,

flink 13) fĕl′-lò, Bursche 14) trèè, Baum 15) flăt, flach 16) fáse, Gesicht 17) hòld′-ĭng, haltend 18) brĕth, Athem 19) smĕll′-d, roch 20) krè′-tshúre, Geschöpf 21) kăr′-kăs, Leichnam 22) lèèst, geringste (little) 23) hărm, Schaden 24) spărk, Stutzer 25) klìme′-d, erkletterte 26) kòm-păn′-yŭn, Gesellschafter 27) plĕz′-zănt, scherzhaft 28) nò′-tĭs, Bemerkung 29) klăp-t, stieß 30) èèr, Ohr 31) fù′-tshúre, Zukunft 32) kŏn′-fè-dĕnse, Zutrauen 33) kŏŭ′-ŭrd-lè, feigherzig 34) răs′-kălz, Schurken.

The Ass[1] and his Master.

Thòse[2] whom you trèat[3] like slàves[4], will not love you, nor be your friends.

An òld man had an afs, and màde him work[5] as hard as he could. It is trùe, he fed′[6] him in a fine rich fièld to màke him strong[7]; but then he had the mòre to dò for it. All at once, the òld man was tòld that the foe[8] was cóme. So up[9] he runs[10] to the afs, and tòld him to màke off′[11] with him, as fast[12] as he could. „Prày," says the afs, „tell me first, if you think this sàme fòe will put twice[13] the lòad[14] on my back, that you have done." „Nò, nò," says he, „I do not think that." — „Oh! then, if that is the càse, I shall not stir[15] a foot," says the afs, „for what is it to me whòse slàve I am, since I can but work àll my life as hard as I have done with you."

1) ăss, Esel 2) THòse, diejenigen 3) trète, behandeln 4) slávez, Sclaven 5) wŭrk, arbeiten 6) fĕd, fütterte (feed) 7) stròng, stark 8) fò, Feind 9) ŭp, auf, hin, zu 10) rŭnz, läuft 11) òf, davon 12) făst, schnell 13) twise zweimal 14) lòde, Ladung 15) stŭr, rühren.

It is impossible to satisfy[1] àll the world.

Once upon a time a gòòd-nàtured òld fellow who had an afs to sell[2], tòòk his son with him, a young stripling[3] of about thirteen or fourteen yèars of àge, and thèse twò drove[4] the afs before them to the next town[5], where thère was a market[6]. — Why are not you, a couple[7] of silly[8] blockheads[9], says the first man they met, to let your afs

march in stàte[10] befòre you, and gò on foot yourselves. The òld féllow, upon this repròòf[11], set's[12] his son upon the afs. — Sirrah[13], says the next man that càme bỳ, you'll[14] come to the gal'lows[15]. What, you ungràcious[16] young dog, must you ride[17], and màke your father wàlk af'ter you? — The òld farmer[18], upon this, orders[19] his son to dismoúnt[20] and got upon the afs himself. „Whỳ you hardhearted òld rògue, you, says an honest[21] woman that was gòing to market, what, must your fat[22] carcafs be carried[23], whilst the pòòr lad[24] there is up to his knèès[25] in the dirt[26], and can scarce drag[27] one leg[28] after[29] the other? The old man upon this took his son up behind[30] him." Hark[31] yè, òld fel'low (says a higler[32], that met him immèdiately af'ter) prithee[33] let me ask you one question, friend, is that afs your òwn? — Yes, it is, says the old man. — „Bỳ my troth[34], says the higler, one would hardly think so by your own lòading the pòòr young crèature at that unmerciful[35] ràte; what twò lubberly[36] bòòbies[37] upon the back of one poor afs!" The good-nàtured òld fellow was now at a nonplus[38]; he had a mind to plèase all his nèighbours[39], if possibly[40] he could, and yet foúnd, that he must nèither[41] drive his afs befòre him, nor ride upon it himself, nor let his son ride upon it, nor tàke the boỳ up behind him. Whereupon, af'ter a long pàuse[42], he could think of but one method mòre to give pèople[43] satisfaction[44], and that was to tie[45] the afs's legs together with a cord[46], and for himself and his son to carry him with a pòle[47] upon their shòulders[48] betwixt[49] them. This proj'ect[50] (thòugh not withoút some smàll[51] shàre[52] of trouble[53]) he at last màde a shift[54] to put in execution[55]. They were now come to the town, and lugging[56] along[57] their afs in this manner òver a brid'ge[58] which led[59] into the market-plàce, the pèople, at so unùsual a sight[60], set up a general[61] shout[62]. The òld fellow, with all his pàtience[63] and good-nàture, unàble[64] to suppòrt[65] this last affront[66], threw his afs in a passion òver the brid'ge into the river[67], and went hòme again aboút his businefs.

1) to săt'-tĭs-fī, zu befriedigen 2) to sĕll, zu verkaufen 3) strĭp'-lĭng, Bursche 4) drôve, trieben (drive) 5) tôûn, Stadt 6) măr'-kĭt, Markt 7) kŭp'-pl, Paar 8) sĭl'-lĕ, albern 9) blŏk'-hĕdz, Dummköpfe 10) ståte, Staat 11) rĕ-prôôf, Verweis 12) sĕts, setzt 13) săr'-rå, he da Bursche 14) you'll, you will 15) găl'-lŭs, Galgen 16) ŭn-grå'-shŭs, unbarmherzig 17) rīde, fahren, reiten 18) făr'-mŭr, Pachter, Bauer 19) ŏr'-dŭrs, befiehlt 20) to dĭz-môûnt', abzusteigen 21) ŏn'-nĕst, ehrlich 22) făt, fett 23) kăr'-rĭd, getragen 24) lăd, junger Bursche 25) nêês, Knie 26) dŭrt, Koth 27) drăg, ziehen 28) lĕg, Schenkel 29) ăf'-tŭr, nach 30) bĕ-hīnd', hinter 31) hărk, horcht 32) hĭg'-glŭr, Höker, Aufkäufer 33) prĭTH'-ĕ (I pray thee), ich bitte dich 34) trôth, Treue 35) ŭn-mĕr'-sĕ-fŭl, unbarmherzig 36) låb'-bŭr-lĕ, faul 37) bôô'-bĕz, Schlingel 38) at a nŏn'-plŭs, ganz irre gemacht 39) nå'-bŭrz, Nachbarn 40) pŏs'-sĕ-blĕ, möglich 41) nĕ'-THŭr, weder 42) pǎwz, Pause 43) pêê'-pl, Leute 44) săt-tĭs-făk'-shŭn, Genugthuung 45) tī, binden 46) kŏrd, Strick 47) pôle, Stange 48) shôl'-dŭrs, Schultern 49) bĕ-twĭkst', zwischen 50) prŏd'-jĕkt, Anschlag 51) smăll, klein 52) shåre, Antheil 53) trŭb'-bl, Unruhe 54) shĭft, Versuch 55) ĕk-sĕ-kŭ'-shŭn, Ausübung 56) lŭg-gĭng, zerrend 57) å-lŏng', fort 58) brĭtsh, Brücke 59) lĕd, leitete, führte (lead) 60) sīte, Anblick 61) jĕn'-ĕr-ăl, allgemein 62) shôût, Geschrei 63) på'-shĕnse, Geduld 64) ŭn-å'-bl, unfähig 65) to sŭp-pôrt', zu ertragen 66) ăf-frŭnt', Schimpf 67) rĭv'-ŭr, Fluß.

Unèqual[1] combinàtions[2] are always disadvantágeous[3] to the wèaker[4] side[5].

A Fàble.

Once upon a time a Giant[6] and a Dwarf[7] were friends, and kept[8] together. They màde a bargain[9] that they would never[10] forsàke[11] èach other, but gò seèk[12] adventures[13]. The first battle[14] thèy fòught[15] was with twò Saracens[16], and the Dwarf, who was very couràgeous[17], dealt one of the champions[18] a mòst angry[19] blòw[20]. It did the Saracen but very little injury[21], who lifting[22] up his swòrd[23] fairly[24] struck off the poòr Dwarfs arm[25]. He was now in a wòeful[26] plight[27]; but the giant coming to his assistance[28], in a short[29] time left[30] the two Saracens dead on the plain[31], and the Dwarf cut[32] off the dead man's head out of spite[33]. Thèy then travelled on to another adventure. This was against three[34] bloody-mìnded[35] Sàtyrs[36], who were carrying awày a damsel[37]

in distrefs[38]. The Dwarf was not quite so fièrce[39] now as befòre, but for all that, struck the first blòw, which was returned bỳ another, that knock'ed[40] oút his eye[41]; but the Giant was soòn up with them, and had they not fled[42], would certainly have kil'led them every one. They were àll very joyful[43] for this victory[44], and the damsel who was relièved[45] fell in love with the Giant, and married him. They now travelled far and farther[46] than I can tell, till they met[47] with a company of robbers. The Giant, for the first time, was fòremost[48] now; but the Dwarf was not far behind. The battle was stoút[49] and long. Wherever[50] the Giant càme, all fell before him, but the Dwarf had like to have been kil'led mòre than once. At last the victory declàred[51] for the two adventurers, but the Dwarf lost his leg. The Dwarf had now lost an arm, a leg and an eye, while the Giant was withoút a single[52] woúnd[53]. Upon which he cried oút to his little companion: Mỳ little hèro[54], this is a glòrious[55] spòrt[56]; let us get one victory mòre, and then we shall have honour for ever. No, cries the Dwarf, whò was bỳ this time gròwn[57] wiser[58], no I declàre off', I'll fight[59] nò mòre; for I find in every battle that you get all the honour and rewards, but all the blòws fàll upon me. *Ol'iver Goldsmith.*

1) ůn-ė'-kwål, ungleich 2) kòm-bė-ná'-shůns, Verbindungen 3) dis-ăd-vån-tá'-jůs, nachtheilig 4) wėk'-ůr, schwächer 5) side, Seite 6) gi'-ånt, Riese 7) dwòrf, Zwerg 8) kėpt, hielten (keep) 9) bår'-gin, Vertrag 10) nėv'-ůr, niemals 11) fòr-sáké, verlassen 12) sėėk, suchen 13) åd-vėn'-tshůrs, Abentheuer 14) båt'-tl, Schlacht 15) fåwt, fochten 16) sår'-rå-sėns, Saracenen 17) kůr-rá'-jė-ůs, muthig 18) tshåm'-pė-ůns, Krieger 19) ång'-grė, ergrimmt 20) blò, Schlag 21) in'-jů-rė, Schaden 22) lift'-ing, hebend 23) sòrd, Schwert 24) fáre'-lė, schön, artig, 25) årm, Arm 26) wò'-fůl, traurig 27) plite, Leibeszustand 28) ås-sis'-tånse, Beistand 29) shòrt, kurz 30) left, (leave) 31) pláne, Ebene 32) kůt, hieb (cut) 33) spite, Haß 34) thrėė drei 35) blůd'-ė-mind-ėd, blutgierig 36) sá'-tůrs, Satyrs, Waldteufel 37) dåm'-zėl, Frauenzimmer 38) dis-trės', Jammer, Unglück 39) fėėrse, hitzig 40) nòk'-t, klopfte, schlug 41) i, Auge 42) flėd, geflohen (flee) 43) jòė'-fůl, freudig 44) vik'-tůr-ė, Sieg 45) rė-lėėv'-d, errettet 46) får'-THůr, weiter 47) mėt, begegneten (meet) 48) fòre'-mòst, voran 49) stòůt, herzhaft 50) hwáre-

ěv′-ůr, wo immer 51) dė-kláre′-d, erklärte sich 52) sing′-gl, einzige 53) wôond, Wunde 54) hė′-rò, Held 55) glò′-rė-ůs, rühmlich 56) spòrt, Spiel 57) gròne, geworden (grow) 58) wise′-ůr, weiser 59) fīte, fechten.

A Stòry[1].

An English[2] Gentleman at St.[3] Christopher's, one of the British[4] Leèward[5] Islands, had, among[6] his nègroes[7], a young woman, whò was loòk'd upon as a mòst extraordinary beaùty by thòse of her complexion[8]. He had at the sàme tìme two young fellows, who were likewise[9] nègroes and slàves, remarkable[10] for the comelinefs[11] of their persons[12] and for the friendship which they bòre to one another. It infortunately[13] happen'd that bòth of them fell in love with the fèmale[14] nègroe above[15] mentioned[16], whò would have been very glad[17] to have tàken èither[18] of them for her husband[19] provided[20] they could agreè between themselves which should be the man. But though they were bòth so passionately[21] in love with her, nèither of them would think of gàining her without his friend's consent[22]. The torments[23] of thèse two lovers were the discòurse[24] of the family to which they belonged, who could not forbeàr[25] observing the stràngе complicàtion[26] of passions, which perplexed[27] the hearts of the poòr nègroes, that often dropped[28] expressions[29] of the unèasinefs[30] they underwent[31], and how impossible it was for èither of them ever to be happy.

After a long struggle[32] between love and friendship, trùth and jealousy, they one dày toòk a wàlk together into a wood carrying their mistrefs along with them, whère after abundance[33] of lamentàtions[34], they stabbed[35] after her heart, of which shè immèdiately died. A slàve whò was at his work not far from the plàce whère this astonishing[36] pièce of crùelty[37] was committed, hèaring the shrièks[38] of the dying persons, ran to seè what was the occàsion of them. He thère discovered the woman lying dead upon the ground[39], with the twò nègroes on èach side of her, kissing[40] the dead corse[41], weèping[42] òver

it and bèating[43] their breast's[44] in the ut'most[45] ag'onies[46] of grièf[47] and despàir[48]. He immèdiately ran to the e n g-l i s h family with the new's of what he had seèn; whò upon coming to the plàce sàw the woman dead, and the two nègroes expìring[49] bỳ her with wounds they had given themselves.

Spectàtor[50].

1) stò'-rè, Geschichte 2) ing'-lish, englisch 3) st. sånt, heilig 4) brit'-tish, brittisch 5) lèè'-wård-i'låndz, Inseln unter dem Winde 6) å-mŭng', unter 7) nè'-gròz, Negern 8) kŏm-plĕk'-shŭn, Gesichtsfarbe 9) like'-wise, gleichfalls 10) rè-mårk'-å-bl, merkwürdig 11) kŭm'-lè-nĕs, Schönheit 12) pĕr'-snz, Personen 13) ŭn-fŏr'-tshù-nåt-lè-, unglücklicher Weise 14) fè'-måle, weiblich 15) å-bŭv', oben 16) mĕn'-shŭn-d, erwähnt 17) glåd, froh 18) è'-THŭr, jeder 19) hŭz'-bŭnd, Ehemann 20) prò-vi'-dĕd, vorausgesetzt, insofern 21) påsh'-ŭn-nåt-lè, heftig 22) kŏn-sĕnt', Einstimmung 23) tŏr-mĕnts', Qualen 24) dis-kòrse', Gespräch 25) fŏr-båre', unterlassen 26) kŏm-plè-kå'-shŭn, Verwicklung 27) pĕr-plĕks'-d, beunruhigte 28) drŏp'-d, entwischen, fallen ließen 29) ĕks-prĕsh'-ŭnz, Ausdrücke 30) ŭn-è'-zè-nĕs, Unruhe 31) ŭn-dŭr-wĕnt', ausstanden (undergo) 32) strŭg'-gl, Kampf 33) å-bŭn'-dånse, Menge 34) låm-mĕn-tå'-shŭnz, Wehklagen 35) ståb'-bd, durchstießen 36) å-stŏn'-nish-ing, erstaunlich 37) krŏŏ'-il-tè, Grausamkeit 38) shrèèkz', heftiges Geschrei 39) grŏŭnd, Grund, Boden 40) kissing, küssend 41) kòrse, Leichnam 42) wèèp'-ing, weinend 43) bè'-ting, schlagend 44) brĕst, Brust 45) ŭt'-mòst, äußerst 46) åg'-ò-nèz, Todeskämpfen 47) grèèf, Schmerz 48) dè-spåre', Verzweiflung 49) ĕk-spi'-ring, sterbend 50) spĕk-tå'-tŭr, Zuschauer.

Repub'lican[1] *spir'it*[2].

Dr. Johnson insis'ted[3] upon necessity of the subordinàtion[4] of rank[5] in society[6]. Bèing one day at the hoúse of a lady, who enjoy'ed[7] the reputàtion[8] of a great repub'lican, he put[9] on a very gràve[10] coúntenance[11], and said, „Mad'am, I have become[12] a con'vert[13] to your sys'tem[14] at last. To give you a decisive[15] proòf[16] I am in ear-nest[17], here is a very sensible[18] well-behàved[19] fel'low-cit'izen[20] your foot'man[21]; I desire[22] that he may be al-lowed[23], to sit down and dine[24] with us." The lady never liked[25] nòr invìted[26] Dr. Johnsou since[27] this propòsal[28].

Your levellers[29] wish to level[30] down as far as themselves, but they cannot bear[31] levelling up[32] to themselves.

1) rĕ-pŭb'-lĕ-kăn, republikanisch 2) spir'-it, Geist 3) insist'-ĕd ŭp-pŏn', bestand auf 4) sŭb-ŏr-dĕ-nă'-shŭn, Unterordnung 5) rănk, Rang, Stand 6) sŏ-sī'-ĕ-tĕ, Gesellschaft 7) ĕn-jŏĕ'-d, genoß 8) rĕp-pŭ-tă'-shŭn, Ruf 9) pŭt on nahm an 10) grăve, ernst 11) kŏŭn'-tĕ-nănse, Miene 12) bĕ-kŭm', geworden 13) kŏn'vĕrt, Bekehrter 14) sis'-tĕm, System 15) dĕ-sī'-siv, entscheidend 16) prŏŏf, Beweis 17) ĕr'-nĕst, Ernst 18) sĕn'-sibl, verständig 19) wĕll-bĕ-hăv'd, sich wohl betragend 20) fĕl'-lŏ-sit'-ĕ-zn, Mitbürger 21) fŭt'-măn, Bediente 22) dĕ-zīre', verlange 23) ăl-lŏŭ'-ĕd, erlaubt 24) dīne, speisen 25) līk'd, liebte 26) in-vī'-tĕd, lud ein 27) sīnse, seit (nach) 28) prŏ-pŏ'-zăl, Vorschlag 29) lĕv-vīl-lŭrz, Gleichmacher 30) level dow'n, abwärts (von oben nach unten) gleichmachen 31) băre, ertragen 32) ŭp, aufwärts.

The Discovery.

A gentleman praising[1] the personal[2] charms[3] of a very plain[4] woman before Foote, the latter[5] whispered[6] him: „And why dont you lay claim[7] to such an accomplished[8] beauty"? „What right[9] have I to her?" said the other. „Every right by[10] the law[11] of nations[12], as the first discoverer!"[13]

1) pră'-zing, lobend 2) pĕr'-sŭn-ăl, persönlich 3) tshărmz, Reize 4) plāne, gewöhnlich aussehend 5) lăt'-tŭr, der Letztere 6) hwis'-pŭrd, flüsterte 7) lă klāme, Anspruch machen 8) ăk-kŏm'-plishd, vollendet 9) rīte, Recht 10) bī, nach 11) lăw, Gesetz 12) nă'-shŭnz, Völker 13) dis-kŭv'-ŭr-ŭr, Entdecker.

*Yorick (Sterne) to Eliza[1] *).*

My dearest[2] Eliza!

'Oh! I grieve[3] for your cabin[4]. — And the fresh[5] painting[6] will be enough to destroy every nerve[7] about

*) Der Name dieses Frauenzimmers war Elisa Draper; sie war in Ostindien an Daniel Draper Esq. verheirathet, und nach England gereist, um ihre zerrüttete Gesundheit wieder herzustellen. Hier wurde sie mit Sterne bekannt, und schloß

theè. Nothing so pernicious [8] as white [9] lead [10]. Tàke care [11] of yourself, dèar [12] girl, and sleèp not in it toò soòn; it will be enough to give you a stròke [13] of an epilepsy [14]. I hòpe you will have left the ship, and that my letters [15] may meèt, and greèt [16] you, as you get out of your pòstchàise [17], at Dèal. — When you have got them àll, put them, my dear, into [18] some order [19]. — The first èight [20] or nine are numbered [21], but I wròte [22] the rest without that direction [23] to thee; but thou wilt find them oút, by the dày or hoúr, which, I hòpe, I have generally prefixed [24] to them. When they are got together in chronological [25] order, sèw [26] them together in a cover [27]. I trust [28] they will be a perpetual [29] refuge [30] to thee, from time, and that thou wilt (when wèary [31] of foòls [32], and uninteresting [33] discòurse) retire, and converse [34] an hoúr with them and me.

I have not had power, or the heart, to àim [35] at enlivening [36] any one of them with a single stroke of wit or hùmour, but they contàin [37] something [38] better, and what you will feèl mòre sùited to your situàtion [39], a long detàil [40] of much advice [41], trùth and knowledge [42]. I hòpe, toò, you will percèive loòse [43] touches [44] of an honest heart, in every one of them, which spèak mòre than the mòst stud'ied pèriods [45], and will give thee mòre groúnd of trust and confidence [46] upon Yorick, than àll that laboured [47] eloquence [48] could supply [49]. Lèan [50] then thy whòle [51] weight [52], Eliza, upon them and upon mè. „Mày poverty [53], distreſs, anguish [54], and shàme [55], be my pòrtion, if ever I give thee rèason [56] to repent [57] the knowledge of me.“ — With this asseveràtion [58], màde in the presence of a just God, I prày to him, that so it mày speèd [59] me, as I dèal candidly [60] and honourably with thee! I would not mislèad [61] thee, Eliza; I would not injure [62] thee, in the opinion [63] of

mit ihm die innigste Freundschaft. Als Sterne diesen Brief schrieb, befand sie sich auf einem in den Dünen vor Anker liegenden Schiffe, um nach Ostindien zurückzureisen. Sie hatte eben damals ihr Kabinett auf dem Schiffe frisch ausmalen lassen, und hierauf bezieht sich der Anfang des Briefs. F.

a single individ'ual[64], for the richest[65] crown[66] the proud-est[67] monarch wèars[68].

Remember[69], that while I have life and power, whatever is mine, you mày style[70] and think yours — thòugh sorry[71] should I bè, if ever friendship was put to the test[72] thus, for your òwn del'icacy's[73] sàke. — Money and counters[74] are of èqual[75] ùse[76] in mỳ opinion; they bòth serve[77] to set up with.

I hòpe you will answer[78] me this let'ter; but if thou art debarred[79] bỳ the el'ements[80] which hurry thee awày, I will write one for thee, and knòwing it is such[81] a one as thou would'st have writ'ten, I will regard[82] it as mỳ Eliza's.

Honour, and happinefs, and heal'th, and comforts of every kind, sàil[83] along[84] with thee, thou most worthy of girls! I will live for theè, and mỳ Lyd'ia — be rich for the chil'dren of mỳ heart — gàin wisdom[85], gain fàme, and happinefs, to shàre with them — with thee — and her in mỳ òld àge. — Once for all, adieù[86]. Preserve[87] thỳ life; stead'ilỳ[88] pursùe the ends[89] wè propòsed[90], and let nothing rob[91] thee of thòse powers Heaven[92] has given thee for thy well'-bèing.

What can I add'[93] mòre, in the agitàtion[94] of mìnd[95] I am in, and within fìve[96] minutes[97] of the last' pòst-man's[98] bell[99], but recommend thee to Heaven, and recom-mend[100] myself to Heaven with thee in the sàme fervent[1] ejaculàtion[2], „that we may be happy, and meèt again, if not in this world, in the next.“ — Adieù, I am thìne, Elìza, affec-tionately[3] and everlastingly[4], *Yorick.*

1) è-lī'-zā 2) dèèr'-ĕst, theuerste 3) grèeve', bin bekümmert 4) kăb'-bĭn, Kabinett 5) frĕsh, frisch 6) pān'-ĭng, Mahlerei 7) nĕrv, Nerve 8) pĕr-nĭsh'-ŭs, verderblich 9) hwīte, weiß 10) lĕd, Blei 11) kāre, Sorge 12) dèèr, theuer 13) stròke, Schlag, Anfall 14) ĕp'-è-lĕp-sè, fallende Sucht 15) lĕt-tŭrz, Briefe 16) grèèt, grüßen 17) pòst'-shāse, Postkutsche 18) ĭn-tŏ, in 10) ŏr'-dŭr, Ordnung 20) āyt, acht 21) nŭm'-bŭr-ĕd, gezeichnet 22) ròte, (write) 23) dè-rĕk'-shŭn, Anweisung 24) prè-fĭkst', vorgesetzt 25) krŏn-nò-lŏdje'-è-kăl, chronologisch 26) sò, nähe (sow) 27) kŭv'-ŭr, Umschlag 28) trŭst, traue

29) pĕr-pĕt'-shů-ăl, unaufhörlich 30) rĕf'fůdje, Zuflucht 31) wē'-rē, müde 32) fôôls, Narren 33) ŭn-ĭn'-tĕr-ĕs'-tĭng, unbedeutend 34) kŏn-vĕrse', unterrede dich 35) to āme (at), zu zielen (nach) 36) ĕn-lī'-vn-ĭng, Belebung 37) kŏn-tāne, enthalten 38) sŭm'-thĭng, etwas 39) sī-tshů-ā'-shŭn, Lage 40) dē-tāle', Entwicklung 41) ăd-vīze', Rath 42) nŏl'-lĕdje, Kenntniß 43) lôôse, sanft, leise 44) tŭtsh'-ĭs, Berührungen Züge, Anklänge 45) pē'-rē-ŭd, Periode 46) kŏn'-fē-dĕnse, Vertrauen 47) lā'-bŭr-ĕd, ausgearbeitet, mühsam 48) ĕl'-ō-kwĕnse, Beredsamkeit 49) sŭp-plī', ersetzen 50) lēēn, stütze 51) hōle, ganz 52) wāte, Gewicht 53) pŏv'-ŭr-tē, Armuth 54) ăng'-gwĭsh, Angst 55) shāme, Schaam 56) rēē'-zn, Ursache 57) to rē-pĕnt', zu bereuen 58) ăs-sĕv-ē-rā'-shŭn, Bekräftigung 59) spēēd, gelingen 60) kăn'-dĭd-lē, aufrichtig 61) mĭs-lēde' falsch leiten 62) ĭn'-jŭre, Unrecht zufügen 63) ō-pĭn'-yŭn, Meinung 64) ĭn-dē-vĭd'-ŭ-ăl, einzelne Person 65) rĭtsh'-ĕst, reichste 66) krŏŭn, Krone 67) prŏŭd'-ĕst, stolzeste 68) wārez' trägt 69) rē-mĕm'-bŭr, erinnere dich 70) stīle, nennen 71) sŏr'-rē, traurig 72) tĕst, Probe 73) dĕl'-ē-kă-sīz, zärtlichen Gefühls 74) kŏŭn'-tŭrz, Rechenpfennige 75) ē'-kwăl, gleich 76) yūse, Nutzen 77) sĕrv', dienen 78) ăn'-sŭr, beantworten 79) dē-băr'-rĕd, aufgehalten 80) ĕl'-ē-mĕnt, Element 81) sŭtsh, solch 82) rē-gărd', betrachten 83) sāle, segeln 84) ă-lŏng', (with) in Gesellschaft mit, dahin mit 85) wĭz'-dŭm, Weisheit 86) ă-dŭ' lebe wohl 87) prē-zĕrv', erhalte 88) stĕd'-ē-lē, fest 89) ĕndz, Zwecke 90) prō-pōse'-d, uns vorsetzten 91) rŏb, rauben 92) hĕv'-vn, Himmel 93) ădd, hinzufügen 94) ăj-ē-tā'-shŭn, heftige Bewegung 95) mīnd, Seele 96) fīve, fünf 97) mĭn'-nĭtz, Minuten 98) pōst'-mănz, Briefträgers 99) bĕll, Glocke 100) rĕk-kŏm-mĕnd', empfehle 1) fĕr'-vĕnt, heiß 2) ē-jăk-ŭ-lā'-shŭn, Seufzer 3) ăf-fĕk'-shŭn-āte-lē, herzlich 4) ĕv-vŭr-lăst'-ĭng-lē, ohne Ende.

*The Monk**) 1).

The good' old Monk was within' 2 six paces 3 of us, as the idea of him crossed 4 my mind, and was advancing 5 towards us a lit'tle out of the line 6, as if uncertain whether 7 he should' break 8 in upon us or no. — He stopp'd,

*) Der Mönch, von dem hier die Rede ist, hatte kurz vorher Sterne, oder Yorick, wie er sich in seinem Sentimental Journey nennt, im Gasthof zu Calais um ein Almosen für sein Kloster gebeten, und Sterne es ihm in einer etwas unfreundlichen Sprache verweigert; worüber er sich aber gleich darauf selbst Vorwürfe gemacht hatte. Sterne unterhielt sich eben mit einer angekommenen fremden Dame im Hofe, als der Mönch sich ihm wieder näherte.

however[9], as soon as he came up to us, with a world[10] of franknefs[11], and having a horn[12] snuff-box[13] in his hand[14], he presented it open[15] to me. — You shall taste[16] mine — said I, pul'ling[17] out my box (which was a small tortoise[18] one) — and put'ting it into his hand. — 'Tis most excellent, said the Monk. Then do me the favour, I replied, to accept of the box and all, and when you take a pinch[19] out of it, sometimes recollect[20] it was the peace-of'fering[21] of a man who once used you unkindly, but not from his heart.

The poor Monk blush'd[22] as red[23] as scarlet[24]. Mon Dieu! said he, pressing[25] his hands together — you never used me unkindly. — I should think, said the lady, he is not likely[26]. I blushed in my turn, but from what movements, I leave to the few who feel to analyse[27]. — Excuse me, Mad'am[28], replied I — I treated him most unkindly, and from no provocation[29]. 'Tis impossible[30], said the lady. — My God! cried the Monk with a warmth[31] of asseveration which seem'd[32] not to belong to him — the fault was in me, and in the indiscretion[33] of my zeal[34] — the lady opposed[35] it, and I joined[36] with her in maintaining, it was impossible that a spirit[37] so regulated[38] as his could give offence to any.

I knew not that contention[39] could be rendered[40] so sweet and pleasurable a thing to the nerves, as I then felt it. — We remained silent, without any sensation[41] of that foolish pain which takes place, when in such a circle[42] you look for ten minutes in one another's[43] faces without saying a word. Whilst this lasted, the Monk rubbed[44] his horn-box upon the sleeve[45] of his tunic[46], and as soon as it had acquired[47] a lit'tle air[48] of brightnefs[49] by the friction[50] — he made a low[51] bow[52], and said, 'twas too late to say, whether it was the weaknefs or good'nefs of our tempers[53], which had involved[54] us in this contest[55] — but be as it would — he begged[56] we might exchange[57] boxes — in saying this he presented his to me with one hand, as he took mine from me with the other, and having kiss'd it — with a stream[58] of good' nature

in his eyes, he put it into his bòsom[59] — and toòk his èave.

I guard[60] this box as I would the instrumental[61] parts[62] of my religion[63], to hel'p[64] my mind on to something bet'ter; in truth, I sel'dom go abròad[65] without it; and of't[66] and many a time have I called up by it the còurteous[67] spirit of its òwner to regulate my òwn in the just'lings[68] of the world: they had found full[69] employment for his, as I learnt[70] from his story, 'till about the forty[71]-fif'th yèar of his àge, when upon some mil'itary[72] services[73] ill requited[74], and meèting at the sàme time with a disappointment[75] in the tenderest[76] of passions, he abandoned[77] the swòrd and the sex[78] together, and toòk sanctuary[79], not so much in his convent[80] as in himsel'f.

I feèl a damp[81] upon my spirits, as I am gòing to add'[82], that in my last return thròugh Calais, upon inquiring[83] af'ter Father Lorenzo, I heard he had been dead nèar threè months[84], and was buried, not in his convent, but, according to his desire, in a lit'tle cemetery[85] belonging to it, about twò lèagues[86] off: I had a strong desire to seè whère they had làid him — when upon pul'ling out his lit'tle horn-box, as I sat by his gràve[87], and pluck'ing[88] up a net'tle[89] or twò at the head of it, which had no businefs to gròw thère, they all struck[90] together so fòrcibly[91] upon my affections[92], that I burst into a flood[93] of tèars[94] — but I am as wèak as a woman, and I beg the world not to smile, but pit'y me.

Yorick's Sentimental[95] Journey.

1) můngk, Mönch 2) wǐTH-ǐn', innerhalb 3) på'-sěz, Schritte 4) krǒst, durchkreuzte 5) åd-vån'-sǐng, vorwärts kommend 6) lǐne, Linie 7) wěTH'-ůr, ob 8) to bràke, brechen 9) hǒů-ěv'-ůr, jedoch 10) wůrld, Welt 11) frångk'-něs, Freimüthigkeit 12) hǒrn, Horn 13) snůf-bǒks, Tabaksdose 14) hånd, Hand 15) ò'-pn, offen 16) to tåste, kosten 17) pǔll'-ǐng, ziehend 18) tǒr'-tǐz, Schildkröte 19) pǐntsh, Prise 20) to rěk-kǒl-lěkt', sich erinnern 21) ǒf-fůr-ǐng, Anerbieten 22) blǔsh'-d, erröthete 23) rěd, roth 24) skår'-lět, Scharlach 25) prěs'-sǐng, drückend 26) lǐke'-lè, wahrscheinlich 27) to ån'-å-lǐze, auflösen 28) måd'-ům, Madame 29) prǒv-ò-kà'-shůn, Anreizung 30) ǐm-pǒs'-sè-bl,

unmöglich 31) wårmth, Wärme 32) sèèm′-d, schien 33) ìn-dìs-krèsh′-ůn, Unbescheidenheit 34) zèle, Eifer 35) ŏp-pôze′-d, setzte entgegen, bestritt 36) jŏìn′-d, vereinigte 37) spìr′-rìt, Geist 38) rĕg′-ů-làte-ĕd, geordnet 39) kŏn-tĕn′-shůn, Streit 40) rĕnd′-ůrd, gemacht 41) sĕn-sà′-shůn, Empfindung 42) sĕr′-kl, Cirkel 43) ăn-ůth′-ůrz, eines andern 44) rŭb′-d, rieb 45) slèèv, Aermel 46) tů′-nìk, Kutte 47) ăk-kwìre′-d, erlangt 48) åre, Ansehen 49) brìte′-nĕs, Glanz 50) frìk′-shůn, Reibung 51) lò, tief 52) bŏů, Verbeugung 53) tĕmp′-ůrz, Gemüthszustand 54) ìn-vŏlv′-d, verwickelt 55) kŏn′-tĕst, Streit 56) bĕg′-d, bat 57) to ĕks-tshånje′, austauschen 58) strème, Strom 59) bŏŏ′-zům, Busen 60) to gyård, bewachen 61) ìn-strů-mĕnt′-ål, instrumental, vornehmst 62) pårts, Theile 63) rè-lìd′-jůn, Religion 64) to hĕlp, helfen 65) å-bråwd, draußen, aus 66) ŏft, oft 67) kůr′-tshè-ůs, höflich 68) jůs′-lìngs, Stöße 69) fŭl, voll 70) lĕrnt, lernte (learn) 71) fŏr′-tè, vierzig 72) mìl′-lè-tå-rè, militärisch 73) sĕr′-vìs-sĕs, Dienste 74) rè-kwìte′-ĕd, vergolten 75) dìs-åp-pŏìnt′-mĕnt, Fehlschlagen 76) tĕn′-důr-ĕst, zärtlichst 77) å-băn′-důnd, verließ 78) sĕks, (weibl.) Geschlecht 79) sångk′-tshů-å-rè, Zuflucht 80) kŏn′-vĕnt, Kloster 81) dåmp, Niedergeschlagenheit 82) to åd, hinzufügen 83) ìn-kwì′-rìng, Nachfragen 84) mŭnths, Monate 85) sĕm′-mè-tĕr-è, Kirchhof 86) lèègz, französische Meilen 87) gråve, Grab 88) plŭk′-ìng, pflückend 89) nĕt′-tl, Nessel 90) strŭck, (strike) 91) fŏr′-sè-blè, gewaltsam 92) åf-fĕk′-shůns, Leidenschaften 93) flŭd, Fluth 94) tèrez, Thränen 95) sĕn-tè-mĕn′-tål, empfindsam.

*The Cap′tive**[1]).

The bird[2] in his càge[3] pursùed mè into mỳ ròom[4]; I sat dòwn clòse[5] by my tàble[6], and lèaning mỳ head upon mỳ hand, I began to fìgure[7] to myself the miseries of confìnement[8]. I was in a rìght fràme for it, and so I gave full scòpe[9] to mỳ imaginàtion[10].

I was gòing to begin with the millions[11] of mỳ fellow-crèatures[12] born[13] to nò inheritance[14] but slàvery[15];

*) Sterne war nach Frankreich ohne einen Paß gereist, während England und Frankreich mit einander Krieg führten; der Polizeilieutenant in Paris hatte sich bei seinem Wirth nach ihm erkundigen lassen, und dieser prophezeiete Sternen, daß er in die Bastille geschickt werden würde. Sterne behandelte die Sache und den Gedanken an ein Gefängniß sehr leichtsinnig; durch einen in einem Vogelbauer befindlichen Staar aber, dem die englischen Worte: I cannot get out (ich kann nicht heraus), gelehrt worden waren, wurde er auf einmal zu ernsthaftern Gedanken gestimmt.

but finding, however affécting[16] the picture[17] was, that I could not bring it nèar me, and that the mul'titude[18] of sad'[19] groùps[20] in it did but distráct[21] me —

— I toòk a single captive, and having first shut'[22] him up in his dungeon[23], I then loòked throùgh the twilight[24] of his gràted[25] doòr to tàke his picture.

I behel'd[26] his bod'y[27] hàlf[28] wàsted[29] awày with long expectàtion[30] and confinement, and felt what kind of sick'nefs[31] of the heart it was which arìses from hòpe deferr'd[32]. Upon loòking nèarer, I sàw him pàle[33] and fèverish[34]: in thirty[35] yèars the western[36] breèze[37] had not once fann'd[38] his blood'[39] — he had seèn no sun, no moòn[40] in all that time — nor had the voice[41] of friend or kinsman[42] brèathed throùgh his lat'tice[43]; — his chil'dren —

— But hère my heart began to bleèd[44] — and I was fòrced[45] to go on with another part of the portrait[46].

He was sit'ting upon the ground upon a lit'tle stràw[47], in the farthest corner of his dungeon, which was alternately[48] his chàir[49] and bed'[50]; a litt'le cal'endar[51] of smàll stick's[52] were làid at the head', not'ch'd[53] all òver with the dismal[54] dàys and nights he had passed thère — he had one of thòse lit'tle stick's in his hand, and with a rusty[55] nàil he was et'ching[56] another day of his misery to add to the hèap[57]. As I darkened[58] the lit'tle light he had, he lif'ted up a hòpelefs eye tòwards the doòr, then cast'[59] it down — shoòk[60] his head, and went on with his work of affliction[61]. I heard his chàins[62] upon his legs, as he turned his bod'y to lày his little stick upon the bundle[63]. — He gave a sigh[64] — I sàw the iron enter[65] into his soul[66] — I burst into tèars — I could not sustàin[67] the picture of confinement which my fancy[68] had dràwn[69].

Yorick's Sentimental Journey.

1) kåp'-tiv, Gefangener 2) bůrd, Vogel 3) kåje, Käfig 4) rôôm, Raum, Zimmer 5) klôse, dicht 6) tå'-bl, Tisch 7) to fig'-ùre, bildlich vorstellen 8) kôn-fîne'-mênt, Gefangenschaft 9) skôpe, Endzweck, Freiheit 10) è-måd-jîn-å'-shůn, Einbildungskraft 11) mil'-yůnz, Millionen 12) fêl'-lò-krè-tshůrez, Mitgeschöpfe 13) bôrn, gebohren 14) în-hêr'-rit-ånse, Erbschaft 15) slå'-vůr-è, Sklaverei 16) åf-fêkt'-îng,

bewegend 17) pĭk'-tshure, Gemälde 18) mŭl'-tė-tude, Menge 19) săd, traurig 20) grŏŏps, Gruppen 21) to dĭs-trăkt', irre machen 22) shŭt, eingesperrt (shut) 23) dŭn'-jŭn, Kerker 24) twī'-līte, Zwielicht 25) grāt'-ĕd, vergittert 26) bė-hĕld', betrachtete 27) bŏd'-dė, Körper 28) hāf, halb 29) wāst'-ĕd, gezehrt 30) ĕk-spĕk-tā'-shŭn, Erwartung 31) sĭk'-nĕs, Krankheit 32) dė-fĕr'-rĕd, aufgeschoben 33) pāle, blaß 34) fė'-vŭr-ĭsh, fieberhaft 35) thŭr'-tė, dreißig 36) wĕst'-ŭrn, westlich 37) brēēz, kühles Lüftchen 38) făn'-d, abgekühlt 39) blŭd, Blut 40) mŏŏn, Mond 41) vŏĭs, Stimme 42) kīnds'-măn, Verwandter 43) lăt'-tĭs, Gitter 44) to blēēd, bluten 45) fŏrst, gezwungen 46) pŏr'-trāte, Portrait 47) strāw, Stroh 48) ăl-tĕr'-nāte-lė, abwechselnd 49) tshāre, Stuhl 50) bĕd, Bett 51) kăl'-ĕn-dŭr, Kalender 52) stĭks, Stöcke 53) nŏtsht, eingekerbt 54) dĭz'-măl, traurig 55) rŭst'-ė, rostig 56) ĕtsh'-ĭng, einsgrabend 57) hēpe, Haufen 58) dărk'-nĕd, verdunkelte 59) kăst, warf, schlug (cast) 60) shŏŏk, schüttelte (shake) 61) ăf-flĭk'-shŭn, Kummer 62) tshānez, Ketten 63) bŭn'-dl, Bündel 64) sī, Seufzer 65) ĕn'-tĕr, eindringen 66) sōle, Seele 67) sŭs-tāne', ertragen 68) făn'-sė, Fantasie 69) drāwn, gezogen, gezeichnet (draw).

The Resignàtion[1] *òf the Em̃peror*[2] *Chàrles V. (the fifth.)*

Charles resol'ved[3] to resign[4] his kin̆gdoms[5] to his son, with a solem̃nity[6] sùitable[7] to the impor̀tance[8] of the transaction[9]; and to perform[10] this last act[11] of sovereignty[12] with such formal[13] pomp[14], as might lèave an indel'ible[15] impression[16] on the mìnds, not ònly of his subjects but of his successor[17]. With this view[18] he càlled Phil'ip out of England, where the peèvish[19] temper of his quèen, which increàsed[20] with her despàir of having issue[21], rendered him extrèmely unhappy; and the jeal'ousy of the English left him no hòpes of obtàining the direction of their affàirs[22]. Having assembled[23] the states of the Lòw-Countries[24], at Brussels, on the twenty-fifth of Octòber[25], one thousand five hundred and fif'ty-five, Charles sèated[26] himself', for the last time, in the chàir of stàte, on one sìde of which was plàced his son[27], and on the other his sister[28], the queèn of Hungary, règent[29] of the Netherlands, with a splendid[30] ret'inue[31] of the grandeès[32] of Spàin[33] and princes[34] of the empire[35], standing behind him. The presi-

dent of the council[36] of Flanders, bý his command[37], explàined[38] in a few words his intention[39] in càlling this extraordinary meèting of the stàtes. He then read'[40] the instrument of resignàtion, bý which Charles surrendered[41] to his son Phil'ip all his territories[42], jurisdiction[43], and authority[44] in the Lòw-Countries, absol'ving[45] his subjects thère from their òath[46] of allègiance[47] to him, which he required[48] them to transfer[49] to Philip, his làwful[50] héir[51], and to serve him with the sàme loýalty[52] and zèal which they had manifested[53], dùring[54] so long a còurse of yèars, in suppòrt of his government[55].

Charles then ròse[56] from his sèat, and lèaning on the shòulder of the prince of Orange, becàuse he was unàble to stand withoút suppòrt, he addressed[57] himself to the àudience[58], and from a pàper which he hel'd in his hand, in order to assist'[59] his memory[60], he recoúnted[61] with dignity[62], but withoút ostentàtion[63], àll the greàt things, which he had undertàken[64], and performed since the commencement[65] of his administràtion[66]. He observed, that fróm his seventeenth[67] yèar of his àge, he had ded'icated[68] all his thòughts and attention[69] to publich[70] objects[71]; reserving[72] no pòrtion of his time for the indul'gence[73] of his èase[74], and very lit'tle for the enjoýment[75] of private[76] pleasure: that, èither in a pacifick[77] or hostile[78] manner, he had visited Germany[79] nine times, Spàin six times, France[80] four times, It'aly[81] seven[82] times, the Lòw-Countries ten times, England twice, Af'rica as of'ten, and had màde eleven[83] voýages[84] by sèa[85]: that while his heal'th permit'ted[86] him to discharge[87] his dùty and the vigour[88] of his constitùtion was èqual, in any degreè, to the arduous[89] of'fice[90] of governing[91] such extensive dominions[92], he had never shunned[93] làbour, nor repined[94] under[95] fatigue: that now, when his heal'th was broken[96], and his vigour exhàusted[97] bý the ràge[98] of incùrable[99] distemper[100], his gròwing infirmities[1] admonished[2] him to retire; nor was he so fond[3] of rèigning[4], as to retàin[5] the sceptre[6] in an impotent[7] hand which was no longer àble[8] to protect[9] his subjects, or to render them happy: that in-

stead[10] of a sovereign[11] wòrn[12] out with disèases[13], and scarcely half alive[14] he gave them one in the prime[15] of his life, accustomed[16] already to govern, and who added to the vigour of his yoùth[17], àll the attention and sagacity[18] of matùrer[19] yèars: that, if, dùring the còurse of a long administràtion, he had committed any matèrial[20] error[21] in government: or if, under the pressure[22] of so many and greàt affàirs, and amidst[23] the attention which he had been obliged[24] to give to them, he had èither neglected, or injured any of his subjects, he now implòred[25] their forgivenefs: that for his part, he should ever retàin a gràceful[26] sense[27] of their fidelity[28] and attachment[29], and would carry the remembrance[30] of it along with him to the plàce of his retrèat[31], as his sweètest[32] consolàtion[33], as well as the best of all his rewards for all his services; and, in his last pràyers[34] to Almighty[35] God would pòur[36] forth[3] his ardent[38] wishes[39] for their welfare[40].

Then, turning tòwards Philip, whò fell[41] on his kneès and kissed his fathers hand, „If" says he, „I had left you „by my death, this rich inheritance, to which I have màde „such large additions[42], some regard would have been justly „dùe[43] to my memory on that accoùnt[44], but now, when I „voluntarily[45] resign to you what I might still have retain„ed, I mày well expect[46] the warmest expressions of „thanks on your part. With thèse, however, I dispense[47], „and shall consider[48] your concern[49] for the welfare of „your subjects, and your love of them, as the best and „mòst acceptable[50] testimony[51] of your gratitude[52] to me. „It is in your power, by a wise and virtuous administràtion, „to justify[53] the extraordinary proòf[54], which I this dày „give of my paternal[55] affection, and to demonstrate[56], „that you are worthy of the confidence which I repòse[57] „in you. Preserve an inviolable[58] regard for religion, main„tàin the Catholic faith[59] in its pùrity[60]; let[61] the làws[62] „of your country be sàcred[63] in your eyes; encròach[64] „not on the rights and privileges[65] of your pèople; and, if „the time shall ever come, when you shall wish to enjoy „the tranquillity[66] of private life, mày you have a son, en-

„dowed [67] with such qual'ities [68], that you can resign your „sceptre to him with as much satisfaction as I give up mine „to you!“

As soòn as Charles had finished [69] this long addrefs to his subjects, and to their new sovereign, he sunk [70] into the chàir, exhàusted, and read'y [71] to fàint [72] with the fatigue of such an extraordinary ef'fort [73]. Dùring his discòurse, the whòle àudience mel'ted [74] into tears; some, from admiràtion [75] of his magnanimity [76]; others, sof'tened [77] by the expressions of his tendernefs tòwards his son, and of love to his pèople; and all were affected with the deèpest sorrow [78], at lòsing a sovereign, whò had distinguished the Netherlands, his nàtive [79] country, with particular [80] marks [81] of his regard and attachment.

A few weèks [82] af'terwards [83], Charles, in an afsembly no lefs [84] splendid, and with a ceremònial [85] èqually pompous [86] resigned to his son the crowns of Spàin, with àll the territories depending [87] on them, both [88] in the Old and in the New World. Of àll thèse vast' [89] possessions [90], he reserved nothing to himself', but an annual [91] pension of a hundred thousand crowns, to defràỳ [92] the charges of his family, and to affòrd [93] him a smàll sum [94] for acts of beneficence [95] and charity [96].

The plàce he had chòsen for his retrèat, was the monastery [97] of St. Justus, in the province [98] of Estremadùra. It was sèated in a vàle [99] of no greàt extent [100], wàtered [1] bỳ a smàll broòk [2], and surrounded by rising grounds, covered with lof'ty [3] treès. From the nàture of the soil [4], as well as the temperature [5] of the climate [6], it was esteèmed the most heal'thful and delicious [7] situàtion in Spàin. Some months before his resignàtion, he had sent an architect [8] thither [9], to add a new apartment [10] to the monastery, for his accomodàtion [11]; but he gave strict [12] orders, that the style of the buil'ding should be such as suited his present situàtion rather [13] than his former [14] dignity. It consisted ònly of six roòms, four of them in the form [15] of friar's cel'ls [16], with nàked [17] wàlls [18], the other twò, èach twenty feèt squàre [19], were hung [20] with brown [21] cloth [22], and

furnished[23] in the mòst simple[24] manner. They were àll on a level[25] with the groúnd, with a doòr on one side, into a garden[26], of which Charles himself' had given the plan[27], and which he had fil'led[28] with various[29] plants[30], intending to cul'tivate[31] them with his òwn hands. On the other side, they commùnicated[32] with the chapel[33] of the monastery, in which he was to perform his devòtions[34]. Into this humble[35] retrèat, hardly sufficient for the comfortable[36] accommodàtion of a prìvate gentleman, did Charles enter, with twel've[37] domestics[38] ònly. He buried[39] hère in sol'itude[40] and silence[41], his grandeur[42], his ambit'ion[43], together with all thòse vast proj'ects which, dùring half a century[44] had alarmed[45] and agitated[46] Eùrope[47], fil'ling every kingdom of it, bỳ turns, with the terror[48] of his arms, and the dread' of bèing subjected to his power.

Robertson.

1) rĕz-zĭg-ná'-shŭn, Abtretung 2) ĕm'-pĕr-ŭr, Kaiser 3) rė-zŏlvd', entschloß sich 4) to rė-zīne', abzutreten 5) king'-dŭm, Königreich 6) sò-lĕm'-nė-tė, Feierlichkeit 7) sú'-tá-bl, angemessen 8) ĭm-pŏr'-tånse, Wichtigkeit 9) trăns-ăk'-shŭn, Verhandlung 10) to pĕr-fŏrm', vollziehen 11) åkt, Handlung 12) sŭv'-ĕr-ĭn-tė, unumschränkte Macht 13) fŏr'-mål, feierlich 14) pŏmp, Pracht 15) ĭn-dĕl'-ė-bl, unauslöschlich 16) ĭm-prĕsh'-ŭn, Eindruck 17) sŭk'-sĕs-sŏr, Nachfolger 18) vù, Aussicht, Absicht 19) pėė'-vĭsh, mürrisch 20) ĭn-krėsed', zunahm 21) ĭsh'-shù, Nachkommen 22) åf-fåre's, Angelegenheiten 23) ås-sĕm'-bld, versammelt 24) lò-kŭn'-trėz, Niederlande 25) ŏk-tò'-bŭr, Oktober 26) sėte'-ĕd, setzte 27) sŭn, Sohn 28) sĭs'-tŭr, Schwester 29) rė'-jĕnt, Regentin 30) splĕn'-dĭd, prächtig 31) rĕt'-tė-nù, Gefolge 32) grån-dėėz', große Herren 33) spåne, Spanien 34) prĭns'-ĕs, Prinzen 35) ĕm'-pīre, Reich, deutsche Reich 36) kŏŭn'-sĭl, Rath, Rathsversammlung 37) kŏm-månd', Befehl 38) ĕks-plåned', erklärte 39) ĭn-tĕn'-shŭn, Vorhaben 40) rĕd, las (read) 41) sŭr-rĕn'-dŭrd, übergab 42) tĕr'-rĭ-tŭr-ėz, Herrschaften 43) jù-rĭs-dĭk'-shŭn, Gerichtsbarkeit 44) åw-thŏr'-ė-tė, gesetzmäßige Gewalt 45) åb-zŏlv'-ĭng, lossprechen 46) òth, Eid 47) ål-lė'-jånse, Treue 48) rė-kwīr'-d, verlangte 49) to trăns-fĕr', zu übertragen 50) låw'-fŭl, rechtmäßig 51) åre, Erbe 52) lŏė'-ål-tė, Treue 53) mån'-nė-fåst-ĕd, gezeigt 54) dùr'-ĭng, während 55) gŭv'-ŭrn-mĕnt, Regierung 56) ròze, stand auf (rise) 57) åd-drĕst', wendete 58) åw'-jė-ĕnse, Versammlung 59) to ås-sĭst', beistehen 60) mĕm'-mŭr-ė, Gedächtniß 61) rė-kŏŭnt'-ĕd, erzählte 62) dĭg'-nė-tė, Würde 63) ŏs-tĕn-tá'-shŭn, Prahlerei 64) ŭn-dŭr-tá'-kn, unternommen 65) kŏm-mĕnse'-mĕnt, Anfang 66) åd-mĭn-nĭs-trá'-shŭn, Verwaltung 67) sĕv'-vn-tėėnth, siebenzehnte 68) dĕd'-ė-kåte-ĕd, gewidmet 69) åt-tĕn'-shŭn,

Aufmerksamkeit 70) pŭb'-lĭk, öffentlich 71) ŏb'-jĕkts, Gegenstände 72) rè-zĕrv'-ĭng, behaltend 73) ĭn-dŭl'-jĕnse, Nachsicht 74) èse, Ruhe 75) ĕn-jŏè'-mĕnt, Genuß 76) prī'-vāt, privat 77) pā-sĭf'-fĭk, friedfertig 78) hŏs'-tĭl, feindlich 79) jĕr'-mān-nè, Deutschland 80) frānse, Frankreich 81) ĭt'-tā-lè, Italien 82) sĕv'-vn, sieben 83) è-lĕv'-vn, eilf 84) vŏè'-ādje-ĕz, Reisen 85) sèè, See 86) pĕr-mĭt'-tĕd, zuließ 87) to dĭs-tshārje', zu vollziehen 88) vĭg'-ŭr, Kraft 89) ār'-jŭ-ŭs, schwer 90) ŏf'-fĭs, Amt 91) gŭv'-ŭrn-ĭng, regierend 92) dŏ-mĭn'-yŭnz, Herrschaften 93) shŭn'-d, vermieden 94) rè-pīnd', gemurrt 95) ŭn'-dŭr, unter 96) brŏ'-kn, (break) 97) ĕgs-hāwst'-ĕd, erschöpft 98) rāje, Wuth 99) ĭn-kŭ'-rā-bl, unheilbar 100) dĭs-tĕm'-pŭr, Krankheit 1) ĭn-fĕr'-mè-tèz, Schwachheiten 2) ăd-mŏn'-nĭshd, ermahnten 3) fŏnd (of) begierig (nach) 4) rāne'-ĭng, regierend 5) to rè-tāne', behalten 6) sĕp'-tŭr, Scepter 7) ĭm'-pŏ-tĕnt, schwach 8) ā'-bl, geschickt 9) to prŏ-tĕkt', beschützen 10) ĭn-stĕd', anstatt (of) 11) sŭv'-ĕr-ĭn, Souverain 12) wŏrn (wear) 13) dĭs-èze'-ĕz, Krankheiten 14) ā-lĭve', lebendig 15) prime, Frühling 16) āk-kŭs'-tŭmd, gewöhnt 17) yŏŏth, Jugend 18) sā-găs'-sè-tè, Scharfsichtigkeit 19) mā-tūre'-ĕr, reiferer 20) mā-tè'-rè-āl, wesentlich 21) ĕr'-rŭr, Fehler 22) prĕsh'-shŭre, Druck 23) ā-mĭdst', unter 24) ŏb-lĭdjed', verbunden 25) ĭm-plŏred', flehete an 26) grāte'-fŭl, dankbar 27) sĕnse, Empfindung 28) fè-dĕl'-è-tè, Treue 29) āt-tātsh'-mĕnt, Anhänglichkeit 30) rè-mĕm'-brānse, Andenken 31) rè-trète', Zuflucht, einsamer Aufenthalt 32) swèèt'-ĕst, angenehmste 33) kŏn-sŏ-lā'-shŭn, Trost 34) prā'-ŭrz, Gebete 35) āl-mī'-tè, allmächtig 36) pŏŭr, gießen 37) fŏrth, aus 38) ăr'-dĕnt, heiß 39) wĭsh'-ĕs, Wünsche 40) wĕl'-fāre, Wohlfahrt 41) fĕll (fall), fiel 42) ăd-dĭsh'-shŭnz, Vermehrungen 43) dŭ, schuldig 44) on that āk-kŏŭnt', dieserwegen, deßhalben 45) vŏl'-ŭn-tā-rè-lè, freiwillig 46) ĕk-spĕkt', erwarten 47) dĭs-pĕnse' (with), erlassen 48) kŏn-sĭd'-ŭr, betrachten 49) kŏn-sĕrn', Bemühung 50) āk'-sĕp-tā-bl, angenehm 51) tĕs'-tè-mŭn-è, Zeugniß 52) grāt'-è-tŭde, Dankbarkeit 53) to jŭs'-tè-fī, rechtfertigen 54) prŏŏf, Beweis 55) pā-tĕr'-nāl, väterlich 56) to dè-mŏn'-strāte, beweisen 57) rè-pŏze', setze 58) ĭn-vī'-ŏ-lā-bl, unverletzlich 59) fāth, Glaube 60) pŭ'-rè-tè, Reinheit 61) lĕt, laßt 62) lāws, Gesetze 63) sā'-krĕd, heilig 64) ĕn-krŏtch', Eingriffe thun 65) prĭv'-vè-lĕdje-ĕz, Freiheiten, Vorrechte 66) trān-kwĭl-è-tè, Ruhe 67) ĕn-dŏŭ'-d, begabt 68) kwŏl'-lè-tès, Eigenschaften 69) fĭn'-ĭshd geendigt 70) sŭngk, sank (sink) 71) rĕd'-dè, nahe 72) to fānt, in Ohnmacht fallen 73) ĕf'-fŏrt, Anstrengung 74) mĕlt'-ĕd, schmolz 75) ăd-mè-rā'-shŭn, Bewunderung 76) măg-nā-nĭm'-è-tè, Großmuth 77) sŏf'-fnd, erweicht 78) sŏr'-rŏ, Betrübniß 79) nā'-tĭv, angeboren, native country, Vaterland 80) pār-tĭk'-ŭ-lŭr, besonders 81) mārks, Zeichen 82) wèèks, Wochen 83) āf'-tŭr-wŭrds, hernach 84) lefs, (little) 85) sĕr-è-mŏ'-nè-āl, Gepränge 86) pŏm'-pŭs, prächtig 87) dè-pĕn'-dĭng (on), abhängend 88) both — and, sowohl — als 89) vāst, sehr groß 90) pŏz-zĕsh'-ŭnz, Besitzungen 91) ăn-nŭ-āl, jährlich 92) to dè-frā', bezahlen 93) to āf-fŏrd'

verschaffen 94) sům, Summe 95) bė-nĕf'-ė-sĕnse, Wohlthätigkeit 96) tsbår'-ė-tė, Barmherzigkeit 97) mŏn'-nå-strė, Kloster 98) prŏv'-vĭnse, Provinz 99) våle, Thal 100) ĕkstĕnt', Weite 1) wå'-tůrd, bewässert 2) brŏŏk, Bach 3) lŏf tė, hoch 4) sŏĭl, Boden 5) tĕm'-pĕr-å-tůre, Beschaffenheit 6) klimåte, Klima 7) dė-lĭsh'-ůs, angenehm 8) år'-kė-tĕkt, Baumeister 9) THĭTH'-ůr, dahin 10) å-pårt'-mĕnt', Zimmer 11) åk-kŏ-mò-då'-shůn, Bequemlichkeit 12) strĭkt', streng 13) råTH'-ůr, mehr 14) fŏr'-můr, vorig 15) fŏrm, Form 16) sĕls, Zellen 17) nå'-kĭd, nacket 18) wålz, Mauern 19) skwåre, im Viereck 20) hůng, behangen (hang) 21) brŏůn, braun 22) klŏth, Tuch 23) fůr'-nĭsh-d, versehen (mit Hausrath) 24) sĭm'-pl, einfach 25) lĕv'-vĭl, ebene Fläche 26) går'-dn, Garten 27) plån, Plan 28) fĭl'-d, gefüllt 29) vå'-rė-ůs, verschieden 30) plånts, Pflanzen 31) to kůl'-tė-våte, bebauen 32) kŏm-mů'-nė-kå-tĕd, hiengen zusammen 33) tshåp'-ĕl, Kapelle 34) dė-vò'-shůnz, Andacht 35) ům'-bl, niedrig 36) kům'-fůr-tå-bl, tröstlich, bequemlich 37) twĕlv, zwölf 38) dò-mĕs'-tĭks, Bediente 39) bĕr'-rėd, begrub 40) sŏl'-lė-tůde, Einsamkeit 41) sĭ'-lĕnse, Stille 42) grån'-jůr, Hoheit 43) åm-bĭsh'-ůn, Ehrgeiz 44) sĕn'-tshů-rė, Jahrhundert 45) å-lårm'-d, beunruhigt 46) åj'-ė-tåte ĕd, in Bewegung gesetzt 47) yů'-ròpe, Europa 48) tĕr'-růr, Schrecken.

The Charácter of Càto.

If we consíder the charácter of Càto withoút prej'udice[1], he was cértainly a greàt and wórthy man: a friénd to truth, vírtue[2] and liberty[3]; yet, falsely[4] meásuring[5] all dùty by the absúrd[6] rigour[7] of the stoical[8] rùle, he was génerally disappointed[9] of the énd which he sòught bỳ it, the háppinefs bòth of his private and públic life. In his private cónduct[10] he was sevère[11], moròse[12], inéxorable[13]; bánishing[14] all the sof'ter[15] affections, as nat'ural[16] énemies[17] to jústice[18], and as suggésting[19] fàlse mòtives of ácting, from fàvour, clémency[20] and compássion[21], in publick affàirs he was the sàme[22], had but one rùle of pol'icy[23], to adhère[24] to what was rìght, withoút regárd to tìme or círcumstances[25], or èven to a fòrce that could contròl[26] him. For insteád of mánaging the pówer of the greàt, so as to mit'igate[27] the ill, or extráct[28] any goód from it, he was úrging[29] it àlways to ácts of vìolence[30] bỳ a perpet'ual defiance[31]; so that, with the best inténtions in the wórld, hè often did greàt hárm to the repúblic[32]. This was his

gèneral behàviour[33]; yet from some partícular facts[34], it appèars that his stréngth[35] of mìnd was not àlways impréguable[36], but had its wèak plàce of prìde[37], ambit́ion, and párty zèal, which when mańaged and flat́tered to a cértain point[38], would betrày[39] him sométimes ínto meaśures cóntrary to his órdinary[40] rùle of rìght and truth. The last act of his life was agreèable[41] to his nàture and philośophy[42]: when he could no lónger be what he had beeń, or when the ills of life òver-bal'anced[43] the good[44], which bỳ the prińciples[45] of his séct[46], was a just càuse for dỳing, he put an end to his life with a spiŕit and resolùtion which would màke one ímage, that he was glad to have found an occàsion of dỳing in his própér[47] charácter. On the whòle, his life was rather ad́mirable[48] than àmiable, fit to be pràised, rather than ímitated[49].

Middleton.

1) prĕd'-jù-dîs, Vorurtheil 2) vĕr'-tshù, Tugend 3) lib'-bĕr-tè, Freiheit 4) fålse'-lè, fälschlich 5) mĕzh'-ùre-îng, messend 6) åb-sùrd', abgeschmackt 7) rig'-gùr, Strenge 8) stò'-ik-ål, stoisch 9) dis-åp-pôint'-ed, getäuscht, betrogen 10) kòn'-dùkt, Betragen 11) sè-vère', strenge 12) mò-ròse', mürrisch 13) în-ĕks'-ò-rå-bl, unerbittlich 14) bån'-nîsh-îng, verbannend 15) sòft'-ùr, weicher 16) nå'-tshù-rål, natürlich 17) ĕn'-è-mèz, Feinde 18) jùs'-tîs, Gerechtigkeit 19) sùg-jĕst'-îng, eingebend 20) klĕm'-mĕn-sè, Barmherzigkeit 21) kòm-påsh'-ùn, Mitleiden 22) the såme, derselbe 23) pòl'-lè-sè, Politik 24) to åd-hère', anhängen 25) sĕr'-kùm-stånse-ĕz, Umstände 26) to kòn-tròll', kontrolliren, Gegenaufsicht führen 27) to mît'-tè-gåte, mildern 28) ĕks-tråkt', herausziehen 29) ùrje'-îng, treibend 30) vi'-ò-lĕnse, Gewalt 31) dè-fi'-ånse, Herausforderung 32) rè-pùb'-lîk, Republik 33) bè-håve'-yùr, Verhalten 35) fåkts, Thatsachen 35) strĕngth, Stärke 36) îm-prĕg'-nåbl, unerschütterlich 37) pride, Stolz 38) pôînt, Punkt 39) bè-trå', verrathen, versuchen, verleiten 40) òr'-dè-nå-rè, gewöhnlich 41) å-grèè'-å-bl, angemessen 42) fè-lòs-sò-fè, Philosophie 43) ò-vùr-bål'-lånsd, überwogen 44) gùd, Gute 45) prîn'-sè-pls, Grundsätze 46) sĕkt, Sekte 47) pròp-pùr, eigentlich 48) åd'-mè-rå-bl, bewundernswürdig 49) îm'-è-tåte-ĕd, nachgeahmt.

The Charácter of Jùlius[1] Caèsar[2].

Caèsar was endoẃed with every greàt and nòble[3] qual'ity, that could exàlt[4] hùman nàture, and give a man the

ascendant[5] in society[6]: formed to excel[7] in pèace as well as wàr[8]; provident[9] in council; fèarleſs in action[10] and executing what he had resolved with an amàzing[11] celerity; generous beyond[12] measure to his friends; plàcable[13] to his enemies, and for parts, learning, eloquence, scàrce infèrior[14] to any man. His oràtions[15] were admired for twò qualities, which are seldom found together, strength and elegance[16]; Cìcero ranks him among the greàtest orators[17] that Ròme ever bred[18]; and Quinctilian says, that he spòke with the sàme fòrce with which he fòught[19]; and if he had devòted[20] himself to the bar[21], would have been the ònly man càpable[22] of rìvalling[23] Cìcero. Nor was he a master ònly of the polìte[24] arts, but conversant[25] also with the most abstrùse[26] and critical[27] parts of learning; and among other works which he published, addressed twò bòoks to Cìcero on the analogy[28] of language, or the art of spèaking and wrìting correctly[29]. He was a mòst liberal[30] pàtron of wit and learning, wheresoever they were found; and out of his love of thòse talents[31], would readily pardon thòse who had employed[32] them against himself: rìghtly judging, that bỳ màking such men his friends, he should dràw pràises from the sàme fountain[33], from which he had been aspersed[34]. His capital passions were ambition and love of pleasure, which he indulged[35] in their turns to the greàtest exceſs[36]; yet the first was always predominant[37] to which he could èasily sacrifice[38] àll the charms[39] of the second[40], and dràw pleasure èven from toils[41] and dàngers, when they ministred[42] to his glòry[43]. For he thòught[44] tyranny[45], as Cìcero says, the greàtest of goddeſses and had frèquently[46] in his mouth a verse[47] of Euripides, which expressed the image of his sòul, that if rìght and justice were ever to be vìolated[48], they were to be vìolated for the sàke of rèigning. This was the chièf end and purpose[49] of his life, the schème[50] that he had formed from his early[51] youth; so that, as Càto trùly[52] declàred of him, he càme with sobriety[53] and meditàtion[54] to the subversion[55] of the republic. He ùsed to sày, that there were twò things necessary, to acquire and suppòrt

pówer, sòldiers[56] and móney, which depénded mùtually upon èach other: with móney therefore he provided[57] sòldiers, and with sòldiers extórted[58] money; and was, of all men, the mòst rapàcious[59] in plúndering[60] bòth friends and fòes; spàring[61] nèither prínce, nor stàte, nor témple, nor èven prìvate persons, whò were knòwn to possefs[62] any shàre of treasure. His greàt abil'ities would nécessarily have màde him one of the first cit'izens[63] of Ròme; but, disdàining[64] the condit'ion of a súbject, he could never rest till he màde himself a mónarch. In ácting this last part, his ùsual prùdence[65] seèmed to fàil[66] him, as if the height[67] to which he was moúnted[68], had túrned his head', and màde him gid'dy[69]: for, bỳ a vàin ostentation of his pówer he destróyed the stabil'ity[70] of it; and as men shórten[71] life by líving toò fast, so by an intempérance[72] of rèigning, he bròught his rèign to a vìolent end.

Mid'dleton.

1) jú'-lė-ůs, Julius 2) sė'-zår, Cäsar 3) nò'-bl, erhaben, edel 4) ẻgz-ålt', erheben 5) ås-sẻn'-dånt, Ueberlegenheit, Uebergewicht 6) sò-sỉ'-ė-tė, Gesellschaft 7) ẻk-sẻl', hervorstechen 8) wår, Krieg 9) pròv'-vė-dẻnt, vorsichtig 10) åk'-shůn, Handlung 11) å-må'-zỉng, erstaunend 12) bė-yònd', über 13) plå'-kå-bl, versöhnlich 14) ỉn-fė'-rė-ůr, nachstehend 15) ò-rå'-shůnz, Reden 16) ẻl'-ė-gånse, Schönheit 17) ỏr'-rå-tůrs, Redner 18) brẻd, gebahr, hervor brachte 19) fåwt, (fight) 20) dė-vò'-tẻd, gewidmet 21) bår, Gerichtsstube 22) kå'-på-bl, fähig 23) rỉ'-vål-lỉng, Nebenbuhler seyend 24) pò-lite', angenehm 25) kỏn'-vẻr-sånt, wohl erfahren 26) åb-strùse', schwer 27) krỉt'-ė-kål, scharfsinnig 28) å-nål'-lò-jė, Aehnlichkeit 29) kỏr-rẻkt'-lė, ohne Fehler 30) lỉb'-bẻr-ål, freigebig 31) tål'-ẻnts, Talente 32) ẻm-plỏė-d, angewendet, gebraucht 33) fỏůn'-tỉn, Quelle 34) ås-pẻr'-sẻd, verleumdet 35) ỉn-důl'-jẻd, nachsah 36) ẻk-sẻs', Uebermaß 37) prė-dỏm'-mė-nånt, vorherrschend 38) såk'-krė-fỉze, aufopfern 39) tshårmz, Reize 40) sẻk'-kůnd, zweite 41) tỏỉlz, beschwerliche Arbeiten 42) mỉn' nỉs-tůr-d, halfen 43) glò'-rẻ, Ruhm 44) thåwt, (think) 45) tỉr'-rẩn-nė, Tyrannei 46) frė'-kwẻnt-lė, oftmals 47) vẻrse, Vers 48) vỉ'-ò-lå-tẻd, verletzt 49) půr'-půs, Absicht 50) skėme, Plan 51) ẻr'-lė, frühe 52) trỏỏ'-lė, wahrhaft 53) sò-brỉ'-ė-tė, Kaltblütigkeit 54) mẻd-ė-tå'-shůn, Nachdenken 55) sůb-vẻr'-shůn, Umsturz 56) sòl'-jůrz, Soldaten 57) prò-vỉ'-dẻd, verschaffte 58) ẻks-tỏr'-tẻd, erpreßte 59) rå-på'-shůs, raubgierig 60) plůn'-důr-ỉng, Plünderung 61) spå'-rỉng, schonend 62) pỏz-zẻs', besitzen 63) sỉt'-ė-zns, Bürger 64) dỉz-då-nỉng, verachtend

65) pròò′-dènse, Klugheit 66) fàle, verlassen 67) hite, Höhe 68) mòùnt′-èd, erhoben 69) gid′-dè, schwindlicht 70) stà-bil′-è-tè, Festigkeit 71) shòr′-tn, verkürzen 72) ìn-tèm′-pèr-ânse, Unmäßigkeit.

Character of Wil′liam [1] the Con̍queror [2].

Few̉ prin̍ces have been̍ mòre for̍tunate [3] than this greàt mon̍arch, or were bet′ter entitled [4] to prosperity [5] and gran̍deur for the abil′ities and vig̍our of mìnd which he displàyed [6] in àll his con̍duct. His spir̍it was bòld [4] and enterprising [8], yeb guìded [9] bỳ prùdence. His amtit′ion, which was exor̍bitant [10], and làу lit′tle un̍der restràints [11] of jus̍tice, and still lefs un̍der those of human̍ity [12], ev̍er submit′ted [13] to the dic̍tates [14] of rèason and pol′icy. Born̍ in an àge when the mìnds of men were intrac̍table [15] and unacquàinted [16] with submis̍sion [17], he was yet àble to direc̍t [18] them to his pur̍poses; and, par̍tly from the ascen̍dant of his vèhement [19] disposit′ion [20], partly from art and dissimulàtion [21], to estab′-lish [22] an unlim̍ited [23] mon̍archy. Thòugh not insen̍sible [24] to generos̍ity [25], he was har̍dened [26] agaìn̍st compas̍sion, and seèmed èqually ostentàtious [27] and ambit′ious [28] of eclàt [29] in his clem̍ency and his sever̍ity. The max̍ims [30] of his administràtion were sevère; but mìght have been̍ ùse-ful, had they been sòlely [31] employ̍ed in preser̍ving or̍der in an estab̍lished gov̍ernment; they were ill cal′culated [32] fór sof′tening the rig̍ours, which under the mòst gen̍tle [33] man̍agement [34] are insep̍arable [35] from con̍quest [36]. His at-tem̍pt [37] agaìn̍st England [38] was the last en̍terprize of the kìnd, which, dùring the còurse of sev̍en hun̍dred [39] yèars, had ful′ly succeèded [40] in Euròpe; and the greàtnefs of his gènius [41] bròke [52] throùgh thòse lim̍its [43], which first fhe eùdal [44] institùtions [45], then the refined [46] pol′icy of prin̍-ces have fix̍ed on the sev̍eral [47] stàtes of chris̍tendom [48]. Thòugh he ren̍dered himself′ in̍finitely [49] òdious [50] to his English sub̍jects, he transmit′ted [51] his pow̍er to his poster̍i-ty [52], and the thròne [53] is still fil′led bỳ his descen̍dants [54]; a proòf that the foundàtion [55] which he làid was fir̍m [56]

and sol'id[57], and that amongst all his violences, while he seèmed ònly to grat'ify[58] the present passion, he had still an eye tòwards futurity[59]. Died Sept. 9. 1087, aged 63.

Hùme.

1) wĭl'-lẻ-åm, Wilhelm 2) kòngk'-ůr-ůr, Eroberer 3) fŏr'-tshů-nåte, glücklich 4) ẻn-tĭ'-tld, berechtigt 5) prŏs-pẻr'-ė-tė, Glück 6) dĭs-plå'd, zeigte 7) bòld, kühn 8) ẻn'-tẻr-prĭ'-sĭng, unternehmend 9) gyĭ'-dẻd, geleitet 10) ẻgz-ŏr'-bė-tånt, unmäßig 11) rė-stråntz', Einschränkungen 12) hů-mån'-ė-tė, Menschlichkeit 13) sůb-mĭt'-tẻd, unterwarf sich 14) dĭk'-tåtez, Vorschriften 15) ĭn-tråk'-tå-bl, unlenksam 16) ůn-åk-kwån'-tẻd, unbekannt 17) sůb-mĭsh'-ůn, Unterwerfung 18) to dė-rẻkt', richten 19) vė'-hė-mẻnt, heftig 20) dĭs-pò-zĭsh'-ůn, Gemüthsbeschaffenheit 21) dĭs-sĭm-ů-lå'-shůn, Verstellung 22) to ė-ståb'-lĭsh, gründen 23) ůn-lĭm'-ĭt-ẻd, uneingeschränkt 24) ĭn-sẻn'-sė-bl, unempfindlich 25) jẻn-ẻr-ŏs'-ė tė, Großmuth 26) hård'-ẻ-nẻd, verhärtet 27) ŏs-tẻn-tå'-shůs, prahlend 28) åm-bĭsh'-ůs, ehrgeizig 29) ė-klåw', Glanz 30) måks'-ĭms, Grundsätze 31) sòle'-lė, einzig 32) kål'-ků-lå-tẻd, berechnet 33) jẻn'-tl, sanft 34) mån'-ĭdje-mẻnt, Verwaltung 35) ĭn-sẻp'-pår-å-bl, unzertrennlich 36) kòng'-kwest, Eroberung 37) åt-tẻmt', Angriff 38) ĭng'-glånd, England 39) hůn'-drẻd, hundert 40) sůk-sẻẻd'-ẻd, gelungen 41) jė'-nė-ůs, Genie 42) bròke, (break) 43) lĭm'-mĭts, Gränzen 44) fů'-dål, zu Lehn gehörig, feudal 45) ĭn-stė-tů'-shůnz, Anordnungen, Einrichtungen 46) rė-fĭn'-d, verfeinert 47) sẻv'-ůr-ål, verschieden 48) krĭs'-sn-dům, Christenheit 49) ĭn'-fė-nĭt-lė, außerordentlich 50) ŏ'-dẻ-ůs, verhaßt 51) trånsmĭt'-tẻd, übermachte 52) pŏs-tẻr'-ė-tė, Nachkommenschaft 53) thròne, Thron 54) dė-sẻn'-dåntz, Nachkommen 55) fŏůn-då'-shůn, Grund 56) fẻrm, stark 57) sŏl'-ĭd, feste 58) to gråt'-ė-fĭ, zu befriedigen 59) fů-tů'-rė-tė, Zukunft.

Character of Henry[1] VIII.[2] (King of England.)

It is dif'ficult[3] to give a just summary[4] of this prin'ce's qual'ities; he was so different from himself' in different parts of his rèign, that, as is well remarked[5] by Lord Her'bert, his his'tory is his best character and description[6]. The ab'solute[7] and uncontròled[8] authority, which he maintàined at hòme, and the regard he obtàined among foreign[9] nàtions, are cir'cumstances which entitle him to the appellàtion[10] of a greàt prince; while his ty'ranny and crùelty seèm to exclùde[11] him from the character of a good one.

He possessed[12], indeèd, greàt vigour of mind, which qualified[13] him for exercising[14] dominion òver men: courage[15], intrepidity[16], vigilance[17], inflexibility[18]; and thòugh thèse qualities lày not always under guidance[19] of a regular[20] and solid judgement[21], they were accompanied with good parts, and an extensive capacity[22]; and every one dreaded a contest with a man whò was never knòwn to yièld[23], or to forgive; and whò, in every controversy[24], was determined[25] to rùin[26] himself, or his antagonist[27].

A catalogue of his vìces[28] would comprehend many of the worst qualities incident[29] to hùman nàture: Vìolence, cruelty, profùsion[35], rapacity[31], injustice[32], obstinacy[33], arrogance[34], bigotry[35], presumption[36], caprice[37]; but nèither was he subject to all thèse vices in the mòst extrème degreè, nor was he at intervals[38] altogether[39] devoid[40] of virtues. He was sincère[41], òpen, gallant[42], liberal, and càpable at lèast of a temporary[43] friendship and attachment. In this respect[44] he was unfortunate, that the incidents of his times served to displày his fàults in thèir full light; the trèatment[45] he met with from the Còurt of Ròme provòked[46] him to violence; the dànger of a revolt[47] from his superstitious[48] subjects seèmed to require the most extrème severity. But it must at the same time be acknowledged[49], that his situàtion tended[50] to thròw an additional[51] lustre[52] on whàt was greàt and magnanimous[53] in his character.

The emulàtion[54] betweèn the emperor and the French King rendered his alliance[55], notwithstanding[56] his impolitick[57] conduct, of greàt importance to Europe. The extensive powers of his prerogative[58] and the submission, not to say slàvish disposition, of his parliament[59], made it mòre èasy for him to assùme[60] and maintàin that entire[61] dominion, by which his reign is so much distinguished in English history.

It may seèm a little extraordinary, that notwithstanding his crùelty, his extortion[62], his violence, his arbitrary[63] administràtion, this prince not only acquired the regard of his subjects, but never was the object of their

hàtred[64]; he seèms èven, in sòme degreè, to have possessed their love and affection. His extèrior[65] qual'ities were advantageous[66], and fit to captivate[67] the mul'titude; his magnif'icence[68], and personal bràvery[69], rendered him illustrious[70] to vul'gar[71] eyes; and it may be said with truth, that the English in that àge were so thoroughly[72] subdùed[73], that, like èastern slaves, they were inclined to admire èven thòse acts of violence and tyranny, which were exercised[74] over themsel'ves, and at their òwn expence.

Dìed January[75] 28 th.[76] 1547[77], anno aetat'is 57[78], regni 37[79].

Hùme.

1) hĕn'-rī, Heinrich 2) VIII. The áyth, (eighth) der achte 3) dĭf'-fè-kŭlt, schwer 4) sŭm'-må-rè, Begriff 5) rè-mårk'-d, bemerkt 6) dè-skrĭp'-shŭn, Beschreibung 7) åb'-sò-lùte, unumschränkt 8) ŭn-kŏn-tròll'-d, unwidersprechlich 9) fŏr'-ĭn, fremd 10) åp-pĕl-lá'-shŭn, Benennung 11) to ĕks-klùde', ausschließen 12) pŏz-zĕst', besaß 13) kwŏl'-lè-fīde, geschickt machte 14) ĕks'-ĕr-sīze-ĭng, ausübend 15) kŭr'-rĭdje, Muth 16) ĭn-trè-pĭd'-è-tè, Unerschrockenheit 17) vĭd'-jĭl-ånse, Wachsamkeit 18) ĭn-flĕks'-è-bĭl-è-tè, Unbiegsamkeit 19) gyī'-dånse, Leitung 20) rĕg'-ù-lår, regelmäßig 21) jŭdje'-mĕnt, Urtheil 22) kå-pås'-è-tè, Fähigkeit 23) to yèèld, nachgeben 24) kŏn'-trò-vĕr-sè, Streitigkeit 25) dè-tĕr'-mĭnd, entschlossen 26) to rŏŏ'-ĭn, zu Grunde richten 27) ån-tåg'-ò-nĭst, Gegner 28) vīse'-ĕz, Laster, Fehler 29) ĭn'-sè-dĕnt, zufällig 30) prò-fù'-shŭn, Verschwendung 31) rå-pås'-sè-tè, Raubsucht 32) ĭn-jŭs'-tĭs, Ungerechtigkeit 33) ŏb'-stè-nå-sè, Halsstarrigkeit 34) år'-rò-gånse, Vermessenheit, Anmaßung 35) bĭg'-gŭt-trè, Bigotterie 36) prè-zŭm'-shŭn, Einbildung 37) kå-prèèse', Eigensinn 38) ĭn'-tĕr-våls, Zwischenräume 39) ål'-tò-gĕTH-ŭr, gänzlich 40) dè-vŏĭd', leer 41) sĭn-sère', aufrichtig 42) gål'-lånt, tapfer, galant 43) tĕm'-pò-rå-rè, periodisch, was nur eine begränzte Zeit dauert 44) rè-spĕkt', Rücksicht 45) trète'-mĕnt, Behandlung 46) prò-vòke'-d, reizte 47) rè-vòlt', Aufruhr 48) sù-pĕr-stĭsh'-ŭs, abergläubisch 49) åk-nŏl'-lĕdjd, anerkannt 50) tĕnd'-ĕd, dazu diente 51) åd-dĭsh'-shŭn-ål, was hinzu kommt, vermehrend 52) lŭs'-tŭr, Glanz 53) måg-nån'-è-mŭs, großmüthig 54) ĕm-ù-lá'-shŭn, Wetteifer 55) ål-lī'-ånse, Bündniß 56) nòt-wĭTH-stånd'-ĭng, ungeachtet 57) ĭm-pŏl'-è-tĭk, unpolitisch 58) prè-rŏg'-gå-tĭv, Vorrecht 59) pår'-lè-mĕnt, Parlament 60) ås-sùme', annehmen 61) ĕn-tīre', gänzlich 62) ĕks-tŏr'-shŭn, Erpressung 63) år'-bè-trå-rè, unumschränkt, despotisch 64) há'-trĕd, Haß 65) ĕks-tè'-rè-ŭr, äußerlich 66) åd-vån-tá'-jŭs, vortheilhaft 67) to kåp'-tè-vàte, einnehmen 68) måg-nĭf'-fè-sĕnse, Pracht, Glanz 69) brá'-vŭr-rè, Tapferkeit 70) ĭl-lŭs'-trè-ŭs, berühmt, erhaben 71) vŭl'-gŭr, gemein

72) thůr'-rò-lè, durchaus 73) sůb-dů'-d, unterwürfig gemacht 74) ěks'-ěr-sìse-d, ausgeübt 75) jǎn'-nù-ǎr-rè, Jenner 76) 28 th., THètwěn'-tè-åyth 77) 1547, à thǒů'-zånd five hůn'-drěd fǒr-tè sěv'-vn 78) 57, fifty seven 79) 37, thirty seven.

Character of Eliźabeth.

Eliź abeth, in her person, was masculine[1], tàll[2], stràight[3], and strong-limbed[4], with a hìgh roúnd forehead[5], brown eyes, fair complexion, fine white teèth[6] and yel'low[7] hàir[8]; she danced[9] with greàt agil'ity[10]; her voice was strong and shrill[11]; she understood[12] mùsic[13], and plàyed upon several instruments. She possessed an excellent memory; and understood the dead and living languages, and màde good proficiency[14] in the sciences and was well read in history. Her conversàtion[15] was sprightly[16] and agreeàble, her jud'gement sol'id, her apprehension[17] acùte[18], her application[19] indefat'igable,[20] and her courage invincible[21]. She was the greàt bul'wark[22] of the Prot'estant[23] religion; she was hìghly commendable[24] for her general regard to the impartial[25] administràtion of justice, and èven for her rigid[26] oeconomy[27], which sàved[28] the public money, and evinced[29] that love for her pèople which she warmly professed[30]. Yet she dèviated[31] from justice in some instances, when her interest and passions were concerned[32]; and, notwithstanding all her greàt qual'ities, we cannot[33] deny[34], she was vain, proúd, impèrious[35], and in some càses crùel: her predominant passion was jeal'ousy and avarice; thòugh she was al'so subject to such violent gust's[36] of anger[37] as overwhel'med[38] àll regard to the dignity of her stàtion, and èven hurried her beyond the common[39] boúnds[40] of dècency[41]. She was wise and stead'y in her principles of government, and above àll princes fortunate in a ministry.

Smol'let.

1) mås'-kù-lǐn, männlich 2) tåll, groß 3) stràte, dicht 4) lǐm'-d, mit Gliedern versehen 5) fòr'-hěd, Stirne 6) tèèth Zähne (tooth) 7) yěl'-lò, gelb 8) håre, Haar 9) dåns-d' tanzte 10) å-jǐl'-è-tè, Lebhaftigkeit, Fertigkeit 11) shrǐll, hell,

gellend 12) ŭn-dŭr-stŭd', verstand (understand) 13) mŭ'-zik, Musik 14) prò-fish'-ĕn-sè, Fortschritt 15) kŏn-vĕr-sà'-shŭn, Unterhaltung, Umgang 16) sprite'-lè, lebhaft 17) ăp-prè-hĕn'-shŭn, Vermögen zu begreifen 18) ă-kùte', scharf 19) ăp-plè-kà'-shŭn, Fleiß 20) ĭn-dè-făt'-tè-gă-bl, unermüdet 21) ĭn-vĭn'-sè-bl, unüberwindlich 22) bŭl'-wŭrk, Bollwerk 23) prŏt'-tĕs-tănt, protestantisch 24) kŏm'-mĕn-dă-bl, lobenswerth 25) ĭm-păr'-shăl, unpartheiisch 26) rĭd'-jĭd, strenge 27) è-cŏn'-ò-mè, Oekonomie 28) sàve'-d, erhielt 29) è-vĭnsd', bewies 30) prò-fĕsst', behauptete, bekannte 31) dè'-vè-à-tĕd, wich ab 32) kŏn-sĕrn'-d, betroffen, ins Spiel kamen 33) cannot — can not 34) to dè-nī', leugnen 35) ĭm-pè'-rè-ŭs, herrschsüchtig 36) gŭsts, Anfällen, Aufwallungen 37) ăng'-gŭr, Zorn 38) ò-vŭr-whĕlm'-d, überwältigte 39) kŏm'-mŭn, gemein 40) bŏŭndz, Grenzen 41) dè'-sĕn-sè, Wohlanständigkeit.

Alcìbiades.

Alcìbiades was a man of great spìrit, extrèmely addicted[1] to plèasure, but a the sàme tìme very càpable, and, upon occàsion, very attentive[2] to busineſs. He was by nàture endùed with all the accomplishments[3] she could bestòw[4]: He had beaùty, wit, courage, and a greàt understanding; but, in the first bloòm[5] of his lìfe, was arrogantly[6] affected with the advantages he had òver others. That temper is pret'ty visible in an expression of his, when it was propòsed to him to learn to plày upon a mùsical instrument, he answered: It is not for me to give but to recèive[7] delight. However the conversàtion of Socrates tempered[8] a strong inclinàtion to licenciousneſs[9] into reflections of philosophy; and, if it had not the fòrce to màke a man of his gènius and fortune whòlly[10] regular, it gave him some coòl[11] mòments; and this fol'lowing soliloquy[12] is suppòsed bỳ the learned to have been thròwn together befòre some expected engàgement[13], and seèms to be very much the picture of the man; — „I am now whòlly „alòne[14]; my èars are not retàined bỳ mùsic, my eyes with „beaùty, nor any of my senses so forcibly affected, as to „divert[15] the còurse of my inward[16] thoùghts[17]: me„thinks[18], there is something sàcred in myself, now I am „alòne. What is this bèing of mìne? I càme into it without „mỳ choice[19], and yet Socrates says, it is to be im-

„pùted[20] to me. In this repòse of mỳ senśes, whereiń they „commùnicate notħing stroṅgly to myself, I taste methiṅks „a bèing distiṅct[21] from their operàtion. Whỳ mày I not „then, mỳ sòul exist′[22], when she is whòlly goṅe oút of „thèse oŕgans? I can percèive my faćulties[23] gròw stroṅger, „the lefs I admit′[24] the pleaśures of seńse, and the nèarer „I plàce myself to a bàre[25] existence[26], the mòre worthy, „the mòre nòble, the mòre celeśtial[27] doeś that existence „appèar to me. If mỳ sòul is wèakened ratħer than im- „pròved[28] by all that the bod′y adminisisters[29] to her, she „mày rèasonably[30] be suppòsed to bè designed[31] for a „mańsion[32] mòre sùitable[33] than this, whereiń what de- „lights her, dimiṅishes[34] her exćellence[35], and that which „affeċts her ad′ds to her perfeċtion. There is an here- „af′ter, and I will not fèar to be immoŕtal, for the sàke of „A t ħ e n s."

This solil′oquy is but the first dàwnings[36] of thoûght in the mind of a man giveń up to sensual′ity[37].

Guaŕdian[38].

1) ȧd-dikt′-ĕd, ergeben 2) ȧt-tĕn′-tĭv, aufmerksam 3) ȧk-kŏm′-plĭsh-mĕnts, Vollkommenheiten 4) bė-stò′, geben, schenken 5) blȫȫm, Blüthe 6) ȧr′-rò-gȧnt-lė, auf eine aufgeblasene Weise 7) to rė-sève′, empfangen 8) tĕm′-pŭr-ĕd, mäßigte 9) lì-sĕn′-shŭs-nĕs, Ausschweifung 10) hòle′-ė, gänzlich 11) kȫȫl, kühl 12) sò-lĭl′-lò-kwė, Selbstgespräch 13) ĕn-gàje′-mĕnt, Verbindung, Gefecht 14) ȧ-lòne′, allein 15) to dė-vĕrt′, abwenden 16) ĭn′-wȧrd, innerlich 17) thȧwts, Gedanken 18) methinks — me thinks 19) tshȫĭse, Wahl 20) ĭm-pùt′-ĕd, zugerechnet 21) dĭs-tĭngkt′, unterschieden 22) ĕg-zĭst′, bestehen 23) fȧk′-ŭl-tėz, Geisteskräfte 24) ȧd-mĭt′, zulassen 25) bàre, bloß 26) ĕg-zĭs′-tĕnse, Daseyn, Wesen 27) sė-lĕs′-tshȧl, himmlisch 28) ĭm-prȫȫv′-d, verbessert 29) ȧd-mĭn′-nĭs-tŭrz, giebt 30) rė′-zn-ȧ-blė, vernünftiger Weise 31) dė-sìne′-d, bestimmt 32) mȧn′-shŭn, Wohnung 33) sù-tà-bl, angemessen 34) dė-mĭn′-ĭsh-ĕz, verringert 35) ĕk′-sĕl-lĕnse, Hohheit, Vortrefflichkeit 36) dȧwn′-ĭngz, Dämmerung 37) sĕn-shù-ȧl′-ė-tė, Sinnlichkeit 38) gyȧr′-dė-ȧn, Aufseher (der Titel einer moralischen Zeitschrift).

Haṅnibal to Scìpio Africànus at their iṅterview[1]
precèding[2] *the Bat′tle of Zàma.*

Siṅce fàte[3] has so ordàiṅed[4] it, that I, whò begań the war, and whò have beeń so of′ten on the point of

ending it bỳ a complète[5] conquest, should now cóme of mỳ òwn mòtion[6] to ask a pèace; I am glad that it is of you, Scìpio, I have the fórtune to ask it. Nor will this be amóng the lèast of your glòries, that Hannibal, victòrious òver so many Ròman génerals, submit'ted at last to you.

I could wish, that our fáthers and we had confined our ambit'ion withín the límits which nàture seèms to have prescribed[7] to it, the shòres[8] of Af'rica, and the shòres of It'aly. The god's did not give us that mìnd. On bòth sìdes we have been so èager[9] after fóreign possessions, as to put our òwn to the házard of wár. Ròme and Carthàge have had èach in her túrn, the énemy at her gàtes. But sínce érrors past mày be mòre èasily blàmed than corréct-ed[10], let it nów be the wórk of you and me to put an end, if póssible, to the óbstinate[11] conténtion. For mỳ òwn part, mỳ yèars, and the expèrience I have had of the in-stabil'ity[12] of fórtune, inclìnes me to lèave nóthing to her determinàtion, which rèason can decìde. But much I fèar, Scìpio, that your youth, your wánt of the lìke expèrience, your unìnterrúpted[13] succéss may rénder you avérse[14] from the thòughts of pèace. He whom fórtune has nevér fàiled, ràrely[15] refléćts[16] upon her cónstancy[17]. Yet, withóut recúrring[18] to fórmer exámples[19], mỳ òwn mày perháps[20] suffìce[21] to tèach[22] you moderàtion[23]. I am that sàme Hánnibal, whò, af'ter mỳ víctory at Cánnae, becàme[24] máster of the greàtest part of your cóuntry[25], and delíbera-ted[26] with myself, what fàte I should decreè[27] to It'aly and Ròme. And now — seè the chànge! Hère, in Af'rica, I am come to trèat with a Ròman, for my own preservà-tion[28] and my cóuntry's. Such are the spòrts[29] of fór-tune. Is she then to be trústed becàuse she smìles? An advantàgeous pèace is pref'erable[30] to the hòpe of víctory. The one is in your òwn pówer, the other at the pleásure of the gods. Should you pròve[31] victòrious, it would add lit'tle to your òwn glòry, or the glòry of your cóuntry; if vánquished[32], you lòse in one hóur all the hónour and repu-tation[33] you have been so mány yèars acquìring. But what is my aim in all this? — that you should contént[34] your-

self′ with our cession[35] of Spàin, Sicily, Sardinia, and all the islands[36] betweèn It′aly and Af′rica. A pèace on thèse condit′ions will, in my opinion, not ònly secùre[37] the fùture tranquil′lity of Carthàge but be sufficiently[38] glòrious for you, and for the Ròman nàme[39]. And do not tell me, that some of our cit′izens deal′t fraud′ulently[40] with you in the làte trèaty[41] — it is I, Hannibal, that now ask a pèace: I ask it, becàuse I think expèdient[42] for my country; and, thinking it expedient, I will invìolably maintàin it.

Hoòke.

1) in′-tẽr-vù, Zusammenkunft 2) prè-sède′-ing, vorhergehend 3) fàte, Schicksal 4) ȯr-dàne′-d, beschlossen 5) kŏm-plète′, vollkommen 6) mò′-shŭn, Bewegung, Antrieb 7) prè-skrìbe′-d, vorgeschrieben 8) shòrez, Ufer 9) è′-gŭr, begierig 10) kŏr-rĕkt′-ĕd, verbessert 11) ŏb′-stè-nàte, halsstarrig 12) in-stà-bil′-è-tè, Unbeständigkeit 13) ŭn-in-tẽr-rŭp′-tĕd, ununterbrochen 14) à-vẽrse′, abgeneigt 15) ràre′-lè, selten 16) rè-flĕkt′s, (upon) betrachtet 17) kŏn′-stăn-sè, Beständigkeit 18) rè-kŭr′-ring, seine Zuflucht nehmend 19) ĕgz-ăm′-pls, Beispiele 20) pẽr-hăp′s, vielleicht 21) sŭf-fìze′, zureichen 22) tètsh, lehren 23) mŏd-dẽr-à′-shŭn, Mäßigung 24) bè-kàme′, wurde (become) 25) kŭn′-trè, Land 26) dè-lib′-ẽr-à-tĕd, überlegte 27) dè-krèè′, bestimmen 28) prĕz-zẽr-va′-shŭn, Erhaltung 29) spòrts, Spiele 30) prĕf′-fẽr-ă-bl, was vorzuziehen ist 31) prŏŏv, beweisen 32) văngk′-wish-d, überwältigt, besiegt 33) rĕp-pù-tà′-shŭn, Ruhm 34) to kŏn-tĕnt′, befriedigen 35) sĕsh′-shŭn, Abtretung 36) ì′-lănds, Inseln 37) sè-kùre′, sichern 38) sŭf-fish′-ĕnt-lè, hinlänglich 39) nàme, Name 40) frăw′-dù-lĕnt-lè, betrügerischer Weise 41) trè′-tè, Unterhandlung 42) ĕks-pè′-dè-ĕnt, nützlich.

Scipio's Answer.

I knew very well, Hannibal, that it was the hòpe of your return[1] which emboldened[2] the Carthaginians to breàk the trùce[3] with us, and to lày aside[4] all thòughts of a pèace, when it was just upon the point of bèing conclùded; and your present propòsal[5] is a proòf of it. Yoù retrench[6] from their concessions[7] every thing but what we are, and have been long possessed of. But as it is your càre that your fel′low-cit′izens should have the obligàtions[8] to you of bèing èased[9] from a greàt part of their burden, so it òught to be mìne, that they dràw no advantage from their per-

fídiousnefs[10]. Nòbody is mòre sen'sible[11], than I am, of the wèaknefs of man, and the pow'er of for'tune, and that whatev'er we enterprìze is subject to a thoúsand chànges. If, befòre the Ròmans pas'sed into Af'rica, you had of your òwn accor'd[12] quit'ted[13] It'aly, and màde the ef'forts you now màke, I beliève they would not have been rejec'ted. But as you have been fòrced out of Italy, and we are mas'ters hère of the òpen coun'try, the situàtion of things is much al'tered[14]. And, what is chièfly to bè consid'ered, the Carthagin'ians, by the làte trèaty, which we en'tered into at their request'[15], were, òver and abov'e what you-of'fer, to have restòred[16] to us our pris'oners[17] withoút ran'som[18], deliv'ered up their ships[19] of war, pàid us five thoúsand talents[20], and to have given hos'tages[21] for the perfor'mance of all. The sen'ate[22] accep'ted these condit'ions, but Carthàge failed on her part; Carthàge decèived us. What then is to be don'e? Are the Carthagin'ians to be relèased[23] from the mòst impor'tant[24] ar'ticles[25] of the trèaty, as a rewar'd of their brèach[26] of fàith? No, cer'tainly. If to the condit'ions befòre agreèd upon, you had ad'ded som'e new' ar'ticles to our advan'tage, thère would have been mat'ter of ref'erence[27] to the Ròman pèople; but when, instead'[28] of ad'ding, you retren'ch, there is no ròom for deliberàtion. The Carthaginians, ther'efore, must submit' to us at discret'ion[29], or must van'quish us in bat'tle.

Hoòke.

1) rè-tůrn', Zurückkunft 2) ẽm-bòld'-ẽn-ẽd, beherzt machte 3) trȍȍse, Waffenstillstand 4) å-side', bei Seite 5) prò-pò'-zål, Vorschlag 6) rè-trẽnsh', schneidet weg 7) kòn-sẽs'-shůnz, Verwilligungen 8) ȍb-lè-gå'-shůnz, Verbindlichkeiten 9) ẽse'-d, beruhigt, erleichtert 10) pẽr-fíd'-yůs-nẽs, Treulosigkeit 11) sẽn'-sì-bl (of), überzeugt 12) åk-kȍrd', Vertrag; of one's own accord, freiwillig 13) kwìt'-tẽd, verlassen 14) ål'-tůr-d, geändert 15) rè-kwẽst', Bitte 16) rè-stòre'-d, zurückgegeben 17) prìz'-zn-ůr, Gefangener 18) rån'-sům, Lösegeld 19) shìp, Schiff 20) tål'-ẽntz, Talente, ein gewisses Gewicht, oder Summe Geldes bei den Alten 21) hòs'-tåje-z, Geisseln 22) sẽn'-nåt, Senat 23) rè-lèse'-d, losgesprochen 24) ìm-por'-tånt, wichtig 25) år'-tè-kls, Bedingungen 26) brèètsh, Bruch 27) rẽf'-fẽr-ẽnse, Verweisung 28) ìn-stẽd', anstatt 29) dìs-krẽsh'-ůn, Klugheit, Gnade und Ungnade.

On the Respect paid by the Lacedaemonians[1] *and Athènians to òld Age.*

It happened at Athens, dùring a public representàtion[2] of some plày exhibited[3] in honour of the commonwealth[4], that an òld gentleman càme toò làte for a plàce sùitable to his àge and quality. Many of the young gentlemen, who observed the difficulty and confùsion[5] he was in, màde signs to him, that they would accomodate[6] him, if he càme where they sat. The good man bustled[7] throùgh the crowd[8], accordingly; but when he came to the sèats, to which he was invìted, the jest[9] was, to sit clòse and expòse him, as he stood oút of coúntenance[10], to the whòle àudience. The frolic[11] went throùgh all the Athènian benches[12]. But on thòse occàsions thère were also particular plàces assìgned[13] for foreigners[14]: when the good man skulked[15] tòwards the boxes[16] appointed[17] for the Lacedaemònians, that honest pèople, more virtuous[18] than polite, ròse up all to a man, and, with the grèatest respect, recèived him among them. The Athènians, being suddenly[19] touched with a sense of the Spartan virtue, and their òwn degeneracy[20], gave a thunder[21] of applàuse[22], and the òld man cried oút: „The Athènians understand what is good, but the Lacedaemònians practise[23] it.“

Spectàtor.

1) lås-sè-dè-mò'-nì-åns, Lacedemonier 2) rěp-prè-sěn-tà'-shůn, Vorstellung 3) ěgz-hìb'-ìt-ěd, dargestellt 4) kòm'-můn-wělth, Republik 5) kòn-fů'-zhůn, Verwirrung 6) åk-kòm'-mò-dàte, mit Bequemlichkeit versehen, Platz machen 7) bůs'-sl-d, drängte sich 8) kròůd, Menge Menschen, Haufen 9) jěst, Scherz 10) out of kòůn'-tè-nånse, außer Fassung 11) fròl'-ìk, Fröhlichkeit, Spaß 12) běnsh'-ěs, Bänke 13) ås-sìne'-d, angewiesen 14) fòr'-rìn-ůrz, Fremde, Ausländer 15) skůlk'-ěd, schlich 16) bòks'-ěs, Logen 17) åp-pòìnt'-ěd, bestimmt 18) věr'-tshù-ůs, tugendhaft 19) sůd'-dìn-lè, plötzlich 20) dè-jěn'-ěr-å-sè, Ausartung 21) thůn'-důr, Donner, lautes Getöse 22) åp-plåwz', Beifall 23) pråk'-tìs, ausüben.

The Schoòl for Scańdal[1], *a comedy by Sheŕidan.*

Act. II. Scene 1.

Enter Sir Peter and Lady Tèazle.

Sir Peter T. Lady Teazle, Lady Teazle, 'I'll not beàr it!

Lady T. Sir Peter, Sir Peter, you may bear it or not, as you plèase[2]; but I ought to have my own way in every thing, and what's more, I will, toò. What! though I was ed́ucated[3] in the cońtry, I knòw very well that wom̀en of fasĥion[4] in London are accouńtable[5] to nòbody after they are mar̀ried.

Sir P. T. Very well, ma'am[6], very well; — so a hus̀band is to have no in̂fluence, no authoŕity?

L. T. Authority! No, to be sùre[7]: — if you wańted[8] authority over me, you should have adoṕted[9] me, and not married me: I am sure you were old enough.

Sir P. T. Old enough! — ay — there it is. Well, well, Lady Teazle, though my life may be made unhap̀py by your tem̀per[10], I'll not be rùined[11] by your extraváganc[12].

L. T. My extravagance! I'm sure I am not more extrávagant than a woman of fashion ought to be.

Sir P. T. No, no, madam, you shall thròw awày[13] no m̀ore sums on such unmèaning[14] lux́ury[15]. 'Slife[16]! to spend as much to fuŕnish[17] your dres̀sing-roòm[18] with floẃers[19] in wiǹter as would suffìce[20] to turn[21] the Panthèon[22] iǹto a greèn-house[23] and give a fête champêtre at Christ́mas[24].

L. T. And am I to blame[25], Sir Peter, becàuse flowers are dear in cold weather? You should find fàult with[26] the clìmate[27], and not with me. For my part[28], 'I'-m sure[29], I wish it was spring[30] all the year roúnd, and that ròses greẁ[31] under our feet!

Sir P. T. Oòns[32]! madam — if you had been born to this, I should́n't[33] wońder at your tàlking[34] thus; but you forget́ what your situàtion was when I mar̀ried you.

L. T. No, no, I doń't; 'twas a very disagreèable[35] one, or I should never have mar̀ried you.

Sir P. T. Yes, yes, madam, you were then in somewhat[36] a humbler style: — the daughter of a plàin country squìre. Recollect', Lady Teazle, when I sàw you first sitting at your tambòur, in a pretty[37] figured[38] linen[39] gown[40], with a bunch[41] of kèys at your side; your hair combed[42] smoòth[43] over a ròll, and your apartment hung round with frùits[44] in worsted[45], of your own working.

L. T. O, yes! I remember it very well, and a cùrious[46] life I led. — My dàily occupàtion[47] to inspect the dàiry[48], superintend[49] the pòultry[50], make extracts from the family recèipt-book[51], and comb my aunt Deborah's lap-dog[52].

Sir P. T. Yes, yes, ma'am, 'twas so indeed.

L. T. And then, you know, my èvening[53] amùsements! To dràw patterns[54] for ruffles[55], which I had not matèrials to make up: to play Pòpe Jòan with the cùrate[56]; to read sermon to my aunt[57]; or to be stuck down to an old spinet[58] to strum my father to sleep after a fox-chàse.

Sir P. T. I am glad you have so good a memory. Yes, madam, these were the recreàtions[59] I took you from; but now you must have your còach[60] - vis - à - vis and three powdered[61] footmen[62] before your chàir; and, in the summer, a pair of white cats to dràw you to Kensington gardens. No recollection, I suppòse[63], when you were content to ride double[64], behind the butler[65], on a dock'd[66] còach-horse.

L. T. No — I swèar[67], I never did that: I deny[68] the butler and the coach-horse.

Sir P. T. This, mad'am, was your situàtion; and what have I done for you? I have made you a woman of fash'ion, of for'tune, of rank; in short, I have made you my wife.

L. T. Well, then — and there is but one thing more you can make me to add to the obligàtion, and that is —

Sir P, T. My wid'ow[69], I suppòse?

L. T. Hem! hem!

Sir P. T. I thank you, madam — but don't flat'ter yourself; for though your ill conduct[70] may disturb my

pèace, it shall neveŕ breàk my heart, I promíse[71] you: howev́er, I am èqually[72] obliged to you for the hínt[73].

L. T. Then, why will you endeav́our[74] to make yourself so disagreèable to me and thwaŕt[75] me in every little el′egant expense?

Sir P. T. 'Slife, mad′am, I say, had you any of these little el′egant expenses when you maŕried me?

L. T. Lud, Sir Peter! would you have me be oút of the fashion?

Sir P. T. The fashion, indeèd! What had you to do with the fashion — before you married me?

L. T. For my paŕt, I should think you would like to have your wife thòught a woman of tàste[76].

Sir P. T. Ay — there agaiń — tàste — zoúnds[77]! madam, you had no taste when you married me!

L. T. That's very trùe, indeèd, Sir Peter; and after hav́ing màrried you, I should never preteńd[78] to taste again, I allow[79]. But now, Sir Peter, if we have fińished[80] our dàily jańgle[81], I presùme[82] I may go to my engàgement[83] at Lady Sneèrwell's.

Sir P. T. Ay, there is another prećious[84] ciŕcumstance — a chaŕming[85] set[86] of acquàintance you have made there.

L. T. Nay, Sir Peter, they are all pèople of rańk and foŕtune, and remaŕkably[87] tenàcious[88] of reputàtion[89].

Sir P. T. Yes, egad′, they are tenàcious of reputàtion with a veńgeance[90]; for they don't choòse[91] any body should have a chaŕacter but themsel′ves! — Such a crèw[92]! Ah! many a wret′ch[93] has rid on a huŕdle[94] who has done lefs miśchief[95] than these ut′terers[96] of foŕged[97] tàles, cóiners[98] of scańdal, and clippers[99] of reputation.

L. T. What! would you restràin[100] the freèdom of speèch[1]?

Sir P. T. Ah! they have made you just as bad as any one of the society.

L. T. Why, I belìeve I do beàr a part[2] with a tol′erable[3] gràce. But I voẃ[4] I beàr no mal′ice agaińst the pèople I abùse[5]. When I say an ill-nàtured thing, 'tis out

of pùre[6] good′ hùmour[7]; and I take it for granted[8], they dèal[9] exactly in the same manner with me. But, Sir Peter, you knòw you promised to come to Lady Sneèrwell's too.

Sir P. T. Well, well, I'll call[10] in just to loòk af′ter[11] my òwn character.

L. T. Then indeèd you must make hàste after me, or you'll be too làte. So, good′ bỳe[12] to ye. (Exit Lady Teazle.)

Sir P. T. So — I have gàined much by my intended expostulàtion[13]: yet, with what a charming air she contradicts every thing I say, and how plèasingly she shòws her contempt for my authority! Well, thòugh I can't make her love me, there is great satisfaction in quarrelling[14] with her; and I think she never appèars to such advantage as when she is dòing every thing in her power to plàgue[15] me. (Exit.)

1) skån′-dål, Verleumdung 2) plèze, beliebet 3) ěd′-jů-kå-těd, erzogen 4) fåsh′-ůn, Mode, vornehme Welt 5) åk-kỏůn′-tå-bl, verantwortlich 6) mååm, (mad′am) 7) to be shůre, sicherlich 8) wỏn′-těd, brauchtet, wünschtet 9) å-dỏp′-těd, angenommen 10) těm′-půr, Gemüthsart 11) rỏỏ′-ìnd, zu Grunde gerichtet 12) ěks-trå′-vå-gånse, Verschwendung 13) thrỏ-å-wå′, wegwerfen 14) ůn-mè′-nìng, sinnlos 15) lůk′-shů-rè, Luxus 16) 'slife (it is life), beim Leben (Himmel!) 17) fůr′-nìsh, versehen 18) drěs′-sìng-rỏỏm, Ankleidezimmer 19) flỏů′-ůrz, Blumen 20) sůf-fìse′, hinreichen 21) tůrn, verwandeln 22) Pån-thè′-ůn, das Pantheon 23) grèèn′-hỏůse, Treibhaus 24) krìs′-mås, Weihnachten 25) to blàme, tadeln 26) fìnd fåwlt wìth, anklagen 27) klì′-måt, das Klima 28) pårt, Theil 29) shůre, sicher 30) sprìng, Frühling 31) grỏỏ, wüchsen (to grow) 32) ỏỏnz, wahrhaftig 33) shůd'nt, würde nicht 34) tåwk′-ìng, sprechend 35) dìs-å-grèè′-å-bl, unangenehm 36) sům′-hwỏt, etwas 37) prìt′-tè, hübsch 38) fìg′-ůrd, gedruckt 39) lìn′-něn, leinen 40) gỏůn, Kleid 41) bůnsh, Bündel 42) kỏme′-d, gekämmt 43) smỏỏth, glatt 44) frỏỏtz, Früchten 45) wůrs′-těd, Wollgarn 46) ků′-rè-ůs, sonderbar 47) ỏk-ků-på′-shůn, Beschäftigung 48) då′-rè, das Milchhaus, die Milcherei 49) sů-pěr-ìn-těnd′, beaufsichtigen 50) pỏl′-trè, das Federvieh 51) rè-sète′-book, Receptenbuch 52) låp′-dỏg, Schooßhund 53) è′-vn-ìng, Abend 54) to dråw påt′-tůrnz, Muster zeichnen 55) růf′-flz, Krausen 56) ků′-råt, Vikar 57) ånt, Tante 58) spìn′-nět, Klavier 59) rěk-krè-å′-shůnz, Belustigungen 60) kỏtsh, Wagen, Kutsche 61) pỏů′-důrd, gepudert 62) fůt-měn, Bediente 63) sůp-pỏze′, vermuthe 64) dåb′-bl, zu zwei 65) bůt′-lůr, Hausmeister 66) dỏk′-d, mit abgeschnittenem Schweif

67) swáre, schwöre 68) dè-nì', leugne 69) wid'-ò, Wittwe 70) kon'-dükt, Aufführung 71) pròm'-mis, verspreche 72) è'-kwål-lè, auf gleiche Weise 73) hint, Wink, Anspielung 74) èn-dèv'-ür, sich bemühen 75) thwårt, entgegen seyn 76) táste, Geschmack 77) zòünds, zum Henker! 78) prè-tènd', Ansprüche machen 79) ål-lòü', räume ein 80) fin'-nishd, beendigt 81) jång'-gl, Streit 82) prè-zúme', vermuthe 83) èn-gåje'-mènt, Einladung, Zusage 84) prèsh'-ús, köstlich 85) tshår-ming, reizend 86) sèt, Anzahl, Parthie 87) rè-mårk'-å-blè, merkwürdig 88) tè-nå'-shüs, festhaltend 89) rèp-pü-tå'-shün, guter Ruf 90) with a vèri-jånse, ein Ausruf, der „ganz verzweifelt, verwettert!" ausdrückt 91) tshòòze, wählen (belieben) 92) kròò, Haufe, Gesindel 93) rètsh, Elender 94) hür'-dl, Schleife 95) mis'-tshif, Unheil 96) üt'-tür-ür, Verbreiter 97) fòrj'-d, falsch, erdichtet 98) kòi'-nürz, Münzer 99) klip'-pürz, Beschneider 100) rè-stråne', zurückhalten 1) frèè'-düm of spèètsh, Redefreiheit 2) do bear a part, übernehme eine Rolle 3) tòl'-ür-å-bl, erträglich 4) vòü, betheuere 5) å-büse', mißhandele, losziehe 6) püre, rein, bloß 7) yü'-mür, Laune 8) grån'-tèd, zugestanden 9) dèle, verfahren 10) kåwl in, einsprechen, anrufen 11) lòòk after, mich umsehen (nach) 12) good bi, ein Abschiedsgruß, wahrscheinlich eine Abkürzung von good oder god be with you 13) èks-pòs-tshü-lå'-shün, Erörterung, Streit 14) kwòr'-ril-ling, streitend 15) to plåg, plagen, quälen.

Sagácity[1] *of the Émperor Rodol'phus.*

The ém̆peror[2] Rodol'phus Anstriacus bèing at Nurem-berg upon publick[3] businefs, a merchant[4] came before him with a complaint[5] againſt an innkeeper[6], wo had chèated[7] him of[8] a bag of money[9], which he had depósited[10] in his hands, but which the other denied[11] ever having re-cèived[12]. The emperor asked, what evidence[13] he had of the fact; and the merchant replied, that no person was at all privy[14] to the affàir but the two parties[15]. The em-peror next inquired[16] what kind of bag it was; and when the merchant had described it particularly[17], he was ordered to withdràw[18] into the next room. The emperor was abóut[19] to send for the innkeeper, when, fortunately[20], the man came himself just in time, with the principal inha-bitants of the plàce, to wàit upon[21] his maj'esty. The emperor knew[22] him very well; and as Rodolphus was very pleasant[23] in his manner, he accosted[24] him famil'iarly[25] sàying, „you have a handsome[26] cap, prày, give it to me,

and let us exchànge“ [27]. The innkeeper bèing very proúd [28] of this distinction [29] read'ily [30] presented his cap; and his majesty, soòn after retìring [31], sent a trusty [32] and well'-knòwn inhabitant of the cit'y to the wife of the hòst [33], saying, „your husband [34] desìres you to send him such a bag of money, for he has a special [35] occàsion [36] for it; and by this tòken [37] he has sent his cap.“ The woman delivered [38] the bag without any suspicion [39], and the messenger [40] returned with it to the emperor, who asked the merchant if he knew it, and he òwned [41] it with joy. Next the host was càlled in, to whom the emperor said, „This man accùses you of having defraùded [42] him of a bag of money committed [43] to your trust [44]; what say you to the charge [45]?“ The innkeeper bòldly [46] said, „it whas a lie [47], or that the man must be mad [48], for he had never any concerns [49] with him whatever.“ Upon this the emperor prodùced [50] the bag; at the sight [51] of which the hòst was so confoúnded [52] that he stammered [53] out a confession [54] of his guil't [55]. The merchant recèived his money, and the culprit [56] was fined [57] very heavily for his guil't, while all Germany resoúnded [58] with the pràise of the sagacity of the emperor.

1) så-gås'-sė-tė, Scharfsinn 2) ěm'-pěr-ůr, Kaiser 3) půb'-lĭk, öffentlich 4) měr'-tshånt, Kaufmann 5) kòm-plánt', Klage 6) ĭnn'-kèèp-ůr, Gastwirth 7) tshèèt'-ěd, betrogen 8) of, um 9) båg ŏv můn'-nė, Sack Geld 10 dė-pŏz'-ĭt-ěd, niedergelegt 11) dė-nìde' 12) rė-sėvd', empfangen 13) ěv'-ė-děnse, Zeugniß, Beweis 14) prĭv'-ė (to), wissend (um) 15) pår'-tėz, Theile 16) ĭn-kwìr'-d, fragte 17) pår-tĭk-kù-lůr-lė, umständlich, besonders 18) wĭth-dråw', sich zurückziehen 19) å-bŏůt, daran 20) fŏr'-tshù-náte-lė, glücklicherweise 21) to wait upon, aufzuwarten 22) nù, kannte (to know) 23) plěz'-zånt, munter, scherzhaft 24) åk-kŏst'-ěd, redete an 25) få-mĭl'-yår-lė, zutraulich 26) hån'-sům, schön 27) ěks-tshånge', tauschen 28) prŏůd, stolz 29) dĭs-tĭngk'-shůn, Auszeichnung 30) rěd'-dė-lė, willig, gern 31) rė-tì'-rĭng, sich zurückziehend 32) trůs'-tė, zuverläßig 33) hòst, Gastwirth 34) hůz'-bůnd, Mann 35) spěsh'-ål, besonder 36) ŏk-kà'-shůn, Veranlassung (nöthig) 37) tò'-kn, Zeichen 38) dė-lĭv'-vůrd, überlieferte 39) sůs-pĭsh'-ůn, Argwohn 40) měs'-sěn-jůr, Bote 41) òne'-d, erkannte an (als Eigenthum) 42) dė-fråwd'-ěd, betrogen 43) kŏm-mĭt'-tėd, übergeben 44) trůst, Gewahrsam 45) tshårjc, Beschuldigung 46) bòld'-lė, dreist 47) lì, Lüge 48) måd, toll 49) kŏn-

sèrnz', Geschäfte 50) prò-dùs'd 51) site, Anblick 52) kòn-fòùnd'-èd, bestürzt 53) stàm'-mùrd, stotterte 54) kòn-fèsh'-ùn, Geständniß 55) gilt, Schuld 56) kùl'-prit, Schuldiger, Verbrecher 57) fin'-d, gebüßt, gestraft (an Geld) 58) rè-zòùnd'-èd, ertönte, hallte wieder.

Hùmorous [1] *Scène àt an Inn betweèn Boniface* [2] (*the Innkeeper* [3]) *and Aimwell (a strànger.)*

Bon. This wày, this wày, Sir.

Aim. You 're [4] my landlord, I suppòse?

Bon. Yes, Sir, I am òld Will [5] Boniface, pretty well knòwn upòn this ròad, as the sàying is.

Aim. O, Mr. Boniface, your servant.

Bon. O, Sir, what will your honour plèase to drink, as the sàying is?

Aim. I have heard your town of Litchfield much fàmed [6] for àle [7]; I think I'll tàste that.

Bon. Sir, I have now in my cellar [8] ten tun [9] of the bèst àle in Staffordshire: 'tis smoòth [10] as oil [11], sweèt as milk, clèar as amber [12], and strong as brandy [13], and will be just fòurteen yèars òld the fifth dày of next March, òld style.

Aim. You 're very exact [14], I find, in the àge of your àle.

Bon. As punctual [15], Sir, as I am in the àge of my children: I'll shèw you such ale! — Hère Tapster [16], bròach [17] number 1706 [18], as the sàying is. — Sir, you shall tàste my anno domini. — I have lived in Litchfield, man and boy, above èight-and fifty yèars, and I beliève, have not consùmed èight and fifty oúnces [19] of mèat [20].

Aim. At a mèal [21], you mèan, if one mày guess [22] by your bulk [23].

Bon. Not in my lìfe, Sir; I have fed [24] pùrely [25] upon àle; I have eat àle and I always sleep upon my ale.

(*Enter Tapster with a Tankard* [26].)

Now, Sir, you shall seè — Your Worship's [27] health! (*Drinks*). — Ha! delicious, delicious! — Fancy it Bur-

gundy, only fancy it — and 'tis worth teń shil'lings[28] a quart[29].

Aim. (*Drinks.*) 'Tis confoúndedly[30] stroń'g.

Bon. Strong! it must be so or hoẃ would we be strong that drink it?

Aim. And have you lived so long upon this ale, lańdlord!

Bon. Eight-and-fifty yèars, upon my cred'it[31], Sir: but it kil'led my wife[32], pòor wońan! as the sàying is.

Aim. Hoẃ càme that to paſs.

Bon. I doń't knòw, Sir — She would not let the ale tàke its nat'ural còurse, Sir, she was for qualifying it every noẃ and then with a drań[33], as the sàying is; and an hońest geńtleman that càme this wày from Ireland[34], màde her a preśent of a doz'en[35] bot'tles[36] of usquebaugh[37] — But the pòor wońan wàs nev́er well af'ter — but, howev́er, I was obliged to the gentleman, you knòw.

Aim. Why, was it the usquebaugh that kil'led her?

Bon. My làdy Boúntiful[38] said so — She, good làdy, did what could be dońe: she cùred[39] her of threè tymṕanies[40], but the fòurth car'ried her off'; but she's hàppy, and I am conteńted[41], as the sàying is.

Aim. Whò's that lády Boúntiful you meńtioned?

Bon. Od'ds[42] my life, Sir, wè'll drińk her heal'th: *(drinks)* — My làdy Boúntiful is one of the best wońen: Her last huśband, Sir Charles Boúntiful, lef't her wor'th a thoúsand poúnds a yèar; and, I believe, she làys oút ońe half' of it in char'itable[43] ùses for the good of her neighbours.

Aim. Haś the làdy ańy chil'dren?

Bon. Yes, Sir, shè has a daughter[44] by Sir Charles; the finest wońan in àll our coùntry[45], and the greàtest for'tune. She has a son toò, by her first huśband, 'squìre[46] Sul'lun, who mar'ried a fine làdy from Lońdon t'other[47] dày: if you plèase, Sir, we'll' drińk his heal'th *(drinks)*.

Aim. What sor't of a man is he?

Bon. Whỳ, Sir, the mań's well enough': saýs lit'tle, thińks leſś, and doeś nothing at all, fàith; but hè's a man of greàt estàte and val'ues[48] nòbody[49].

Aim. A spòrtsman[50], I suppòse.

Bon. Yès, he is a man of pleasúre; he plày**s** at whist[51], and smòkes[52] his pìpe[53] èight-and-fórty hours togetħer sométimes.

Aim. A fìne spòrtsman, trùly! — and márried you sày?

Bon. Aỳ, and to a cùrious[54] wóman, Sir. — But hè's my lańdlord, and so a man you knòw, would not — Sir, my huḿble sérvice to you *(drinks)* — Thò'[55] I val'ue not a fárthing[56] what he can do to me: I pày him his reńt[57] a quárter[58] dày; I have a good ruńning tràde[59]; I have but one dàughter, and I can give her — but no mat'ter for that.

Aim. You 're very happy, Mr. Boniface, prày, what otħer compány have you in tówn?

Bon. A pówer of fìne làdies, and then we have the freńch of'ficers[60].

Aim. O, that's right, you have a good many of those gentlemen; prày, hów do you lìke their compány?

Bon. So well, as the sàying is, that I could wish we had as mańy mòre of 'em[61]. They 're full of mońey, and pay doub'le for évery thing they have. They knòw, Sir, that we pày good roúnd táxes[62] for the tàking of them; and so they are wil'ling[63] to reimbúrse[64] us a little; one of 'em lod'ges[65] in my hoúse. *(Bell' rings)* I beǵ your wórship's párdon. — I'll wàit[66] on you in half a mińute.

1) yú'-můr-ůs, lustig 2) bȯń-ė-fåse, Bonifacius 3) ìń-kéèp-ůr, Wirth 4) yȍȍr, (you are) 5) Will (William) 6) fåme'-d, berühmt 7) åle, Bier 8) sěl'-lůr, Keller 9) tůn, Tonne 10) smȍȍth, glatt 11) ȍil, Oel 12) åm'-bůr, Ambra 13) brăń-dė, Branntwein 14) ěgz-åkt', genau 15) půngk-tshù-ål, pünktlich 16) tåṕ-stůr, Zapfer, Kellner 17) bròtsh, anstechen 18) 1706, wůn thȍů'-zånd sěv́-vn hůń-drěd ånd siks 19) ȍůń-sěs, Unzen 20) mète, Speise 21) mèle Mahlzeit 22) gěs, vermuthen 23) bůlk, große Masse, Umfang 24) fěd (feed) 25) pùre'-lė, einzig und allein 26) tångk'-ůrd, Kanne 27) wůŕ-ship, Herrlichkeit 28) shil'-ling, Schilling 29) kwȍrt, ein englisches Maaß 30) kȯn-fȍůń-děd-lė, erschrecklich 31) krěd'-it, Ehre 32) wìfe, Weib 33) dråm, Schluck Branntwein 34) ìre'-lånd, Irland 35) důz'-zn, Dutzend 36) bȯt'-tl, Flasche 37) ůs-kwė-bå', irländischer Aquavit 38) bȍůń-tė-fůl, wohlthätig 39) kùre'-d, heilte 40) tim'-på-nèz, Windsuchten 41) kȯn-těnt'-ěd, beruhigt, zufrieden 42) ȍdz, Potz tausend 43) tshår'-ė-tå-bl, gutthätig, mildthätig 44) dåw-

tår, Tochter 45) kǒůn'-tè, Grafschaft 46) skwìre, è-skwìre, Esquire 47) the other 48) vål'-ůz, bekümmert sich (um) 49) nò'-bòd-è, Niemand 50) spòrts'-mân, Liebhaber der Jagd 51) hwìst, Whist (ein Kartenspiel) 52) smòkes, raucht 53) pìpe, Pfeife 54) kú'-rè-ůs, sonderbar 55) though 56) får'-THìng, Farthing (englische Kupfermünze) 57) rěnt, Zins 58) kwòr'-tůr, Viertel — quarter day, Vierteljahrstag 59) tråde, Gewerbe 60) òf'-fè-sůrz, Offiziere 61) of them 62) tåks'-ès, Auflagen 63) wìl'-lìng, geneigt 64) rè-ìm-bůrse', wieder erstatten 65) lòd'-jès, wohnt 66) wåte, warten.

Jùnius Brùtus òver the dead bod'y of Lucrètia; who had stab'bed hersel'f in con'sequence¹ of the ràpe² of Tar'quin.

Yes, nòble Lady, I swear³ by this blood' which was on'ce so pùre, and which noth'ing but roy'al⁴ vil'lany⁵ could have pollùted⁶, that I will pursùe Lùcius Tarquìnius the proúd, his wick'ed⁷ wìfe, and their chil'dren, with fire and swòrd; nor will I suf'fer any of that fam'ily, or of any other whatsoev'er⁸ to be kin'g in Ròme. — Yè gods, I càll you to wit'nefs⁹ this my òath!

There, Ròmans, tur'n your ey'es to that sad spec'-tacle¹⁰! — the dàughter of Lucrètius, Collatìnus's wìfe — she dìed by her òwn hand! Seè there a nòble làdy, whom the lust'¹¹ of a Tar'quin redùced¹² to the neces'sity¹³ of bèing her òwn execùtioner, to attest'¹⁴ her in'nocence. Hos'-pitably¹⁵ entertàined¹⁶ by her as a kin'sman¹⁷ of her hus'-band, Sex'tus, the perfid'ious¹⁸ guest'¹⁹, becàme her brùtal²⁰ rav'isher²¹. The chàste²², the gen'erous Lucrètia could not surviv'e²³ the in'sult²⁴. Glòrious wom'an! but on'ce ònly trèated as a slàve, she thòught lìfe no lon'ger to be en-dùred²⁵. Lucrètia a woman, disdàined a lìfe that depen'ded on a tỳran'ts will; and shall we, shall men with such an exam'ple befòre our ey'es, and af'ter fìve-and-twen'ty yèars of ignomin'ious²⁶ ser'vìtude²⁷, shall we, throùgh a fèar of dỳing, defer' one sin'gle in'stant²⁸ to assert'²⁹ our lib'erty³⁰? Nò, Ròmans; now' is the tìme; the fàvourable³¹ mòment, we have so long wàited for, is come. Tarquin is not at Ròme: the Patrìcians³² are at the head' of the en'terprize:

the city[33] is abundantly[34] provided with men, arms, and àll things necessary. There is nothing wanting to secùre the succeſs, if our òwn courage does not fail us. And shall thòse warriours[35] who have ever been so bràve[36] when foreign enemies were to be subdùed, or when conquests[37] were to be màde to gratify the ambition and avarice of Tarquin, be the ònly cowards, when they are to deliver themselves from slàvery?

Some of you are perhaps intimidated[38] by the army[39] which Tarquin now commands: the sòldiers, you imagine, tàke the part of their general. Banish such a gròundleſs[40] fèar: the love of liberty is natural to all men. Your fellow-citizens in the camp feèl the wèight of oppression[41] with as quick a sense as you that are in Ròme; they will as èagerly sèize the occàsion of thròwing off the yòke[42]. But let us grant[43], there may be some among them, who, thròugh bàseneſs[44] of spirit, or a bad educàtion, will be dispòsed to fàvour the tyrant: the number of these can be but smàll and we have mèans sufficient in our hands to redùce them to rèason. They have left us hostages mòre dèar to them than life; their wìves, their children, their fathers, their mothers are hère in the city. Courage, Ròmans, the gods are for us, thòse gods, whòse temples and altars[45] the impious[46] Tarquin has profàned[47] by sacrifices and libàtions[48] màde with pollùted hands, pollùted with blood and with numberleſs unexpiated[49] crìmes committed against his subjects.

Ye gods, who protected our fòrefathers[50]! ye gènii[51], who watch for the preservàtion and glòry of Ròme! do you inspìre[52] us with courage and unanimity[53] in this glòrious càuse, and we will to our last breath defend[54] your worship from all profanation[55].

Livy.

1) kŏn'-sė-kwĕnse, Folge 2) råpe, Schändung 3) swåre, schwören 4) rŏė'-ål, königlich 5) vĭl'-lån-ė, Niederträchtigkeit 6) pŏl-lůt'-ĕd, befleckt 7) wĭk'-ĕd, schändlich 8) hwŏt-sò-ĕv'-ůr, wie, oder was es auch sey 9) wĭt'-nĕs, bezeugen 10) spĕk'-tå-kl, Schauspiel 11) lůst, Wollust 12) rė-

dùse′-d, erniedrigte, dahin brachte 13) nè-sės′-sė-tė, Nothwendigkeit 14) ăt-těst′, bezeugen 15) hŏs′-pė-tă-blė, auf eine gastfreie Weise 16) ěn-těr-tàne′-d, bewirthet 17) kĭnz-măn, Verwandter 18) pěr-fĭd′-yŭs 19) gěst, Gast 20) brŏŏ′-tăl, viehisch 21) răv′-ĭsh-ŭr, gewaltsamer Ehrenschänder 22) tshàste, keusch 23) sŭr-vìve′, überleben 24) ĭn′-sŭlt, Beleidigung 25) ěn-dùre′-d, ertragen 26) ĭg-nò-mĭn′-yŭs, schändlich 27) sěr′-vì-tùde, Sklaverei 28) ĭn′-stănt, Augenblick 29) ăs-sěrt′, vertheidigen 30) lĭb′-běr-tė, Freiheit 31) fá′-vŭr-ă-bl, günstig 32) pă-trĭsh′-ŭnz, Patricier 33) sĭt′-tė, Stadt 34) ă-bŭn′-dănt-lė, überflüssig 35) wăr′-yŭrs, Krieger 36) bràve, tapfer 37) kŏng′-kwěstz, Eroberungen 38) ĭn-tĭm′-ė-dàt-ěd, in Furcht gesetzt 39) ăr′-mė, Armee 40) grŏŭnd′-lěs, grundlos 41) ŏp-prěsh′-ŭn, Unterdrückung 42) yòke, Joch 43) grănt, zugestehen 44) bàse′-něs, Niederträchtigkeit 45) ăl′-tŭrz, Altäre 46) ĭm′-pė-ŭs, gottlos 47) prò-fàne′-d, entweihet 48) lĭ-bá′-shŭnz, Opfer durch Ausgießen von Wein auf den Boden 49) ŭn-ěks′-pė-ă-těd, unausgesöhnt 50) fòre-fă-thěrz, Vorfahren 51) jé′-nė-ĭ, Schutzgeister 52) ĭn-spìre′, eingeben, begeistern (with) 53) ù-năn-nė′-mė-tė, Einmüthigkeit 54) dė-fěnd′, vertheidigen 55) prŏf-ă-ná′-shŭn, Entweihung.

Idleneſs[1] *avoided bỳ the Observàtion of Ọrder.*

By attending to order, you avoid ìdleneſs, that mòst frùitful[2] sòurce[3] of crìmes and èvils. Acting upon a plan, meèting every thing in its òwn plàce, you constantly[4] find innocent and ùseful employment for tìme. You are never at a loſs how to dispòse of your hoùrs, or to fill up life agreèably. In the còurse of hùman action there are twò extrèmes èqually dàngerous[5] to vi rtue: the multiplicity[6] of affàirs, and the tòtal[7] want of them. The man of order stands in the middle between thèse twò extrèmes, and suf-fers from nèither: he is occupied[8], but not oppressed[9]. Whereas[10] the disorderly[11], overlòading one part of time and lèaving another vàcant[12], are at one pèriod overwhelmed with busineſs, and at another, èither ìdle through want of employment, or indolent[13] through perplexity. Thòse sèasons[14] of indolence and ìdleneſs, which recur so often in their lìfe, are the mòst dàngerous mòments. The mind, unhappy in its situàtion, and clinging[15] to every object which can occupy or amùse it, is then aptest[16] to thròw itself into arms of every vice and folly[17].

Farther, by the preservàtion of order, you check[18] inconstancy[19] and levity[20]. Fickle[21] by nàture is the hùman heart; it is fond of chànge, and perpet'ually[22] tends to start aside from the stràight line of conduct. Hence[23] arises the propriety[24] of bringing oursel'ves under subjection[25] to method[26] and rùle; which, thòugh at first it mày pròve constràining[27], yet, by degreès and from the expèrience of its happy effects, becomes nat'ural and agreèable. It rectifies[28] thòse irregularities[29] of temper and manners to which we give the nàme of caprice, and which are distinguished characteristicks[30] of a disorderly mind. It is the pàrent of steadinefs[31] of conduct. It forms consistency[32] of character. It is the ground of all the confidence we repòse in one another. For, the disorderly we knòw not where to find. In him ònly can we plàce any trust, whò is ùniform[33] and regular; who lives by principle, not by hùmour; who acts upon a plan, and not by desul'tory[34] mòtions.

Blàir.

1) ì'-dl-nès, Müſſiggang 2) frôô't'-fûl, fruchtbar 3) sòrse, Quelle 4) kôn'-stânt-lè, beſtändig 5) dàne'-jůr-ůs, gefährlich 6) můl-tè-plìs'-è-tè, Vielheit, Menge 7) tò'-tâl, gänzlich 8) ôk'-kù-pìde, beſchäftigt 9) ôp-prèst', unterdrückt 10) hwàre-âs', da 11) dìz-ôr'-důr-lè, unordentlich 12) vá'-kânt, leer 13) ìn'-dò-lènt, nachläſſig, faul, unthätig 14) sè'-zns, Zeiten 15) klìng'-ìng, ſich hängend (an) 16) âpt'-èst, geneigteſt 17) fôl'-lè, Thorheit 18) tskèk, einhalten 19) ìn-kôn'-stân-sè, Unbeſtändigkeit 20) lèv'-vè-tè, Leichtſinn 21) fìk'-kl, wankelmüthig 22) pèr-pèt'-tshù-âl-lè, beſtändig 23) hènse, daher 24) prò-prì'-è-tè, Schicklichkeit, Zweckmäßigkeit 25) sůb-jèk'-shůn, Unterwerfnng 26) mèth'-ůd, Ordnung 27) kôn-strá'-nìng, Gewalt anthuend 28) rèc'-tè-fìse, verbeſſert 29) ìr-règ-gù-lâr'-è-tèz, Unordnungen 30) kâr-âk-tè-rìs'-tìkz, Merkmale 31) stèd'-è-nès, Feſtigkeit 32) kôn-sìs'-tèn-sè, Uebereinſtimmung 33) yù'-nè-fôrm, gleichförmig 34) dès'-ůl-tůr-è, (dè-sůl'-tůr-è) veränderlich, ſchwankend.

Temperance[1] in Pleasure recommended.

Let me particularly[2] exhort[3] youth to temperance in pleasure. Let me admonish them, to bewàre[4] of that rock[5]

on which thoúsands from ràce[6] to race contin'ue[7] to split'[8]. The love to pleas'ure, nat'ural to man in ev'ery pèriod of his life, glòws[9] at this àge with exces'sive[10] ar'dour[11]. Nov'elty adds fresh char'ms, as yet, to every gratificàtion[12]. The world appèars to spread'[13] a contin'ual[14] féast, and heal'th, vig'our, and hìgh spir'its, invìte them to partàke[15] of it withoút restràint. In vàin we war'n them of làtent[16] dàngers. Relig'ion is accúsed[17] of insuf'ferable[18] sever'ity in prohib'iting[19] enjoy'ment; and the òld, when they of'fer their admonit'ion, are upbràided[20] with hav'ing forgot' that they on'ce were youn'g. — And yet, my frien'ds, to what do the constràints of relig'ion, and coúnsels of àge, with respec't to pleasures, amoúnt[21]? They mày all be comprìzed[22] in a few' words — not to hurt yoursel'ves, and not to hurt[23] oth'ers by pursùit[24] of pleasure. Within thèse boúnds, plea'sure is làwful; beyon'd them it becom'es crim'inal[25], becàuse it is rùinous[26]. Are thèse restràints an'y oth'er than what a wìse man would choòse to impòse[27] on himself? We call you not to renoúnce[28] pleas'ure, but to enjoy' it in sàfety[29]. Instead' of abrid'ging[30] it, we exhor't you to pursue it on an exten'sive plan. We propòse meas'ures for secùring its posses'sion, and for prolon'ging[31] its duràtion[32].

Blàir.

1) tẽm'-pẽr-ånse, Mäßigkeit 2) pår-tik'-ků-lůr-lẻ, besonders 3) to ẽgz-hőrt', ermahnen 4) to bẻ-wåre', sich in Acht nehmen 5) rők, Felsen 6) råse, Geschlecht 7) kőn-tỉn'-ů, fortfahren 8) splỉt, scheitern 9) glőse, glühet 10) ẽk-sẽs'-sỉv, übermäßig 11) år'-důr, Hitze, Mäßigkeit 12) gråt-ẻ-fẻ-kå'-shůn, Vergnügen, Befriedigung 13) sprẽd, ausbreiten 14) kőn-tỉn'-ů-ål, unaufhörlich 15) pår-tåke' (of), Theil nehmen 16) lå'-tẽnt, verborgen 17) åk-kůzd', angeklagt 18) ỉn-sůf'-fůr-åbl, unerträglich 19) prỏ-hỉb'-ỉt-ỉng, verbietend 20) ůp-brå'-dẽd' (with), vorgeworfen 21) å-mőůnt', steigen 22) kőm-prỉze'-d, eingeschlossen, gefaßt, begriffen 23) hůrt, Schaden zufügen 24) půr-sůte', Verfolg 25) krỉm'-ẻ-nål, verbrecherisch 26) rőő'-ỉn-ůs, verderblich 27) ỉm-pőze', auflegen 28) rẻ-nőůnse', entsagen 29) såfe'-tẻ, Sicherheit 30) å-brỉdje'-ỉng, abkürzend 31) prỏ-lőng'-ỉng, verlängernd 32) dů-rå'-shůn, Fortdauer.

Irreǵular[1] Pleaśures.

By the unhappy exceśses[2] of irreǵular pleaśures in youth how many àmiable disposit'ions are corrupted or destroýed! How many rìsing capaćities and poẃers are suppreśsed[3]! How many flat'tering[4] hòpes of pàrents and frieńds are tòtally extińguished[5]! Whò but must drop a tèar òver hùman nàture, when he behòlds that mońing, which aròse[6] so brìght[7], overcast'[8] with such untìmely[9] dařkneſs[10], that good-hùmour, which once captivated all heaŕts, that vivaćity[11] which spaŕkled[12] in every coḿpany; thòse abil'ities which were fit'ted for adońing[13] the hìghest stàtions, all saćrificed at the shrìne[14] of lòw sensual'ity: and one who was fořmed for ruńning the fàir careèr[15] of life in the mid'st[16] of pub́lic esteèm, cut off by his vìces at the begińning of his còurse, or suńk[17] for the whòle of it into insignif'icancy[18] and conteḿpt — Thèse, o sińful[19] Pleaśure, are thỳ tròphies[20]! — It is thus that, co-oṕerating[21] with the fòe of God and man, thou degràdest[22] hùman hońour, and blast'est[23] the òpening prośpects[24] of hùman felićity[25].

Blàir.

1) ir-rég'-gù-lår, unordentlich 2) ék-sés'-séz, Ueberschreitungen, Ausschweifungen 3) sůp-prést', unterdrückt 4) flåt'-tůr-ìng, schmeichelhaft 5) ék-stìng'-gwìsht, vernichtet 6) å-ròze', (arise) 7) brìte, glänzend 8) ò-vůr-kåst', überzogen 9) ůn-time'-lè, unzeitig 10) dårk'-nés, Dunkelheit 11) vè-vås'-è-tè, Munterkeit 12) spår'-kld, funkelte, blitzte, glänzte 13) å-dőrn'-ìng, zierend 14) shrìne, Reliquienkasten, Altar 15) kå-rèèr', Lauf 16) mìdst, Mitte 17) sůnk, gesunken 18) ìn-sìg-nìf'-fè-kån-sè, Unbedeutenheit 19) sìn'-fůl, lasterhaft 20) trò'-fèz, Siegeszeichen 21) kò-ồp'-ér-á'-tìng, mitwirkend 22) dè-grá'-dést, würdigst herab 23) blåst-ést, richtest zu Grunde, vernichtest 24) pròs'-pékts, Aussichten 25) fè-lìs'-è-tè, Glück.

Rol'la's Addreſ's to the Perùvians in the teḿple of the sun, writ'ten by Mr. Sher'idan.

My bràve assòciates[1] — pařtners[2] of my toil, my feèlings[3] and my fàme[4]! — can Rol'la's voice add' viǵour to

the vir′tuous en′ergies [5] which inspìre your hearts? No — you have jud′ged, as I have, the foulnefs [6] of the craf′ty [7] plèa [8], by which thèse bòld invàders [9] would delùde [10] you — Your gen′erous spir′it has compàred [11], as mìne has, the mòtives, which, in a war′ like this, can an′imate [12] their mìnds and oúrs. — They, by a strànge fren′zy [13] driv′en [14], fight for pow′er, for plun′der, and exten′ded rùle — we for our coun′try, our al′tars, and our hòmes. They fol′low an adven′turer [15] whom they fèar — and obèy a pow′er which they hàte — we ser′ve a mon′arch whom we love — a God whom we adòre [16]. — Whenè'er [17] they mòve in an′ger, desolàtion [18] track′s [19] their prog′refs [20]; whenè'er they pàuse in am′ity [21], afflic′tion mòurns [22] their frien′dship! — They bòast [23], they com′e but to impròve our stàte, enlar′ge [24] our thòughts, and freè us from the yòke of er′ror. Yes — they will give enlìghtened [25] freèdom [26] to our mìnds, who are themsel′ves the slaves of pas′sion, av′arice and prìde. They of′fer us their protec′tion [27] — Yes, such protec′tion as vul′tures [28] giv′e to lam′bs [29] — cov′ering and devoúring [30] them! — They càll on us to bar′ter [31] àll of good we hav′e inher′ited and pròved, for the des′perate chànge of som′ething better which they prom′ise — Be our plàin an′swer this: The thròne we hon′our is the Pèople's choice — the làws we rev′erence [32] are our bràve fath′ers' leg′acy [33] — the fàith we fol′low tèaches us to liv′e in bon′ds [34] of char′ity with all mankìnd [35] and die with hòpe of blifs [36] beyon′d the gràve. Tell your invàders this, and tell them toò: we seèk no chànge, and, lèast of all, such chànge as they would brin′g us.

1) ås-sò′-shè-åtez, Gefährten 2) pårt′-nůrz, Mitgenossen 3) fèèl′-ĭngz, Gefühle 4) fåme, Ruhm 5) ĕn′-ĕr-gèz, Kräfte 6) fŏŭl′-nĕs, Unredlichkeit 7) kråf′-tè, betrügerisch 8) plè, Vertheidigung, Vorwand 9) ĭn-vá′-důrz, Angreifer 10) dè-lùde′, hintergehen 11) kŏm-påre′-d, verglichen 12) ån′-è-måte, ermuntern 13) frĕn′-sè, Wahnwitz 14) drĭv′-vn, (drive) 15) åd-vĕn′-tshùr-ůr, Abentheurer 16) å-dòre′, anbeten 17) hwĕn-åre′ (hwĕn-ĕv′-ůr), wenn immer, so oft 18) dĕs-sò-lá′-shŭn, Verwüstung 19) tråkz, bezeichnet 20) prŏg′-grĕs, Fortschritt 21) åm′-mè-tè, Freundschaft 22) mòrnz, betrauert 23) bòste, prahlen 24) ĕn-lårje′,

erweitern 25) ĕn-lī'-tnd, erleuchtet 26) frèè'-dům, Freiheit 27) prò-tĕk'-shůn, Schutz 28) vůl'-tshùrz, Geyer 29) låmz, Lämmer 30) dė-vŏů'-rīng, auffressend 31) bår'-tůr, tauschen 32) rĕv'-ĕr-ĕnse, verehren 33) lĕg'-å-sė, Vermächtniß 34) bŏndz, Bande 35) mån-kyīnd', Menschheit 36) blīs, Segen.

A short[1] Description of the òldest[2] town of Ròme.

The cit'y of Ròme, as well as its inhabitants [3], was in the beginning rùde [4] and unadorned. Thòse òld rough [5] sòldiers looked on the effects of the politer arts as things fit ònly for an effeminate [6] pèople, as toò apt to sof'ten and unnerve [7] men, and to tàke from that martial [8] temper and ferocity [9], which they encouraged [10] so much and so universally [11] in the infancy [12] of their stàte. Their hoúses were (what the nàme they gave them signified [13]) only a covering [14] for them, and a defense [15] against bad weather [16]. Thèse sheds [17] of theirs were mòre like the càves [18] of wild bèasts [19] than the habitàtions [20] of men; and were rather flung [21] together as chance led [22] them, than formed into regular strcèts and òpenings. Their wàlls were half' mud' [23], and their roofs [24] pièces of wood stuck [25] together; nay, èven this was an af'ter-impròvement: for in Romulus' tìme, their hoúses were ònly covered with stràw. If they had any thing that was finer than ordinary, that was chièfly tàken ùp in set'ting off the temples of their gods; and when thèse began to be furnished with stat'ues [26] (for they had none [27] till long after Nùma's tìme) they were probably [28] mòre fit to give terror than delight; and seèmed rather formed so, as to be horrible [29] enough to strike àwe [30] into thòse who worshipped them, than handsome [31] enough, to invite any one to look upon them for pleasure. Their design, I suppòse, was answerable [32] to the matèrials they were màde of; and if their gods were of earthen [33] wàre [34], they were reck'oned [35] bet'ter than ordinary; for many of them were chopt [36] out of wood'. One of the chièf ornaments [37] in thòse times, bòth of temples and private hoúses, consisted in their àncient [38] tròphies; which were trunks [39]

of treès clèared of their brańches[40], and so fórmed into a rougȟ kìnd of pòsts. Thèse were lòaded with the árms they had tàken in wár; and you mày èasily concèive[41] what sórt of órnaments thèse pòsts must′ màke, when half′ decàyed[42] by tìme, and huńg[43] abóut with old ruśty arms, besmèared[44] with the blood of their eńemies. Ròme was not then that beaútiful[45] Ròme, whòse very ruins at this dày are sòught[46] af′ter with pleaśure; it was a towń, which cárried an air of teŕror in its appèarance[47] and which màde pèople shud′der, whenevér they first eńtered withiń its gàtes.

Spen′se.

1) shȯrt, kurz 2) oldest, von old 3) ȉn-hȁb′-ȉt-tȁnts, Einwohner 4) rȍȍd, rauh 5) rŭf, roh 6) ȅf-fȅm′-ė-nàte, weibisch 7) ŭn-nȅrv′, entkräften 8) mȁr′-shȁl, kriegerisch 9) fė-rȍs′-ė-tė, Wildheit 10) ȅn-kŭr′-ȉdje-d, aufmunterten 11) yŭ-nė-vȅr′-sȁl-ė, allgemein 12) ȉn′-fȁn-sė, Kindheit 13) sȉg-nė-fìde′, bedeuteten 14) kŭv′-ŭr-ȉng, Bedeckung 15) dė-fȅnse′, Beschirmung 16) wȅTH′-ŭr, Wetter 17) shȅdz, Hütten 18) kàvz, Höhlen 19) bėėstz, Thiere 20) hȁb-ė-tà′-shŭnz, Wohnungen 21) flŭng, geworfen (fling) 22) led, (lead) 23) mŭd, Lehm 24) rȍȍfz, Dächer 25) stŭk together, zusammengesteckt (stick) 26) stȁt′-shŭz, Bildsäulen 27) nŭn, keine 28) prȍb′-bȁ-blė, wahrscheinlicherweise 29) hȍr′-rė-bl, fürchterlich 30) ȁw, Schrecken 31) hȁn′-sŭm, schön 32) ȁn′-sŭr-ȁ-bl, angemessen 33) ȅr′-thn, irden 34) wàre, Geschirr 35) rȅk′-knd, gerechnet, gehalten 36) tshȍpt, gehauen 37) ȍr′-nȁ-mȅntz, Verschönerungen 38) àne′-tshȅnt, alt 39) trŭnkz, Stämme 40) brȁnsh′-ȅz, Zweige 41) kȍn-sėve′, denken 42) dė-kà′-ȅd, verfallen 43) hŭng, behangen (hang) 44) bė-smėėr′-d, beschmiert 45) bŭ′-tė-fŭl, schön 46) sȁwt, (seek) 47) ȁp-pė′-rȁnse, Aeußere.

The Rìvals, a Cońedy by Sheŕidan.

Act. III. Scene 4.

Acres. (Eńter Sir Lucius[1] O'Trigǵer[2].)

Sir L. Mr. Acres, I am delighted to embràce you.

Acres. My dèar Sir Lucius, I kifs your hands.

Sir L. Pray, my friend, what has bròught you so sud′denly to Bath?

Acres. Fàith! I have fol′lowed Cùpid's[3] Jack-a-lańtern[4] and find mysel′f in a quaǵmire[5] at last. — In short, I have been very ill ùsed, Sir Lucius, — I dońt chòose to

mention nàmes, but look on me as on a very ill-used gentleman.

Sir L. Pray, what is the càse? — I ask no names.

Acres. Mark me, Sir Lucius, I fall as deèp as neèd be in love with a young làdy — her friends take my part — I fol'low her to Bath — send word of my arrival; and recèive answer, that the lady is to be otherwise dispòsed of[6] — This, Sir Lucius, I call bèing ill ùsed.

Sir L. Very ill, upon my conscience — Prày, can you divìne[7] the càuse of it?

Acres. Why, there's the mat'ter: she has another lover, one Beverley, who, I am tòld, is now in Bath. — Od'ds slenders and lies! he must be at the bottom[8] of it.

Sir L. A rìval in the càse, is there? — and you think he has supplanted[9] you unfàirly[10]?

Acres. Unfairly! to be sùre he has. — He never could have done it fàirly.

Sir L. Then sùre you knòw what is to be done.

Acres. Not I, upon my sòul!

Sir L. We weàr no swòrds here, but you understand me.

Acres. What! fight him!

Sir L. A'y, to be sure: what can I mèan el'se?

Acres. But he has given me no provocation[11].

Sir L. Now, I think he has given you the greàtest provocation in the world. — Can a man commit' a more hèinous[12] offence against another than to fall in love with the same woman? O, by my soul! it is the most unpardonable brèach[13] of friendship.

Acres. Breach of friendship! Ay, ay; but I have no acquàintance with this man. I never sàw him in my life.

Sir L. That's no argument[14] at all — he has the lefs rìght then to take such a liberty.

Acres. Gad[15], that's trùe — I gròw full of anger, Sir Lucius! — I fire apàce[16]! Odds[17] hil'ts[18] and blàdes[19]! I find a man may have a dèal of val'our in him, and not know it! But couldn't I contrìve[20] to have a little rìght of my side?

Sir L. What the devil signifies right, when your

hońour is concer'ned? Do you think Achil'les, or my little Alexańder the Greàt, ever enquìred where the right lày? No, bỳ my sòul, they drew their broàd swòrds [21], and left the làzy sons of pèace to set'tle [22] the jus̀tice of it.

Acres. Your wo'rds are a grenadièr's march to my heart! I belìève cou'rage must be cat'ching [23]! — I cer'tainly do feèl a kind of valour rìsing as it were — a kind of courage, as I may say — Od'ds flińts [24], pańs [25] and trig'gers [26]! I'll chal'lenge [27] him direc'tly.

Sir L. Ah, my little friend! if I had Blunderbufs-Hàll here, I could shòw you a rànge [28] of ańcestry [29], in the O'Trigger line, that would fur'nish the new room; every one of whom had kil'led his man! — For thòugh the mań-sion-hoúse [30] and thir'ty àcres have slipt throùgh my fiń-gers, I thank heaven our hońour and the family-pic'tures are as fresh as ever.

Acres. O, Sir Lucius! I have had ańcestors toò! — every man of 'em col'onel or cap'tain in the militia [31]. Odds bàlls and bar'rels [32]! say no more — I'm bràced [33] for it. — The thuńder of your words has soúred [34] the milk of hùman kìndnefs in my breast! — Zoúnds! as the man in the plày says, „I could do such deèds —"

Sir L. Come, come, there must be no pas̀sion at all in the càse — these things should al'ways be done ci'villy.

Acres. I must be in a pas̀sion, Sir Lucius — I must be in a ràge. — Dear Sir Lucius, let me be in a rage, if you love me. — Come, hère's pen and pàper. — (Sits down to wrìte) — I would the ink were red! — Indìte [35], I say indite! — How shall I begiń? Odds bul'lets [36] and blàdes! I'll write a good bòld hand, however.

Sir L. Pray, compòse [37] yoursel'f.

Acres. Come — now, shall I begiń with an òath? Do, Sir Lucius, let me begin with a damme [38].

Sir L. Phò! pho! do the thing dècently [39] and like a Chris'tian. — Begin now — „Sir,"

Acres. That's too ci'vil by half.

Sir L. „To preveńt the confùsion that might arìse. —"

Acres. Well —

Sir L. From our bòth addréssing[40] the same lady" —

Acres. Ay — there's the rèason — „same lady" — well —

Sir L. „I shall expéct the hońour of your cońpany" —

Acres. Zounds! I'm not áskiug him to dińner.

Sir L. Pray, be èasy.

Acres. Well then, „honour of your company" —

Sir L. „To settle our pretéńsions" —

Acres. Well.

Sir L. Let me see, ay, king's Mèad-fièld will do — „in king's Mèad-fièlds."

Acres. So that's done. — Well, I'll fòld[41] it up preśently; my òwn crest[42] — a hand and dagger shall be the sèal.

Sir L. You see now this little explanàtion will put a stop[43] at ońce to all confùsion or misunderstańding[44] that might arise betweèn you.

Acres. Ay, we fight to preveńt any misunderstanding.

Sir L. Now, I'll lèave you to fix your òwn tìme. — Take my advìce, and you'll decide it this èvening if you can; then let the wórst come of it, 'twill be of your mìnd to-mórrow.

Acres. Very trùe.

Sir L. So I shall see nothing more of you, unleſś it be by let'ter till the evening. — I would do myself the honour to cárry your meśsage[45]; but, to tell you a sècret, I beliève I shall have just such another affàir on my òwn hands. There is a gày captain here, who put a jest on me làtely, at the expeńse of my cońntry, and I ònly want to fall in with[46] the geńtleman, to call him out[47].

Acres. By my val'our I should like to see you fight first! Odds life! I should like to see you kill him, if it was only to get a little leſson.

Sir L. I shall be very proúd of instrúcting you. — Well for the preśent — but remeḿber now, when you meet

your antágonist[48], do every thing in a mild and agreèable mánner. — Let your coúrage be as keèn-[49], but at the same time as pol'ished as your swòrd.

(Éxeunt sevérally.)

1) lŭ'-shè-ŭs 2) ŏ-trĭk'-kŭr 3) kŭ'-pĭds, Amors 4) jăk-(with-) ă-lăn'tŭrn, Irrwisch 5) kwăg'-mĭre, Sumpf 6) to dispose of, vergeben, verfügen (über) 7) to dè-vīne', muthmaßen 8) at the bŏt'-tŭm, die Ursache 9) to sŭp-plănt', ausstechen 10) ŭn-făre'-lè, widerrechtlich 11) prŏv-ŏ-kă'-shŭn, Anlaß 12) hă'-nŭs, schändlich 13) brèètsh, Bruch 14) ăr'-gŭ-mĕnt, Grund 15) găd, wahrlich 16) to fire ă-păse', allmählich sich entzünden 17) odds, ein Ausruf (hei!) 18) hĭlt, Griff 19) blăde, Klinge 20) to contrive, es so anstellen 21) brăwd'-sŏrd, Schwert 22) to settle, schlichten, bestimmen 23) kătsh'-ĭng, ansteckend 24) flint, Feuerstein 25) păn, (Pulver-) Pfanne 26) trigger, Drücker (an Gewehren) 27) to tshăl'-lĕnje, herausfordern 28) rănje, Reihe 29) ăn'-sĕs-trè, Vorfahren, Ahnen 30) măn'-shŭn-hŏŭse, Edelsitz 31) mĭl-lĭsh'-yă, Landmiliz 32) băr'-rĭl, (Flinten-) Lauf 33) brăse'-d, gestärkt, generot 34) to sŏŭr, sauer machen 35) to ĕn-dīte' (endite), anklagen, diktiren 36) bŭl'-lĭt, (Flinten-) Kugel 37) to compose, beruhigen, fassen 38) dăm-mè, Gott verdamm mich! (God damn me!) 39) dè'-sĕnt-lè, mit Anstand 40) to addreſs, den Hof machen, sich bewerben (um) 41) to fŏld up, zusammenlegen (falten) 42) crest, Wappen (auf Siegeln) 43) to put a stop to, ein Ende machen 44) mĭs-ŭn-dŭr-stănd'-ĭng, Mißverständniß 45) mĕs'-sĭdje, Botschaft (hier Cartel) 46) to fall in with, zusammentreffen mit 47) to call out, herausfordern 48) ăn-tăg'-ŏ-nĭst, Gegner 49) keen, scharf.

The Stòry of a disàbled[1] Sòldier.

Nò observàtion[2] is mòre cómmon and at the sàme tìme mòre trùe, than, that one half of the wórld are ígnorant how the other half líves. The misfórtunes of the greàt are hel'd up to engàge our attention; are enlárged upon in tònes[3] of declamàtion[4], and the wórld is càlled upon to gàze[5] at the nòble suf'ferers; the greàt, un'der the préssure of calamity[6], are cońscious[7] of sevéral others sympathi-

1) dĭz-ă'-bld soldier, Invalide 2) ŏb-zĕr-vă'-shŭn, Bemerkung 3) tŏnez, Töne 4) dĕk-lă-mă'-shŭn, Deklamation, Rede 5) găze, gaffen 6) kă-lăm'-è-tè, Elend 7) kŏn'-

zing[8] with their distreſs and have, at once, the comfort of admiràtion and pity.

There is nothing magnanimous in beàring misfortunes with fortitude[9], when the whòle world is loòking on: men in such circumstances will act bràvely, èven from mòtives of vanity[10]; but he, whò, in the vàle of obscùrity[11], can bràve adversity[12]; who, whithoút friends to encourage, acquàintances[13] to pity, or èven withoút hòpe to allèviate[14] his misfortunes, can behàve with tranquillity and indifference[15], is trùly greàt: whether peasant or còurtier, he deserves[16] admiràtion, and should be held up for our imitàtion[17] and respect.

While the slìghtest inconvèniences[18] of the greàt are magnified[19] into calamities; while tragedy[20] moúths oút their sufferings[21] in all stràins[22] of eloquence, the miseries of the poòr are disregarded[23] and yet some of the lòwer ranks of pèople undergò more rèal hardships[24] in one dày, than those of a mòre exàlted stàtion suffer in their whòle lìves. It is inconcèivable[25] what difficulties the mèanest of our common sàilors[26] and soldiers endùre withoút murmuring[27] or regret, withoút passionately declàiming[28] against providence[29], or càlling their fellows to be gàzers on their intrepidity. Every dày is to them a dày of misery, and yet they entertàin their hard fàte withoút repìning.

With what indignàtion[30] do I hèar an 'Ovid, a Cicero, or a Rabutin, complàin of their misfortunes and hardships whòse greàtest calamity was that of bèing unàble to visit a certain spot of earth[31], to which they had foòlishly at-

shůs, bewußt 8) sĭm′-på-thì-zĭng, mitempfindend 9) főr′-tė-tůde, Muth 10) vån′-ė-tė, Eitelkeit 11) ôb-sků′-rė-tė, Dunkelheit 12) åd-vĕr′-sė-tė, Unglück 13) åk-kwån′-tånse, Bekannte 14) ål-lė′-vė-åte, erleichtern 15) ĭn-dĭf′-fĕr-ĕnse, Gleichgültigkeit 16) dė-zĕrvz′, verdient 17) ĭm-mė-tå′-shůn, Nachahmung 18) ĭn-kŏn-vė′-nė-ĕn-sĕz, Unbequemlichkeiten 19) måg′-nė-fìde, vergrößert 20) tråd′-jė-dė, Trauerspiel 21) sŭf′-fůr-ĭngz, Leiden 22) strånz, Töne 23) dĭz-rė-går′-dĕd, nicht geachtet 24) hård′-shĭp, Beschwerlichkeit 25) ĭn-kŏn-sė′-vå-bl, unbegreiflich 26) så′-lůr, Matrose 27) můr′-můr-ĭng, Murren 28) dė-klå′-mĭng, stark sprechend 29) prŏv′-vė-dĕnse, Vorsehung 30) ĭn-dĭg-nå′-shůn, Unwillen 31) ĕrth, Erde 32) åt-tåtsht′,

tached[32] an idèa of happinefs! Their distresses were pleasures, compàred to what many of the adventuring poòr every dày endùre without murmuring. They áte[33], drank and slept; they had slàves to attend them, and were sùre[34] of subsistence[35] of life; while many of their fellow-crèatures áre oblìged to wander[36] without a friend to comfort or assist them, and èven without shelter from the severity of the sèason.

I have been led[37] into thèse reflections from accidentally[38] meèting, some dàys agò, a poòr fellow, whom I knew when a boy, dressed in a sàilor's jacket[39], and begging at one of the oútlets[40] of the town with a wooden leg. I knew him to have been honest and industrious[41] when in the country, and was cùrious to learn, what had redùced him to his present situàtion. Wherefore[42], after having given him what I thòught proper, I desìred to knòw the history of his lìfe and misfortunes, and the manner in which he was redùced to his present distrefs. The disàbled sòldier, for such he was, though dressed in a sàilor's habit, scratching his head, and lèaning on his crutch[43], put himself into an attitude to comply[44] with my request, and gave me his history as follows: „As for my misfortunes, master, I can't pretend[45] gone thròugh any more than other fòlks[46]; for except the lofs of my limb[47], and my bèing oblìged to beg, I don't knòw any rèason, thànk Heaven, that I have to complàin. There is Billy[48] Tibbs of our regiment[49], he has lost bòth his legs and an eye to boòt[50], but, thank Heaven, it is not so bad with me yet.“

„I was born in Shropshire; my father was a làbourer, and dìed when I was five yèars òld; so that I was put upon the parish[51]. As he had been a wandering sort of a man,

verbunden, verknüpft, geknüpft 33) át, (eat) 34) shůre, sicher 35) sůb-sis'-tênse, Unterhalt 36) wòn'-důr, wandern 73) lêd, (lead) 38) åk-sè-dên'-tål-lè, zufälligerweise 39) jåk'-kît, kurze Jacke 40) ôůt'-lêtz, Ausgänge 41) în-důs'-trè-ůs, fleißig 42) hwåre'-fòre, weswegen 43) krůtsh, Krücke 44) kôm-plì', zu willfahren (with) 45) prè-tênd', sich anmaßen 46) fòkez, Leute 47) lîm, Glied 48) bîl'-lè, Wilhelm (William) 49) rêd'-jè-mênt, Regiment 50) to bôôt, noch obendrein 51) pår'-rîsh, Kirchspiel 52) på-rîsh'-

the parishioners[52] were not àble to tell to what parish I belonged, or where I was born; so they sent me to another parish, and that parish sent me to a third. I thòught in my heart, they kept sending me abóút so long, that they would not let me be born in any parish at all; but at last, however, they fixed me. I had some disposition to be a scholar, and was resolved, at lèast, to knòw my letters; but the master of the workhouse[53] put me to businefs as soòn as I was àble to handle[54] a mallet[55]; and hère I lived an èasy kind of life for five yèars. I ònly wròught[56] ten hóúrs in the dày, and had mỳ mèat and drink[57] provìded for mỳ làbour. It is trùe, I was not suffered to stir óút of the hóúse, for fèar, as they said, I should run away; but what of that? I had the liberty of the whòle hóúse, and the yard[58] befòre the doòr, and that was enough for me. I was then bóúnd[59] out to a farmer, whère I was up bòth early and làte; but I áte and drank well, and lìked mỳ businefs well enough, till he dìed, when I was oblìged to provìde for myself; so I was resolved to gò seèk my fortune.

In this manner I went from town to town, worked when I could get employment, and starved[60] when I could get none: when happening one day to go thròugh a fièld belonging to a justice of pèace, I spỳ'd[61] a hàre crossing the path[62] just befòre me; and I belìève the devil put it in my head to fling my stick at it: — well, what will you have on't[63]? I killed the hàre, and was bringing it awày, when the justice himself met me; he càlled me a pòacher[64] and a villain[65], and, collaring[66] me, desìred I would give an accóúnt of myself. I fell upon my knees, begged his worship's pardon, and began to give a full accóúnt of all that I knew of mỳ breèd, seèd[67], and generàtion[68], but,

ån-ůrz, Pfarrkinder 53) wůrk'-hỏůse, Arbeitshaus 54) hån'-dl, rühren, schwenken, handhaben 55) mål'-lit, hölzerner Hammer 56) råwt, (work) 57) drink, Getränke 58) yård, Hof 59) bỏůnd, out, verdungen (to an) 60) stårv'-d, hungerte 61) spìde (spied), entdeckte 62) påth, Pfad 63) on't, on it 64) pòtsh'-ůr, Wilddieb 65) vil'-lin, Bösewicht 66) kŏl'-lůr-ing, beim Kragen fassend 67) sède, Saame, Ursprung 68) jĕn-ĕr-á'-shůn, Geschlecht 69) in-dí'-tĕd, angeklagt

thòugh I gave a very trùe accoúnt, so I was indìcted[69] at sessions[70], foúnd guil′ty of bèing poòr, and sent up to Lońdon to New̓gate[71], in ońder to be transpońted as a vaǵabond[72].

Pèople mày say this and that of bèing in jàil[73], but for my part, I foúnd New̓gate as agreèable a plàce as ev́er I was in àll my lìfe. I had my bel′ly[74] full′ to èat and drińk and did not work at all. This kìnd of life was toò good′ to last′ for ev́er; so I was tàken oút of priśon, af′ter fìve mońths, put on bòard[75] a ship, and seńt off′, with twò huńdred mòre, to the plantàtions[76]. We had but an indif′ferent[77] paśsage[78]: for being all confìned[79] in the hòld, mòre than a huńdred of our pèople dìed for wańt of sweèt àir, and thòse that remàined were sick′ly enough́, God knòws. When we càme a-shòre[80], we were sòld to the plańters[81], and I was boùnd for seven yèars mòre. As I was no schol′ar, for I did not knòw my let′ters, I was oblìged to work amońg the nègroes, and I serv́ed out my tìme, as in dùty boúnd to do.

When my tìme was expìred, I wońked my paśsage hòme, and glad I was to seè 'Old Eńgland agaiń, becàuse I lov́ed my couńtry. I was afràid, howev́er, that I should be indìcted for a vaǵabond once more, so I did not much càre to go dow̓n into the couńtry, but kept aboút the tow̓n, and did lit′tle jobs[82] when I could get them.“

I was very haṕpy in this mańner for sońe tìme, till one èvening[83], cońing hòme from wońk, twò men knock′ed me down̓, and then desìred me to stańd. They belońged to a preśs-gang[84]; I was cańried befòre the juśtice, and as I could give no accoúnt of mysel′f, I had my choice left, whetheŕ to go on boàrd a man of wàr[85], or list[86] for a sòl-

70) sěsh′-ŭnz, Sitzungen (gerichtliche) 71) nú′-gát, ein großes Gefängniß in London 72) văg′-ă-bŏnd, Landstreicher 73) jále, Gefängniß 74) bĕl′-lè, Bauch 75) bŏrd, Bord 76) plăn-tá′-shŭnz, Kolonien 77) ĭn-dĭf′-fĕr-ĕnt, leidlich 78) păs′-sĭdje, Reise 79) kŏn-fìne′-d, eingeschlossen 80) ă-shòre′, ans Ufer 81) plăn′-tŭrz, Plantagenbesitzer 82) jŏbz, geringe Arbeiten 83) è′-vn-ĭng, Abend 84) prĕs′-găng, ein Kommando Matrosen, welches umhergeht, Leute mit Gewalt zu Matrosen wegzunehmen; Preßgang 85) măn ŏv wăr, Kriegsschiff

dier. I chòse [87] the lat′ter [88], and, in this pòst of a gentleman, I served twò campàigns [89] in Flanders, was at the bat′tles of Val′ and Fontenoy, and recèived but òne wound, through the breast′ hère; but the doctor of our regiment soòn màde me well again.“

„When the pèace càme on I was discharged, and, as I could not work, becàuse my wound was sometimes troublesome, I listed for a landman [90] in the East-India [91] company's service. I have fòught [92] the French in six pit′ched [93] bat′tles; and I verily [94] belìeve, that, if I could rèad or write, our captain [95] would have màde me a corporal [96]. But it was not my good fortune to have any promòtion [97], for I soon fell sick, and so got′ lèave to return hòme again with forty pounds in my pock′et [98]. This was at the beginning of the present war, and I hòped to be set on shòre, and to have the pleasure of spending my money; but the government wanted men, and so I was pressed for a sàilor befòre ever I could set foot on shòre.“

The bòatswain [99] found me, as he said, an obstinate fel′low; he swòre [100] he knew that I understood′ [1] my busineſs well, but that I shammed Abraham [2] to be ìdle [3]; but, God knòws, I knew nothing of sèa-busineſs, and he bèat [4] me, without consid′ering what he was about. I had still, however, my forty pounds, and that was some comfort to me under every bèating; and the money I might have had to this dày, but that our ship was tàken by the French, and so I lost′ [5] all.“

„Our crew [6] was carried into Brest′, and many of them dìed, becàuse they were not ùsed to live in a jàil; but, for my part, it was nothing to me, for I was sèasoned [7]. One

86) list, anwerben 87) tshòse, wählte (choose) 88) låt′-tůr, letztere 89) kåm-páne′, Feldzug 90) lånd′-mån, Soldat zu Lande 91) èèst-ín-dè-å, Ostindien 92) fåwt, (fight) 93) pîtsht battles, ordentliche Treffen 94) vĕr′-è-lè, wirklich 95) kåp′-tîn, Kapitain 96) kŏr′-pò-rål, Korporal 97) prò-mò′-shůn, Beförderung 98 pŏk′-kît, Tasche 99) bòte′-swåne (bò′-sn, in der Volkssprache), Bootsmann 100) swòre (swear) 1) ůn-důr-stůd′ (understand) 2) I shåmmt å′-brå-håm, ich stellte mich krank 3) ì′-dl, faul 4) bète (bĕt), schlug (beat) 5) lŏst, (loose) 6) kròò, Schiffmannschaft 7) sè′-znd,

night, as I was asleėp on the bed of bòards, with a wárm blánket[8] aboút me, for I al′ways lóved to lie[9] well, I was awàkened by the bòatswain, who had a dárk lánthorn[10] in his hand: „Jack[11], says he to me," will you knock′ out the Frénch céntry's[12] brain[13]? „I dón't càre," says I, striving[14] to keėp myself′ awàke, „if I lend a hand, and I hòpe we shall do businefs." So up I got′, and tied my blánket, which was àll the clòaths I had, aboút my mid′dle, and went with him to fight Frénchmen. I hàte the Frénch, becàuse they are all slàves, and weàr wood′en shòes."

„Thòugh we had no árms, one Énglishman is àble to bėat five Frénch at any time; so we went dówn to the doòr, whère bòth the céntries were pòsted[15], and, rushing upón them, sėized their árms in a mòment, and knock′ed them dówn. From thénce[16] nine of us ran[17] togéther to the quày[18], and sėizing the fírst bòat[19] we met, got oút of the hárbour[20] and put to sėa. We had not been thère threė dàys befòre we were tàken up by the Dórset privateėr[21], who were glad of so many good hands, and we conséntcd[22] to run our chánce[23]. Howéver, we had not as much luck′[24] as we expécted. In threė dàys we fell in with[25] the Pompàdour privateėr of fórty guns, while we had but twénty thrėe; so to it we wént, yárd-arm and yárd-arm[26]. The fight lásted for threė hoúrs, and I vérily belièvc we should have tàken the Frénchman, had we but had some mòre men left behind; but, unfórtunately, we lost′ all our men just as we were gòing to get the victory."

„I was ónce mòre in the pówer of the Frénch, and I belièvc it would have góne hard with me, had I been bròught back to Brest′; but, by good fórtune, we were retàken[27]

daran gewöhnt 8) blångk′-ĭt, wollene Bettdecke 9) lie, liegen (part. lying) 10) lån′-tůrn, Laterne 11) jäk′, Johann, Hanns 12) sěn′-trė, Schildwache 13) bráne′-z, Gehirn 14) strī′-vīng, mich bemühend 15) pòst′-ed, gestellt 16) THěnse, dannen 17) rån (run) 18) kėė, Schiffslände 19) bòte, Boot 20) hår′-bůr, Seehafen 21) prī-vå-tėėr′, Kaperschiff 22) kôn-sěn′-těd, willigten ein 23) to run our chance, unser Glück zu versuchen 24) lůk, Glück 25) fell in (fall) with etc., stießen auf 26) yard-arm and yard-arm, Segelstange gegen Segelstange 27) rė-tá′-kn wieder (weg) genommen (retake)

by the Vìper [28]. I had al'most forgot' to tell you that, in that engàgement, I was wounded in twò plàces; I lost' fòur fingers [29] off the left [30] hand, and mỳ leg was shot' [31] off'. If I had had the good fortune to have lost my leg and ùse of my hand on bòard a king's ship, and not on bòard a privateèr, I should have been entitled to clòathing [32] and maintenance [33] dùring the rest of my lìfe! but that was not my chance: one man is born with a sil'ver [34] spoòn [35] in his moúth, and another with a wood'en làdle [36]. However, blessed [37] be God, I enjoỳ good heal'th and will for ever love liberty and 'Old-England. Liberty, property [38] and 'Old-England for ever, huzzà [39]!"

Thus sàying, he limped [40] off', lèaving me in admiràtion at his intrepid'ity and content; nor could I avoid acknow-l'edging, that an habit'ual [41] acquàintance with misery serves bet'ter than philosophy to tèach us to despise [42] it.

Gòldsmìth.

28) vì'-pŭr, Otter, hier der Name eines Schiffes 29) fing'-gŭrz, Finger 30) lĕft, linke 31) shŏt off, abgeschossen 32) klòTHe'-ing, Bekleidung 33) mĕn'-tĕn-ănse, Unterhalt 34) sil'-vŭr, silbern 35) spŏŏn, Löffel 36) là'-dl, Kochlöffel 37) blĕs'-sĕd, gepriesen 38) prŏp'-pŭr-tè, Eigenthum 39) hŭz-zà', hey sa! 40) limpt, hinkte 41) hă-bitsh'-ù-ăl, gewohnt 42) dè-spìze', verachten.

Mercy[1] recommended.

My uncle [2] Tòby [3] was a man pàtient of injuries — not from want of courage, — whère just occàsions presented, or càlled it fòrth, — I knòw no man under whose arm I would soòner have tàken shelter; — nor did this arìse from any insensibil'ity [4] or obtùseneſs [5] of his intellectual [6] parts; — he was of a péaceful, placid [7] nàture, — no jarring [8] el'ement in it, — all was mixed [9] up so kìndly within him: mỳ uncle Tòby had scarce a heart to retal'iate [10] upon a flỳ [11]. — Gò, says he, one day at dinner, to an overgròwn [12] one which had buzzed [13] about his nòse [14], and tormented [15] him cruelly all dinner tìme, and which, after infinite [16] attempts, he had càught [17] at last, as it flew [18]

by him; — 'I'll not hurt thèe, says my uncle Tòby, rising from his chàir, and gòing acroſs[19] the roòm, with the flỳ in his hánd; — I'll not hurt a hàir of thy head': — Go, says he, lif'ting up the sash[20], and òpening his hand, as he spòke, to let it escàpe[21]; — go, poòr devil. — Get theè gone, whỳ should I hurt theè? — This world, sùrely, is wìde[22] enough to hòld bòth theè and me.

Sterne.

1) mĕr'-sè, Barmherzigkeit 2) ŭn'-kl, Oheim 3) Tò'-bè, Tobias 4) ĭn-sĕn-sè-bĭl-è'-tè, Unempfindlichkeit 5) òb-tùse'-nĕs, Stumpfheit 6) ĭn-tĕl-lĕk'-tshù-ăl, geiſtig 7) plăs'-sĭd, gelaſſen, ſanft 8) jăr'-rĭng, mißtönend, ſtreitend 9) mĭxt, vermiſcht 10) rè-tăl'-è-àte, wieder vergelten 11) flì, Fliege 12) ò-vŭr-gròne', übergewachſen 13) bŭz'-zĕd, geſummt 14) nòse, Naſe 15) tòr-mĕnt'-ĕd, gequält 16) ĭn'-fè-nĭt, unzählig 17) kåwt, gefangen (catch) 18) flù (fly) 19) à-krŏss', quer über 20) săsh, Schiebfenſter 21) è-scàpe', entkommen 22) wìde, weit, groß.

B e a ù t y.

A friend of mine has twò dàughters, whom I will càll Laetit'ia and Daphne. The former is one of the greàtest beaùties of the àge in which she lives, the lat'ter nò wày remarkable for any charms in her person. Upon this one circumstance of their oútward[1] form, the good and ill of their lìfe seèms to turn. Laetit'ia from her chìldhood[2], heard nothing el'se[3] but commendàtions[4] of her fortune and complexion; by which mèans she is no other than nàture has màde her, a very beaùtiful oútside[5]. The consciousneſs of her charms has rendered her insuppòrtably vàin and insolent[6] tòwards all that have to do with her. Daphne, who was al'most twenty befòre one civil[7] thing had been said to her, foúnd hersel'f obliged to acquìre some accomplishments to màke up for the want of thòse attractions[8] which she sàw in her sister. Poòr Daphne was sel'dom

1) òŭt'-wărd, äußerlich 2) tshìld'-hŭd, Kindheit 3) ĕlse, ſonſt, anders 4) kŏm-mĕn-dà'-shŭnz, Lobſprüche 5) òŭt'-sìde, Außenſeite 6) ĭn'-sò-lĕnt, übermüthig 7) sĭv'-ĭl, höflich 8) ăt-trăk'-shŭnz, Anziehungen, Reize 9) dè-bàte', Streit,

submit'ted to in a debàte[9] whereiń she was conceŕned; her discòurse had notȟing to recommeńd it but the good seńse of it; and she was al'ways uńder a ńeceśsity to have very well consid́ered what she was gòing to sày, befòre she ut'-tered[10] it; while Laetit'ia was liśtened to with partial'i-ty[11] and approbàtion[12] sat in the coúntenance of thòse she conveŕsed with, befòre she commùnicated what she had to sày. Thèse càuses have prodùced sùitable effećts and Laetit'ia is as insipid[13] a compańion, as Dapȟne is an agreèable one. Laetit'ia, cońfident[14] of fàvour, has stud'ied no arts to plèase; Dapȟne, despàiring of any inclinàtion[15] tòwards her peŕson, has depeńded ònly on her meŕit[16]. Laetit'ia has al'ways sońething in her àir that is sul'len[17], gràve, and discońsolate[18]; Daphne has a coúntenance that appeàrs chèarful, òpen and unconceŕned. A youńg geńtleman this wińter[19] sàw Laetitia at a plày, and becàme her capťive. His foŕtune was such, that he wańt-ed very lit'tle introdućtion to spèak his seńtiments to her fatȟer. The loveŕ[20] was admit'ted into the fańily, where a constràined behàviour, sevère loòks, and diśtant[21] civil'i-ties were the hìghest fàvours he could obtàin from Laetitia, while Daphne ùsed him with the good' hùmourt familiaŕity[22], and ińnocence of a siśter, insomucȟ[23] tha he would of'ten say to her: dèar Daphne, weŕt thoú but as hańdsome as Laetitia — She recèived this lań-guage with that ingeńuous[24] and plèasing miŕth[25], which is nat'ural to a wońan withoút desìgn. He still sìghed in vàin for Laetitia, but foúnd ceŕtain relièf[26] in the agreè-able conversàtion of Daphne. At leńgth[27], heaŕtily tired[28] with the hàughty impeŕtinence[29] of Laetitia, and chaŕmed

Geſpräch 10) ůt' - tůrd, ausſprach 11) pår - shė - ål' - lė - tė, Partheilichkeit 12) åp - prȯ - bá' - shůn, Beifall 13) ĭn - sĭp'-pĭd, abgeſchmackt 14) kŏń - fĭ - dĕnt, verſichert, ſicher, gewiß 15) ĭn-klė-ná'-shůn, Neigung 16) mĕŕ - ĭt, Verdienſt 17) sůl'-lĭn, mürriſch 18) dĭs - kŏn' - sȯ - láte, ſchwermüthig 19) wĭn'-tůr, Winter 20) lův́ - ůr, Liebhaber 21) dĭś - tånt, entfernt 22) få - mĭl - yė - år' - ė - tė, Vertraulichkeit 23) ĭn - sȯ - můtsh', ſo (ſehr) daß 24) ĭn - jĕń - nù - ůs, freimüthig 25) mĕrth, Fröhlichkeit 26) rė - lėėf', Linderung des Grams 27) lĕngth, Länge — at length, endlich 28) tire' - d, ermüdet 29) ĭm-

with the repèated instances of goód-hùmour, which he observed in Daphne, he one day tòld the lat'ter, that he had something to say to her he hòped she would be plèased with. — Fàith — Daphne, continued he, I am in love with theè and despise[30] thy sister sincèrily. The manner of his declàring himsel'f gave his mistrefs occàsion for a very hearty laughter. — Này, says he, I knew you would laugh[31] at me, but I'll ask your father. He did so! The father recèived his intel'ligence with no lefs joy[32] than surprìse, and was very glad' he had now no càre left but for his beaùty, which he thòught he could carry to his market at his lèisure[33]. I dò not knòw any thing, that has plèased me so much a great while, as this conquest of my friend Daphne's. All her acquàintance congrat'ulate[34] her upon this chance[35]-med'-ley[36], and laugh at that premed'itating[37] murderer[38], her sister. As it is an argument[39] of a lìght mìnd, to think the worse[40] of oursel'ves for the imperfections[41] of our persons, it is èqually belòw[42] us to val'ue ourselves upon the advantages of them. The fèmale world seèm to be al'most incorrigibly[43] gone astrày[44] in this particular, for which réason I shall recommend the fol'lowing extract[45] of a friend's let'ter to the professed beaùties, who are a pèople al'most as unsuf'ferable[46] as the professed wits.

„Monsieur de St. Evremont has conclùded one of his essàys[47] with affirming[48], that the last sìghs of a handsome woman are not so much for the lofs of her life as of her beaùty. Perhaps this rail'lery[49] is pursùed toò far;

pĕr'-tè-nĕnse, Ungezogenheit, Unart 30) dè-spize', verachten 31) lâf, lachen 32) jŏè, Freude 33) lè'-zhùre, Gemächlichkeit, Muße 34) kŏn-grâtsh'-ù-lâte, Glückwünschen 35) tshânse, Zufall 36) mĕd'-lè, Gemisch — chance-medley, sonderbarer Zufall 37) prè-mĕd'-è-tà-tĭng, vorher überlegend 38) mŭr'-dŭr-ŭr, Mörder 39) âr'-gù-mĕnt, Beweis 40) wŭrse (bad) 41) ĭm-pĕr-fĕk'-shŭn, Unvollkommenheit 42) bè-lò', unter 43) ĭn-kŏr'-rè-jè-blĕ, auf eine nicht mehr zu verbessernde Weise, unverbesserlich 44) â-strà', irre 45) ĕks'-trâkt, Auszug 46) ŭn-sŭf'-fŭr-â-bl, unerträglich 47) ĕs-sàz', Versuche 48) âf-fĕr'-mĭng, behauptend 49) râl'-lĕr-è, Spötterei

yet it is tuŕned upoń a very obvious[50] remaŕk, that wománʼs stroństest passion is for her òwn beaùty, and that she values it as her fàvourite[51] distińction[52]. From heńce it is that àll aŕts which preteńd to impròve or preseŕve it, meèt with so geńeral a receṕtion[53] amońg the sex. To sày nothing of mańy fàlse hel′ps and cońtraband[54] wàres of beaùty, which are dàily veńded[55] in this greàt maŕt[56]: there is not a màiden[57] geńtlewoman of a good family in any coúnty of Soúth Brit′ain[58], who has not heaŕd of the viŕtues of Mày[59]-dew[60] or is unfuŕnished with some recèipt[61] or other in fàvour of her complexion; and I have known a physićian of leaŕning and seńse, af′ter èight yèars stud′y in the univeŕsity[62] and a còurse of travels into mòst couńtries in Eùrope!, òwe[63] the fiŕst ràising of his foŕtune to a cosmet′ick[64] wash[65].

This has giv́en me occàsion to consid′er how so univeŕsal a disposit′ion in wománkind, which sprińgs from a làudable[66] mòtive the desìre of plèasing, and proceèds[67] upoń an opińion not altogether groúndlefs, that nàture mày be hel′ped by aŕt, mày be tuŕned to their advańtage. And, methińks, it would be an aćceptable seŕvice to tàke them out of the hańds of quacks[68] and preteńders[69], and to preveńt[70] their impòsing upon themsel′ves, by discov́ering to them the trùe sècret and art of impròving beaùty.

In oŕder to this, befòre I toucń upoń it direćtly, it will be nećefsary to lày dowń a fev́ preliḿinary[71] maxims, viz[72].

50) ŏb′-vė-ůs, leicht einzusehen, in die Augen fallend 51) fá-vůr-ĭt, Liebling 52) dĭs-tĭngk′-shůn, Vorzug 53) rė-sĕp′-shůn, Aufnahme 54) kŏń-trå-bånd, verboten, unerlaubt 55) vĕnd′-ĕd, zum Verkauf angeboten 56) mårt, Markt 57) má′-dn-jĕń-tl-wům-ůn, Kammerjungfer bei einer vornehmen Person 58) brĭt′-tn, Britannien 59) má, Mai 60) dů, Thau 61) rė-sète′, Recept 62) yů-nė-vĕŕ-sė-tė, Universität 63) owe, schuldig seyn, zu danken haben 64) kŏz-mĕt′-ĭk, was schön macht 65) wŏsh, Waschwasser — cosmetik wash, Schönheitswaschwasser 66) låw′-då-bl, lobenswerth 67) prŏ-sède′-z, ausgehet 68) kwåkz, Quacksalber 69) prė-tĕnd′-ůrz, Leute, die etwas verstehen wollen, Marktschreier 70) prė-vĕnt′, verhindern 71) prė-lĭm′-ĕ-nå-rė, vorläufig 72) viz, tŏŏ wĭt gelesen, weil für to wit, zu be-

That no woman can be handsome by the fòrce of fèatures [73] alòne, any mòre than she can be wit'ty ònly by the help of speèch [74].

That prìde destroys all symmetry [75] and gràce, and affectàtion [76] is a mòre terrible [77] enemy to fine fàces [78] than the smàll-pox [79].

That no woman is càpable of being beaùtiful, who is not incàpable of being false.

And that what would be òdious in a friend is deformity [80] in a mistrefs.

From thèse few principles, thus làid down, it will be èasy to pròve, that the trùe art of afsisting beaùty, consist's in embel'lishing [81] the whòle person by the proper ornaments of virtuous and commendable qual'ities. By this help alòne it is, that those who are the fàvourite work of nàture, or, as Mr. Drỳden expresses it, the pòrcelain [82] clày [83] of hùman kìnd, become animated, and are in a capacity of exerting [84] their charms; and thòse whò seèm to be neglected by her, like mod'els [85] wròught [86] in hàste [87], are càpable in a greàt measure of finishing what she has left imperfect [88].

It is methinks, a lòw and degràding idèa of that sex, which was creàted [89] to refìne joys and sof'ten the eàres of humanity by the mòst agreèable participation [90], to consid'er them mèrely as objects of sìght. This is abrid'ging them of their nat'ural extent of power, to put them upon a level with their pictures at Knel'ler's [91]. How much nòbler is the contemplàtion [92] of beaùty heightened [93] by

zeugen, oder auch abgekürzt von videlicet (vè-dĕl'-è-sĕt) nämlich 73) fè'-tshùrz, Gesichtszüge 74) spèètsh, Sprache 75) sĭm'-mè-trè, Ebenmaaß, Symmetrie 76) åf-fĕk-tá'-shůn, gezwungenes Betragen 77) tĕr'-rĭ-bl, fürchterlich 78) fá'-sĭz, Gesichter 79) småll-pŏks', Kinderpocken 80) dè-fŏr'-mè-tè, Häßlichkeit, Mißgestalt 81) ĕm-bĕl'-lĭsh-ĭng, Verschönerung 82) pòr'-sè-láne, Porcellan 83) klá, Thon, Erde 84) ĕgz-ĕrt'-ĭng, mit Macht anwendend 85) mŏd'-dĕlz, Modelle 86) råwt (work) 87) háste, Eile 88) ĭm-pĕr'-fĕkt, unvollkommen 89) krè-á'-tĕd, geschaffen 90) pår-tĭs-sè-pá'-shůn, Theilnehmung 91) Kneller, der Name eines berühmten Portraitmalers 92) kŏn-tĕm-plá'-shůn, ernstliche Betrachtung 93) hì'-tnd, erhöhet 94) kò-kĕt', Kokette,

virtue, and commanding our esteèm and love, while it dràws our observàtion! How fàint and spiritlefs are the charms of a coquet'te[94], when compàred with the rèal lovelinefs[95] of Sophrònia's innocence, piety, good hùmour and trùth, virtues which add' a new sof'tnefs[96] to her sex, and èven beaùtify[97] her beaùty! That agreèablenefs[98] which must otherwise have appèared no longer in the mod'est[99] virgin[100], is now preserved in the tender mother, the prùdent friend, and the fàithful[1] wìfe. Col'ours[2] artfully spread' upon can'vas[3] mày entertàin the eye, but not affect the heart; and she who tàkes no càre to add' to the nat'ural gràces of her person any excel'ling qual'ities, mày be allowed[4] still to amùse as a picture, but not to trìumph[5] as a beaùty.

When Ad'am[6] is introdùced by Mil'ton, describing 'Eve[7] in Paradise[8], and relàting to the 'Angel[9] the impression he felt upon seèing her at first creàtion[10], he does not represent her lìke a Grècian[11] Vènus, by her shàpe[12] or fèatures, but by the lustre of her mind which shòne[13] in them, and gave them their power of charming:

„Gràce was in all her steps[14], heav'n in her eye,
In all her gestures[15] dignity and love!"

Withoút this irràdiating[16] power, the proúdest fàir one òught to knòw, what ever her glafs[17] may tell her to the contrary, that her mòst perfect fèatures are uninformed[18] and dead'.

I cannot bet'ter clòse this moral[19], than by a short epitaph[20] writ'ten by Ben Johnson[21], with a spirit which

Buhlerin 95) lúv'-lè-nès, Liebenswürdigkeit 96) sòft'-nès, Sanftmuth 97) bù'-tè-fì, verschönern 98) å-grèè'-å-bl-nès, Annehmlichkeit 99) mòd'-dèst, bescheiden 100) vèr'-jìn, Jungfer 1) fàth'-fùl, getreu 2) kùl'-lùrz, Farben 3) kån'-vås, eine Art leinen Tuch, worauf man malt 4) ål-lòù'-èd, zugegeben 5) trì'-ùmf, siegen 6) å'-dåm 7) ève, Eva 8) pår'-rå-dìse, Paradies 9) àne'-jèl, Engel 10) krè-å'-shùn, Schöpfung 11) grèè-shån, griechisch 12) shåpe, Gestalt 13) shòne, glänzte (shine) 14) stèps, Schritte 15) jès'-tshùrz, Bewegungen 16) ìr-rå'-dè-å-tìng, bestrahlend und dadurch erleuchtend 17) glås, Glas, Spiegel 18) ùn-ìn-fòrmd', unbelebt 19) mòr'-ål, Moral 20) èp'-è-tåf, Grabschrift

nothing could inspìre but such an object as I have been describing:

„Underneàth[22] this stòne[23] doth lie
As much virtue as could dìe;
Which, when alìve[24], did vigour give
To as much beaùty as could live.“

Spectàtor, Vol. I.[25] Nro 33.[26]

There is nothing which gives one so plèasing a prospect of hùman nàture, as the contemplàtion of wisdom and beaùty. The lat'ter is the pecùliar[27] pòrtion of that sex, which is therefore càlled fàir; but the happy concurrence[28] of bòth thèse excellencies in the sàme person is a character too celestial to be frèquently met with. Beaùty is an òverweèning[29], self-sufficient thing, càreless of providing itself any mòre substantial[30] ornaments; này, so little does it consul't[31] its òwn interests, that it toò of'ten defèats[32] itself, by betràying that innocence which renders it lovely and desìrable[33]. As therefore virtue màkes a beaùtiful woman appèar mòre beautiful, so beaùty màkes a virtuous woman rèally mòre virtuous.“

Spectàtor.

21) Jòn'-sn 22) ůn-důr-nèTH', unter 23) stòne, Stein 24) å-lìve', lebendig 25) Vol. I., vòl'-yùme THè fůrst 26) Nro. 33, nům'-bůr thůr'-tè-thrèè 27) pè-kù'-lè-år, eigenthümlich 28) kòn-kůr'-ènse, Vereinigung, Zusammentreffen 29) ò-vůr-wèè'-nìng, übermüthig 30) sůb-stån'-shål, wesentlich, wirklich 31) kòn-sůlt', befragen, zu Rath ziehen 32) dè-fèèts', zu Grunde richtet, vereitelt 33) dè-zì'-rå-bl, wünschenswerth.

The Improvement of Time, and the proper Method of spending it.

We àll of us complàin of the shortness[1] of tìme, saith Seneca, and yet have much more than we knòw what to do with. Our lìves, says he, are spent èither in dòing nothing at all, or doing nothing to the purpose, or in doing nothing that we òught to do. We are al'ways complàining our dàys are few, and acting as thòugh there would be no

eńd of them. That nòble philośopher has[9] described our inconsiśtency[2] with oursel'ves in this partićular by all thòse vàrious tuŕns of expreśsion and thòught which are pecùliar in his wrìtings.

I of'ten consider mańkind as whòlly inconsiśtent[3] with itsel'f, in a point that beàrs soḿe affińity[4] to the foŕmer. Thòugh we seèm grièved at the shoŕtnefs of lìfe, in geńeral, we are wiśhing eýery pèriod of it an eńd. The mìnor[5] lońgs to be at àge, then to be a man of buśinefs, then to màke up an estàte, then to arrìve at hońours, then to retìre. Thus, althòugh the whòle of lìfe is alloẃed by every one to be short, the seýeral diviśions[6] of it appèar long and tèdious. We are for leńgthening[7] our spań[8] in geńeral, but would fàin[9] contraćt[10] the parts of which it is compòsed[11]. The ùsurer[12] would be very well sat'isfied to have all the tìme annìhilated[13] that lies betweèn the preśent mòment and the next quaŕter-dày. The politićian[14] would be conteńted to lòse threè yèars in his lìfe, could he plàce thińgs in the pośture[15] which he fańcies they will stańd in af'ter such a revolùtion[16] of tìme. The loýer would be glad to strike out of his exiśtence all the mòments that are to paśs awày befòre the hap'py meèting. Thus as fast as our tìme ruńs, we should be very glad in mòst paŕts of our lìves, that it ran much faśter than it doeś. Seýeral hoúrs of the dày hańg upoń our hańds; này we wish awày whòle yèars, and traýel throùgh tìme, as throùgh a couńtry fil'led with many wìld and emṕty[17] wàstes[18] which we would fàin huŕry òver, that we may arrìve at thòse seýeral lit'tle set'tlements[19] or imaǵinary[20] points of rest which are dispeŕsed[21] up and doẃn in it.

1) shŏrt' - nĕs, Kürze 2) ĭn - kŏn - sĭs' - tĕn - sė, Unverträglichkeit, Widerspruch 3) ĭn - kŏn - sĭs' - tĕnt, im Widerspruch stehend 4) ăf - fĭn' - nė - tė, Verwandschaft 5) mī' - nŭr, Minderjährige 6) dė - vĭsh' - ŭnz, Eintheilungen 7) lĕng' - thnĭng, Verlängerung 8) spăn, (Lebens-) Spanne 9) fåne, gern 10) kŏn - trăkt', abkürzen 11) kŏm - pōze' - d, zusammengesetzt 12) yū' - zhū - rŭr, Wucherer 13) ăn - nī' - hė - lā - tĕd, vernichtet 14) pŏl-ė-tĭsh'-ăn, Staatsmann 15) pŏs' - tshūre, Lage 16) rĕv - vō - lū' - shŭn, Umlauf 17) ĕm' - tė, leer 18) wāste' - z, Wüsten 19) sĕt' - tl-mĕntz, Niederlassungen, Ruhepunkte 20) ė - măd' - jĭn - ă - rė,

If we divìde[22] the lìfe of most men into twenty parts, we shall find, that at lèast nìneteen of them are mère gaps[23] and chasms[24], which are nèither fil'led with pleasure nor businefs. I do not however inclùde[25] in this calculàtion[26] the life of thòse men who are in perpet'ual hurry of affàirs, but of thòse ònly who are not al'ways engàged in scènes of action; and I hòpe I shall not do an unacceptable[27] pièce of service to thèse persons, if I point out to them certain methods for the fil'ling up their empty spàces[28] of life. The methods I shall propòse to them are as fol'low.

The first is the exercise of virtue, in the mòst general acceptàtion[29] of the word. That particular schème which comprehends the sòcial[30] virtues, may give employment to the most industrious temper, and find a man businefs mòre than the mòst active[31] stàtion of life. To advìse the ignorant, reliève the neèdy[32], comfort the afflicted, are dùties that fall in our wày al'most every day of our lìves. A man has frèquent opportùnities[33] of mit'igating the fièrcenefs[34] of a party, of dòing justice to the character of a deserving man; of sof'tening the envious, quìeting[35] the angry, and rectifying the prej'udiced; which are all of them employments sùitable to a rèasonable nàture, and bring greàt satisfaction to the person who can busy[36] himself' in them with discret'ion[37].

There is another kìnd of virtue that may find employment for thòse retìred hours in which we are altogether left to oursel'ves, and destitute[38] of company and conversàtion; I mèan that intercourse[39] and communicàtion[40] which every rèasonable crèature òught to maintàin with the greàt Aùthor of his bèing. The man who lives under an habit'ual sense

eingebildet 21) dis-persd', zerstreut 22) dè-vìde', theilen 23) gåpz, Risse 24) kåzmz, Lücken 25) ìn-klůde', einschließen 26) kål-kù-lá'-shůn, Rechnung 27) ůn-åk'-sěp-tå-bl, unangenehm 28) spá'-sěz, Räume 29) åk-sěp-tá'-shůn, angenommene Bedeutung 30) sò'-shål, gesellschaftlich 31) åk'-tìv, thätig 32) nèè'-dè, Dürftige 33) òp-pòr-tù'-nè-tèz, Gelegenheiten 34) fèèrse'-něs, Heftigkeit 35) kwì'-ět-ìng, beruhigend 36) bìz'-zè, beschäftigen 37) dìs-krěsh'-ůn, Geschicklichkeit 38) děs'-tè-tùte, entblößt 39) ìn'-těr-kòrse, Umgang 40) kòm-mù-nè-ká'-shůn, Mittheilung der

of the divine presence, keèps up a perpet'ual chèarfulnefs[41] of temper, and enjoys every mòment the satisfaction of think-ing himself' in company with his dèarest and best of friends. The time never lies heavy upon him; it is impossible for him to be alòne. His thòughts and passions are the mòst busied at such hoúrs when thòse of other men are the mòst unactive. He no soòner steps out of the world but his heart turns with devòtion, swel'ls with hòpe, and triumphs in the consciousnefs of that presence which everywhère sur-roúnds him; or, on the contrary, pòurs out its fèars, its sorrows, its apprehensions, to the greàt Suppòrter[42] of its existence.

I have hère ònly consid'ered the necessity of a man's bèing virtuous, that he mày have something to do; but if we consid'er further[43], that the exercise of virtue is not ònly an amùsement[44] for the time it lasts, but that its in-fluence[45] extends[46] to thòse parts of our existence which lie beyond the gràve, and that our whòle eternity[47] is to tàke its col'our from those hoúrs which we here employ in virtue or in vice, the argument redoubles[48] upon us, for put'ting in practice this method of passing awày our time.

When a man has but a lit'tle stock to impròve and has opportùnities of turning it all to good accoúnt, what shall we think of him, if he suf'fers nineteen parts of it to lie dead', and perhaps employs èven the twentieth[49] to his rùin and disadvantage? — But becàuse the mind cannot be al'-ways in its fervours[50], nor stràined[51] up to a pit'ch[52] of virtue, it is necefsary to find oùt proper employments for it in its relaxàtions[53].

The next method, therefore, that I would propòse to fill up our time, should be ùseful and innocent diversions. I must confefs I think it belòw rèasonable crèatures to be altogether conversant in such diversions as are mèrely inno-

Gedanken, Unterhaltung 41) tshèèr'-fůl-nés, Heiterkeit 42) sůp-pòrt'-ůr, Unterstützer, Erhalter 43) fůr'-THůr, überdies 44) å-mùze'-mént, Zeitvertreib, Unterhaltung 45) ìn'-flù-ĕnse, Einfluß 46) ěks-těndz', erstreckt sich 47) è-těr'-nè-tè, Ewigkeit 48) rè-důb'-blz, verdoppelt sich 49) twěn'-tè-ěth, zwanzigste 50) fěr'-vůrz, Eifer 51) stràne'-d up, erhöhet 52) pǐtsh, Gipfel 53) rè-låks-à'-shůn, Erschlaffung,

cent and have nothing el'se to recommend them, but that there is no hurt in them. Whether any kind of gàming [54] has èven thus much to say for itself, I shall not determine; but I think it is very wonderful to seè persons of the best sense passing awày a doz'en hoúrs together in shuf'fling [55] and dividing a pack of cards [56], with no other conversàtion but what is màde úp of a few gàme [57] phràses [58], and no other idèas but those of black [59] and red spot's rànged [60] together in dif'ferent figures [61]. Would not a man laugh to hèar any one of this spècies [62] complàining that life is short?

The stàge [63] might be màde a perpet'ual sòurce of the most nòble and ùseful entertàinments [64], were it under proper regulàtions [65].

But the mind never unbends [66] itself' so agreèably as in the conversàtion of a well'-chòsen' [67] friend. There is indeèd no blessing of life that is any way comparable [68] to the enjoyment of a discreèt [69] and virtuous friend. He èases and unlòads [70] the mind, clèars and impròves the understanding, engenders [71] thòught and knowl'edge, animates virtue and good resolùtion, soòthes [72] and allàys [73] the passions, and finds employment for mòst of the vàcant hoúrs of life.

Next to such an intimacy [74] with a particular person, one would endeavour af'ter a mòre general conversàtion with such as are càpable of ed'ifying [75] and entertàining thòse with whom they converse, which are qual'ities that sel'dom go asunder [76].

There are many ùseful amùsements of life, which one

54) gá'-míng, Spiel 55) shůf'-flíng, Mischung 56) kårdz, Karten 57) gáme, Spiel 58) frá'-zěz, Ausdrücke 59) blåk, schwarz 60) ránje'-d, gestellt, gebracht, gereihet 61) fíg'-úre-z, Figuren 62) spèè'-shěz, Gattung 63) stádje, Bühne 64) ěn-těr-táne'-měntz, Unterhaltungen 65) rěk-ú-lá'-chůnz, Anordnungen 66) ůn-běndz', erholt sich 67) tshò'-zn, (chose) 68) kôm'-på-rå-bl, vergleichbar 69) dîs-krète', bescheiden, verständig 70) ůn-lòde'-z, entladet 71) ěn-jěn'-důrz, erzeugt 72) sőő'-thěz, besänftiget 73) ål-láze', stillet 74) în'-tè-må-sè, vertraute Freundschaft 75) ěd'-è-fî-îng, erbauend, belehrend 76) å-sůn'-důr, besonders, getrennt 77) můl'-tè-

would endeavour to multiply[77], that one might, on all occasions, have recourse[78] to something rather than suffer the mind to be idle or run adrift[79] with any passion that chances to rise in it.

A man that has a tàste in mùsic, pàinting, or architecture[80], is like one that has another sense, when compàred with such as have no relish[81] of thòse arts. The flòrist[82], the planter, the gardener[83], the husbandman[84], when they are ònly as accomplishments to the man of fortune, are greàt reliefs to a country life, and many wàys ùseful to thòse wo are possessed of them.

Spectàtor.

pli, vervielfältigen 78) rè-kòrse', Zuflucht 79) å-drift', aufs Gerathewohl 80) år'-kè-tĕk-tshùre, Baukunst 81) rĕl'-ish, Geschmack 82) flò'-rist, Blumengärtner 83) går'-dn-ůr, Gärtner 84) hůz'-bůnd-mån, Landwirth.

Friendship.

To live in friendship is to have the sàme desires and the sàme aversions[1].

When Socrates was building himself a house at Athens, bèing asked by one that observed the littlenefs[2] of the design, why a man so eminent would not have an abòde[3] mòre sùitable to his dignity, he replied, that he should think himself sufficiently accommodated, if he could seè that narrow[4] habitàtion filled with rèal friends. Such was the opinion of this greàt master of hùman life, concerning the frèquency[5] of such an ùnion[6] of minds as might deserve the nàme of friendship, that among the multitudes whom vanity or curiosity, civility or veneration[7], crowded[8] about him, he did not expect, that very spàcious[9] apartments would be necessary to contàin all that should regard him with sincère friendship, or adhère to him with steady[10] fidelity.

1) å-vĕr'-shůnz, Abneigungen 2) lit'-tl-nés, die kleine Beschaffenheit 3) å-bòde', Wohnung 4) når'-rò, enge 5) frè'-kwĕn-sè, das häufige Vorkommen 6) yù'-nè-ůn, Vereinigung 7) vĕn-ĕr-á'-shůn, Ehrfurcht 8) kröů'-dĕd, sich drängten 9) spá'-shůs, geräumig 10) stĕd'-dè, fest 11) rĕk'-wè-zit,

So mańy qual'ities are indeėd req'uisite[11] to the possibil'ity[12] of friendship, and so many áccidents must concúr[13] to its rise and its contiṅuance[14], that the greȧtest part of mankind' conteńt themsel'ves withoút it, and supplỳ its plȧce as they can, with iṅterest and depeńdance[15].

Mul'titudes are unqual'ified[16] for a coństant and warm reciprocȧtion[17] of beneṽolence, as they are incapaćitated[18] for any other el'evated[19] éxcellence, by a perpet'ual atteń-tion to their iṅterest, and unresiśting[20] subjećtion to their paśsions. Long habits mȧy superindùce[21] inabil'ity[22] to denỳ any desire, or represś, by supèrior mòtives, the importùnities[23] of any immèdiate gratificȧtion, and an invet'erate[24] sel'fishneſs[25] will imagine all advańtages dimiṅished in propòrtion[26] as they are commùnicated.

But not only this hȧteful[27] and confirmed[28] corrup-tion[29], but varìeties[30] of disposit'ion, not inconsiśtent with coḿmon degreės of vírtue, may exclùde friendship from heárt. Some árdent enough in their benevolence, and defećtive[31] nėither in officiousneſs[32] nor liberal'ity[33], are mùtable[34] and uncertain, soȯn attraćted[35] by new obJects, disguśted[36] withoút offeńce[37], and ȧlienated[38] withoút eńmity[39]. Others are sof't and flexible[40], ėasily influenced[41] by repȯrts[42] or whiśpers[43] read'y to cat'ch alarms from every dùbious[44]

erforderlich 12) pȯs-sė-bĭl'-ė-tė, Möglichkeit 13) kȯn-kŭr', zuſammentreffen 14) kȯn-tĭn'-ů-ånse, Fortdauer 15) dė-pĕnd'-ånse, Abhängigkeit 16) ůn-kwŏl'-lė-fīde, untüchtig, nicht geeignet 17) rė-sĭp-prȯ-kȧ'-shůn, gegenſeitige Handlung, Erwiederung 18) ĭn-kå-pås'-sė-tȧ-tĕd, untüchtig gemacht 19) ĕl'-ė-vȧ-tĕd, erhaben 20) ůn-rė-sĭs'-tĭng, unwiderſtehlich 21) sů-pĕr-ĭn-důze', erwerben, erregen 22) ĭn-å-bĭl'-ė-tė, Unfähigkeit 23) ĭm-pȯr-tů'-nė-tėz, Zudringlichkeiten 24) ĭn-vĕt'-tĕr-åte, eingewurzelt 25) sĕlf'-ĭsh-nĕs, Eigennützigkeit 26) prȯ-pȯr'-shůn, Verhältniß 27) hȧte'-fůl, verhaßt 28) kȯn-fĕrm'd, befeſtigt 29) kȯr-rŭp'-shůn, Verderbniß 30) vå-rī'-ė-tė, Verſchiedenheit 31) dė-fĕk'-tĭv, mangelhaft 32) ŏf-fĭsh'-ůs-nĕs, Dienſtfertigkeit 33) lĭb-bĕr-ål'-ė-tė, Freigebigkeit 34) mů'-tȧ-bl, veränderlich 35) åt-tråkt'-ĕd, angezogen 36) dĭz-gůst'-ĕd, abgeneigt 37) ŏf-fĕnse', Beleidigung 38) ȧle'-yĕn-ȧ-tĕd, abgewendet, fremd, entfremdet 39) ĕn'-mė-tė, Feindſchaft 40) flĕks'-ė-bl, beugſam 41) ĭn'-flů-ĕnsd, geleitet, bewogen 42) rė-pȯrtz', Sagen, Gerüchte 43) hwĭs'-pŭrz, Ohrenbläſereien 44) dů'-bė-ůs,

cir'cumstance, and to lis'ten to every suspi'cion which en'vy and flat'tery shall suggest', to fol'low the opin'ion of every con'fident[45] advìser[46], and mòve by the im'pulse[47] of the least breath. Some are impàtient of contradic'tion[48], mòre wil'ling to go wrong by their òwn jud'gment, than to be indebt'ed[49] for a bet'ter or a sàfer wày to the saga'city of another, inclined to consid'er coúnsel as in'sult, and inquìry[50] as want of con'fidence, and to confer' their regard on no other terms[51] than unreser'ved[52] submis'sion, and implic'it[53] compliance[54]. Some are dark and invol'ved, èqually càre-ful to concèal good and bad pur'poses, and plèased with prodùcing effec'ts by invis'ible[55] mèans, and shèwing their desìgn ònly in its execùtion. Others are univer'sally com-mùnicative[56], alike[57] òpen to every eye, and èqually pro-fùse[58] of their òwn sècrets and those of others, without the nec'essary vig'ilance of càution[59], or the hon'est arts of prùdent integ'rity[60], read'y to accùse without mal'ice[61], and to betrày without treach'ery[62]. And of thèse mày be ùse-ful to the commùnity[63], and paſs throùgh the world with, the reputàtion of good pur'poses and uncorrup'ted[64] mor'als but they are unfit'[65] for clòse and ten'der in'timacies. He can'not prop'erly be chòsen[66] for a friend, whòse kìnd-neſs is exhàled[67] by its òwn warmth, or fròzen[68] by the first blast' of slan'der[69]; he can'not be a ùseful coún-sellor[70], who will hèar no opin'ion but his òwn; he will not much invìte con'fidence whòse prin'cipal[71] max'im is to suspec't[72]; nor can the can'dor[73] and frank'neſs of that man

zweifelhaft 45) kŏn'-fē-dĕnt, vertraut 46) ăd-vi'-zŭr, Rathgeber 47) ĭm'-pŭlse, Antrieb 48) kŏn-tră-dĭk'-shŭn, Widerspruch 49) ĭn-dĕt'-tĕd, verpflichtet 50) ĭn-kwĭ'-rē, Nachforschung 51) tĕrmz, Bedingungen 52) ŭn-rē-zĕrvd', unvorbehalten, unbedingt 53) ĭm-plĭs'-ĭt, stillschweigend, unterwürfig 54) kŏm-plĭ'-ănse, Willfährigkeit 55) ĭn-vĭz'-ē-bl, unsichtbar 56) kŏm-mŭ'-nē-kă-tĭv, mittheilend 57) ă-lĭke', gleich 58) prō-fŭse', verschwenderisch 59) kăw'-shŭn, Vorsicht 60) ĭn-tĕg'-grē-tē, Rechtschaffenheit 61) măl'-lĭs, Bosheit 62) trĕtsh'-ĕr-ē, Verrätherei 63) kŏm-mŭ'-nē-tē, Gesellschaft 64) ŭn-kŏr-rŭpt'-ĕd, unverdorben 65) ŭn-fĭt', ungeschickt 66) tshō'-zn, (choose) 67) ĕks-hāle'-d, verdampft 68) frō'-zn, gefroren (freeze) 69) slăn'-dŭr, Verläumdung 70) kŏŭn'-sĕl-lŭr, Rathgeber 71) prĭn'-sē-păl, vornehmste 72) sŭs-pĕkt', argwöhnen 73) kăn'-dŭr, Aufrichtigkeit 74) hŭ-

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be much esteèmed, who spread's his arms to humankind[74], and màkes every man, withoút distinction, a denizen[75] of his boŝom.

That friendship may be at once fond und lasting, there must not ònly be èqual virtue on èach part, but virtue of the sàme kind; not ònly the sàme end must be propòsed, but the sàme mèans must be appròved[76] by bòth. We are of'ten, by superficial[77] accomplishments and accidental endèarments[78], indùced[79] to love thòse whom we cannot esteèm; we are sometimes, by greàt abil'ities, and incontestable[80] evidences[81] of virtue, compel'led[82] to esteèm thòse whom we cannot love. But friéndship, compoúnded of esteèm and love, derìves[83] from one its tendernefs, and its permanence[84] from the other; and therefore requìres not ònly that its candidates[85] should gàin the jud'gement, but that thèy should attract the affections; that they should not ònly be firm in the dày of distrefs, but gày[86] in the hoúr of jol'lity[87], not ònly ùseful in exigencies[88], but plèasing in famil'iar life; thèir presence should give chèarfulnefs as well as courage, and dispel'[89] alike the gloòm[90] of fèar and mel'ancholy.

To this mùtual complàcency[91] is generally req'uisite an uniformity[92] of opinions, at lèast of thòse active, and conspicuous[93] principles which discriminate[94] parties in government, and sects in religion, and which every day operate[95] mòre or lefs on the common businefs of life. For thòugh greàt tendernefs has, perhaps, been sometimes knòwn to continue betweèn men eminent in contrary factions[96];

mån-kyìnd', Menſchengeſchlecht 75) dĕn'-è-zn, Freimann, ein Mann, der das Bürgerrecht erhalten hat 76) åp-prôôv'd, für genehm gehalten, gebilligt 77) sú-pĕr-fîsh'-ål, oberflächlich 78) ĕn-dè-ĕr-mĕntz, Einſchmeichelungen 79) ìn-dùse'-d, bewogen 80) ìn-kôn-tĕs'-tå-bl, unſtreitig 81) ĕv'-vè-dĕn-sĕz, Beweiſe 82) kôm-pĕlt', genöthigt 83) dè-rìve'-z, erhält 84) pĕr'-må-nĕnse, Dauer 85) kån'-dè-dåtez, Kandidaten 86) gå, fröhlich, luſtig 87) jôl'-lè-tè, Fröhlichkeit, Munterkeit 88) ĕks'-sè-jĕn-sĕz, Verlegenheiten (Noth) 89) dìs-pĕl', vertreiben 90) glôôm, Düſterheit, Dunkelheit 91) kôm-plá'-sĕn-sè, Zufriedenheit 92) yù-nè-fôr'-mè-tè, Einförmigkeit 93) kôn-spìk'-ù-ùs, ſichtbar 94) dìs-krìm'-è-nåte, unterſcheiden 95) ôp'-pĕr-åte, wirkſam ſein 96) fåk'-shŭnz,

yet such friends are to be shèwn rather as prod'igies[97] than examples, and it is no mòre proper to regulate our conduct by such instances, than to lèap a precipice[98], becàuse some have fallen from it and escàped with life.

It cannot but be extrèmely dif'ficult to preserve private kindnefs in the mid'st of publick opposit'ion[99], in which will necessarily be invol'ved a thoúsand incidents, extending their influence to conversàtion and privacy[100]. Men engàged, by moral or religious[1] mòtives, in contrary parties, will generally loòk with dif'ferent eyes upon every man, and decide al'most every question upon every man, and decide al'most every question upon dif'ferent principles. When such occàsions of dispùte happen, to complỳ is to betrày our càuse, and to maintàin friendship by cèasing[2] to deserve it; te be silent, is to lòse the happinefs and dignity of independence[3]; to live in perpet'ual constràint, and to desert[4], if not to betrày; and who shall determine which of twò friends shall yièld, where nèither belièves himsel'f mistàken, and both confefs the importance of the question? What then remàins but contradiction and debàte? and from thòse what can be expected, but acrimony[5] and vèhemence[6], the insolence[7] of triumph, the vexàtion[8] of defèat, and, in time, a wèarinefs[9] of contest, and an extinction[10] of benevolence? Exchànge[11] of endèarments and intercourse of civil'ity may continue, indeèd, as boughs mày for a while be verdant[12], when the roòt[13] is wounded; but the poison[14] of discord[15] is infùsed[16], and thòugh the continuance may preserve its smile, the heart is hardening and contracting.

That man will not be long agreèable, whom we seè ònly in times of sèriousnefs[17] and severity; and therefore to

Partheien 97) prŏd' - dė - jėz, Wunder 98) prės' - sė - pîs, jähe Tiefe, Abgrund 99) ŏp - pŏ - sish' - ŭn, Widersetzung 100) prī' - vā - sė, Zurückgezogenheit 1) rė - lid' - jŭs, religiös 2) sė - sing, aufhörend 3) in - dė - pėn' - dėnse, Unabhängigkeit 4) dė - zėrt', verlassen 5) åk' - krė - mŏ - nė, Bitterkeit 6) vė' - hė - mėnse, Heftigkeit 7) in' - sŏ - lėnse, Uebermuth 8) vėk - sā' - shŭn, Verdruß 9) wė' - rė - nės, Ermüdung 10) ėks - tink' - shŭn, Vertilgung, Erlöschen 11) ėks - tshånje', Austausch 12) vėr' - dånt, grün 13) rŏŏt, Wurzel 14) pŏė' - zn, Gift 15) dis' - kŏrd, Uneinigkeit 16) in - fŭs'd, eingeflößt 17) sė' -

maintàin the sof′tnefs and seren′ity[18] of benev′olence, it is nec′essary that friends partàke èach others pleas′ures as well as càres, and be led to the sàme diver′sions[19] by simil′itude[20] of tàste. This is, howev′er, not to be consid′ered as èqually indispen′sable[21] with confor′mity[22] of prin′ciples, becàuse any man may hon′estly, accor′ding[23] to the prècepts[24] of Hor′ace, resìgn the gratificàtions of tàste to the hùmour of anoth′er, and friendship may well deser′ve the sac′rifice of pleas′ure, thòugh not of con′science[25].

It was once confes′sed to me by a pàinter, that no profes′sor[26] of his art ever lov′ed anoth′er. This declaràtion[27] is so far jus′tified by the knowl′edge of life, as to dam′p the hòpes of war′m and con′stant friendship betweèn men whom their stud′ies have màde compet′itors[28] and whom every fàvourer[29] and cen′surer[30] are hour′ly incìting[31] again′st èach other. The ut′most expectàtion that expèrience can war′rant[32], is, that they should forbeàr òpen hostil′ities[33] and sècret machinàtions[34], and when the whòle frater′nity[35] is attack′ed, be àble to unìte[36] again′st a com′mon fòe. Som′e, howev′er, though few′, may perhap′s be foùnd in whom emulàtion has not been àble to overpow′er[37] generos′ity, who are distin′guished from lòwer bèings by nòbler mòtives than the lov′e of fàme, and can preser′ve the sàcred flàme[38] of friendship from the gust′s of prìde, and the rub′bish[39] of in′terest.

Friendship is sel′dom las′ting but betweèn èquals, or where the superior′ity[40] on one sìde is redùced by som′e equiv′alent[41] advan′tage on the other. Ben′efits which can-

rè-ůs-nĕs, Ernsthaftigkeit 18) sè-rĕn′-nè-tè, Heiterkeit 19) dè-vĕr′-shůnz, Erholungen 20) sè-mĭl′-è-tůde, Aehnlichkeit 21) ĭn-dĭs-pĕn′-så-bl, unerläßlich nöthig 22) kŏn-fŏr′-mè-tè, Uebereinstimmung 23) åk-kŏr′-dĭng, gemäß 24) prè′-sĕpts, Regeln 25) kŏn′-shĕnse, Gewissen 26) prò-fĕs′-sůr, Professor 27) dĕk-klå-rá′-shůn, Erklärung 28) kŏm-pĕt′-è-tůrz, Mitwerber 29) fá′-vůr-ůr, Gönner 30) sĕn′-shůr-ůr, Tadler 31) ĭn-sí′-tĭng, anreizend 32) wŏr′-rånt, bezeugen 33) hŏs-tĭl′-è-tè, Feindseligkeiten 34) måk-kè-ná′-shůnz, Kunstgriffe 35) frå-tĕr′-nè-tè, Brüderschaft 36) yù-nìte′, sich vereinigen 37) ò-vůr-pŏŭ′-ůr, überwältigen 38) fláme, Flamme 39) rŭb′-bĭsh, Unrath 40) sù-pè-rè-ŏr′-è-tè, Ueberlegenheit 41) è-kwĭv′-vå-lĕnt, gleichgeltend

not be discharged, are not commonly found to increase affection; they excite grat'itude indeed, and heighten veneration, but commonly take away that easy freedom, and familiarity of intercourse, without which, though there may be fidel'ity, and zeal and admiration, there cannot be friendship. Thus imperfect are all earthly[42] blessings; the great effect of friendship is benef'icence, yet by the first act of uncommon kindnefs it is endangered[43], like plants that bear their fruit[44] and die. Yet this consideration ought not to restrain bounty[45], or reprefs compassion: for duty is to be preferred[46] before convenience[47], and he that loses part of the pleasures of friendship by his generosity, gains in its place the gratulation[48] of his consciense.

The Rambler[49].

42) êrth'-lê, irdisch 43) ên-dán-jûrd, in Gefahr gesetzt 44) frôôt, Frucht 45) bôûn'-tê, Güte, Gutthat 46) prê-fêr'd, vorgezogen 47) kôn-vê'-nê-ênse, Bequemlichkeit 48) krâtsh-û-lá'-shûn, Glückwunsch 49) râm'-blûr, Herumstreicher; der Titel einer Zeitschrift.

The Story of Le Febre.

It was some time in the summer[1] of that year in which Dendermond was taken by the allies[2], — which was about seven years before my father came into the country, — and about as many, af'ter the time, that my uncle Toby and Trim had privately[3] decamped[4] from my father's house in town, in order to lay some of the finest sieges to some of the finest fortified[5] cit'ies in Europe — when my uncle Toby was one evening get'ting his supper[6] with Trim sit'ting behind him at a small side-board[7], — the landlord of a lit'tle inn in the vil'lage[8] came into the parlour[9] with an empty phial[10] in his hand to beg a glafs or two of sack'[11]; 'tis for a poor gentleman, — I think, of the army, said the landlord, who has been taken ill at my house four

1) sûm'-mûr, Sommer 2) âl-lize', Alliirte 3) prî'-vât-lê, heimlich 4) dê-kâmpt', abmarschirt 5) fôr'-tê-fide, befestigt 6) sûp'-pûr, Abendessen 7) side'-bôrd, Credenztisch 8) vîl'-lidje, Dorf 9) pâr'-lûr, Sprachzimmer 10) fî'-âl, Kelch

dàys agò, and has nev́er held up his head′ sińce, or had a desìre to tàste any thińg, till[12] just noẃ, that he has a fańcy for a glaſs of sack and a thin[13] tòast[14] — I think, says he, tàking his hand from his foŕehead, it would cómfort me. —

— If I could nèither bég, bońrow[15], or buý[16] such a thing, — ad′ded the lańdlord, — I would al′most stèal it for the poòr geńtleman, he is so ill. I hòpe in God he will still meńd, contińued he — we are all of us conceŕned for him.

Thou art a good′-nàtured sòul, I will ańswer for theè, crìed my uńcle Toby; and thou shalt drink the poòr geńtleman's heal′th in a gláſs of sack thyself′, — and tàke a coupĺe of bot′tles, with my seŕvice, and tell him he is heaŕtily wel′come to them, and to a doz′en mòre, if they will do him good′.

Thòugh I am persuàded[17], said′ mỳ uńcle Tòby, as the lańdlord shut′ the doòr, he is a very compaśsionate[18] fel′low — Trim, — yet I cańnot hel′p entertàining a hìgh opińion of his guest′ toò; there must be sońething mòre than cońmon in him, that in so short a tìme should win[19] so much upoń the affećtions of his hòst[20]; — and of his whòle fanily, ad′ded the coŕporal, for they are all conceŕned for him. — Step af′ter him, said′ my uńcle Tòby, — do Trim, — and ask if he knòws his nàme.

— I have quìte forgot′ it, trùly, said the lańdlord, cońing back ińto the paŕlour with the coŕporal, — but I can ask his son agaiń: — Has he a son with him then? said my uńcle Tòby. — A boý, replìed the lańdlord, of abóut eleven or twelve yèars of àge; — but the poòr crèature has tàsted al′most as lit′tle as his father; he does nothing but mòurn and lameńt[21] for him nìght and dày; — he has not stiŕred from the bed′-side thèse two dàys.

My uńcle Tòby làid dowń his knìfe[22] and foŕk[23] and thrust′[24] his plàte[25] from befòre him, as the lańdlord gave

11) såk, Seckt 12) tĭl, (untill) 13) thĭn, dünne 14) tòste, geröstetes Brod 15) bŏr′-rò, borgen 16) bĭ, kaufen 17) pĕr-swá′-dĕd, überredet 18) kŏm-påsh′-ŭn-áte, mitleidig 19) wĭn, gewinnen 20) hòst, Gastwirth 21) lå-mĕnt′, klagen 22) nife, Messer 23) fŏrk, Gabel 24) thrŭst, stieß (thrust) 25) pláte,

him the accoúnt; and Trim, withoút bèing ordered, toòk awày withoút sàying one word, and in a few minutes after bròught him his pìpe and tobacco [26].

— Stày [27] in the roòm a lit'tle, said my uncle Tòby. —

Trim! — said my uncle Tòby, af'ter he had lìghted his pìpe and smòked aboút a doz'en whif'fs [28] — Trim càme in front [29] of his master and màde his bows; — my uncle Tòby smòk'd on, and said no mòre. — Corporal! said my uncle Tòby — the corporal màde his bow. — My uncle Tòby proceèded no farther, but finished his pìpe.

Trim! said my uncle Tòby, I have a proj'ect in my head', as it is a bad nìght, of wrapping [30] myself' up warm in my roquelaure [31], and pàying a visit to this poòr gentleman. Your honours roquelaure, replied the corporal, has not once been had on, since the nìght befòre your honour recèived your wound, when we moúnted guard [32] in the trenches [33] befòre the gàte of St. Nicholas; — and besìdes [34] it is so còld and ràiny [35] a nìght, that what with the roquelaure, and what with the weather, it will be enough to give your honour your death, and bring on your honour's torment in your groin [36]. — I fèar so, replied my uncle Tòby; but I am not at rest in my mìnd, Trim, since the accoúnt the landlord has given me. — I wish I had not knòwn so much of this affàir, — ad'ded my uncle Tòby, — or that I had known mòre of it. How shall we manage it? — Lèave it, an't [37] plèase your honour, to me, quòth [38] the corporal; — 'I'll tàke my hat, and stick, and gò to the hoúse and reconnoitre [39], and act accordingly; and I will bring your honour a full accoúnt in an hoúr. — Thou shalt gò, Trim, said my uncle Tòby, and hère's [40] a shil'ling for theè to drink with his servant. — I shall get it all out of him, said the corporal, shut'ting the doòr.

Teller 26) tŏ-băk'-kŏ, Tabak 27) stá, bleibt 28) whĭfz, Züge 29) frŏnt (frŭnt), Fronte 30) răp'-pĭng (up), einhüllend 31) rŏk-ĕ-lŏr', Mantel 32) gyărd, Wache 33) trĕnsh'-ĕs, Laufgräben 34) bĕ-sīdz', überdieß 35) rá'-nĕ, regnicht 36) grŏĭn, die Leiste (am Unterleibe) 37) ănt, (and if it) 38) kwŏth, sagte (vom verb. defect. to quoth) 39) rĕk-kŏn-ŏĭ'-tŭr, recognosciren 40) hère'-s, (here is) 41) kŭr'-

My uncle Tòby fil'led his sec'ond pìpe; and had it not been, that he now and then wandered from the point, with consid'ering whether it was not full as well to have the curtain[41] of the tennaile[42] a stràight line, as a croòked[43] one, — he might be said to have thòught of nothing el'se but poòr Le Febre and his boy the whòle tìme he smòked it.

It was not till my uncle Toby had knock'ed the ashes[44] out of his third pìpe, that corporal Trim returned from the inn, and gave him the fol'lowing account.

I despàired at first, said the corporal, of bèing àble to bring back your honour any kind of intel'ligence concerning the poòr sick lieutenant[45]. — Is he in the army then? said my uncle Toby. — He is, said' the corporal. — And in what regiment? said my uncle Toby. — I'll tell your honour, replied the corporal, every thing stràight forwards[46], as I learnt[47] it. — Then, Trim, I'll fill' another pìpe, said my uncle Toby, and not interrupt[48] thee till thou hast done; so sit down at thy èase, Trim, in the window[49]-sèat, and begin thy stòry again. The corporal màde his òld bow which generally spòke as plàin as a bow could spèak it — „Your honour is good'.“ — And having done that, he sat[50] down, as he was ordered — and began the stòry to my uncle Toby òver again in pret'ty nèar the sàme words.

I despàired at first, said the corporal, of bèing àble to bring back any intel'ligence to your honour about the lieutenant and his son; for when I asked where his servant was, from whom I màde myself sùre of knòwing every thing which was proper to be asked — That's a rìght distinction, Trim, said my uncle Toby. — I was answered, an't plèase your honour, that he had no servant with him; that he had come to the inn with hìred[51] horses[52], which, upon finding himself unàble to proceèd, (to join, I suppòse, the regiment) he had dismissed[53] the morning af'ter he càme. — If I get

tĭn, Kurtine (bei einer Festung) 42) tĕn-nāl, Tenaille, Zangenwinkel 43) krōōk'-ĕd, gekrümmt 44) āsh'-ĕz, Asche 45) lĕv-tĕn'-nānt, Lieutenant 46) fŏr'-wărdz, vorwärts 47) lĕrnt, (learn) 48) ĭn-tĕr-rŭpt', unterbrechen 49) wĭn'-dō, Fenster 50) sāt, (sit) 51) hī'-rĕd, gemiethet 52) hŏr'-sĕz, Pferde 53) dĭs-mĭst', entlassen 54) pŭrs, Geldbeutel 55) lānd'-

bet'ter, mȳ dèar, said' he, as he gave his purse[54] to his son to pày the man, — we can hire horses from hence. — But alas! the poòr gentleman will never get from hence, said the landlady[55] to me, — for I heard the death-watch all nìght long; — and when he dies, the youth, his son, will certainly die with him; for he is bròken-hearted[56] alread'y.

I was hèaring this account, continued the corporal, when the youth càme into the kit'chen, to order the thin tòast the landlord spòke of; but I will do it for my father myself, said the yoùth. — Pràу, let me sàve you the trouble[57], young gentleman, said I, tàking up a fork for the purpose, and of'fering him my chàir to sit down upon by the fire, whilst I did it. — I belièvе, sir, said he, very mod'estly[58], I can plèase him best myself'. — I am sùre, said I, his honour will not like the tòast the worse for bèing tòasted by an òld sòldier. — The youth toòk[59] hòld of my hand, and instantly burst into tèars. — Poòr youth! said my uncle Tòby, — he has been bred'[60] up from an infant[61] in the army, and the nàme of a sòldier, Trim, sounded in his èars like the nàme of a friend; I wish I had him hère.

— I never in the longest march, said the corporal, had so greàt a mind to my dinner, as I had to crȳ with him for company: — what could be the mat'ter with me, an' plèase your honour? Nothing in the world, Trim, said my uncle Tòby, blòwing[62] his nòse, — but that thou art a good'-natured fel'low.

When I gave him the tòast, continued the corporal, I thòught it was proper to tell him I was Captain Shandy's servant, and that your honour (though a strànger) was extrèmely concerned for his father; — and that if there was any thing in your house or cel'lar — (and thou mightst have ad'ded my purse toò, said my uncle Tòby) he was heartily wel'come to it; he màde a very lòw bow, (which was meant[63] to your honour) but no answer, — for his

là-dè, Wirthin 56) brò'-kn-hår'-tĕd, ganz niedergebeugt 57) trŭ'-bl, Unruhe 58) mŏd'-dĕs-tlè, bescheiden 59) tŏŏk, (take) 60) brĕd (breed) 61) ĭn'-fånt, Kind 62) blò'-ĭng his nose, indem er sich schneuzte 63) mĕnt, (mean) 64) stàre'-z,

heart was full — so he went upstairs [64] with the tòast: — I warrant you, my dèar, said I, as I òpened the kit′chen-doòr, your father will be well again. — Mr. Yorick's cù-rate [65] was smòking a pipe by the kit′chen fire — but said not a word good or bad to comfort the youth. — I thòught it was wrong, ad′ded the corporal — I think so toò, said my uncle Toby.

When the lieutenant had tàken his glafs of sack and tòast, he felt himself a lit′tle revìved [66], and sent down into the kit′chen, to let me knòw, that in about ten minutes he should be glad if I would step upstairs. — I beliève, said the landlord, he is gòing to say his pràyers, for there was a boòk làid upon the chàir by his bed′-side; and as I shut the doòr, I sàw his son tàke up a cushion [67]. —

I thòught, said the cùrate, that you gentlemen of the army, Mr. Trim, never said your pràyers at all. — I heard the poòr gentleman say his prayers last night, said the landlady, very devoutly [68], and with my òwn èars or I could not have belièved it. — Are you sùre of it? replied the cùrate. — A sòldier, an' plèase your reverence, said I, pràys as of′ten (of his òwn accord) as a parson [69]: — and when he is fighting for his king, and for his òwn life, and for his honour toò, he has the mòst rèason, to prày to God′ of any one in the whòle world. — 'Twas well said of thee, Trim, said my uncle Toby. — But when a sòldier, said I, an' plèase your reverence, has been standing for twel′ve hours together in the trenches, up to his kneès in còld wàter, — or engàged, said I, for months together in long and dàngerous marches; — harafsed [70], perhaps, in his rèar [71] to-dày; — harafsing others to-morrow; — detached [72] hère; — countermanded [73] there; — resting this night out upon his arms; — bèat up in his shirt [74] the next, be-numbed [75] in his joints [76]; perhaps without stràw in his

Treppe — upstairs, hinauf 65) kù′-ràte, Vicarius 66) rè-vìv′d, wieder belebt 67) kŭsh′-ĭn, Kissen 68) dè-vŏŭt′-lè, andächtig 69) pår′-zn, Geistlicher 70) hår′-åst, abgemattet 71) rère, Nachzug 72) dè-tåtsht′, detachirt 73) kŏŭn′-tŭr-mån-dēd, Gegenbefehl erhalten 74) shŭrt, Hemd 75) bè-

tent[77] to kneèl[78] on; — he must say his pràyers how and when he can. — I believe, sàid I, — for I was piqued[79], quoth the corporal, for the reputàtion of the army, — I believe, an't plèase your reverence, said I, that when a soldier get's time to pray, — he prays as heartily as a parson — though not with all his fufs[80] and hypocrisy[81]. — Thou shouldst not have said that, Trim, said my uncle Toby, — for God only knows who is a hypocrite, and who is not: — At the greàt and general review[82] of us all, corporal, at the dày of jud'gement (and not till then) — it will be seèn who has*) done their duties in this world, — and who has not; and we shall be advanced, Trim, accordingly. — I hope we shall, said Trim — It is in the scripture[83], said my uncle Toby; and I will shew it theè tomorrow: — In the mèan time, we mày depend upon it, Trim, for our comfort, said my uncle Toby, that God Almighty is so good and just a governour[84] of the world, that if we have but done our duties in it — it will never be inquired[85] into, whether we have done them in a red coat[86] or a black one: — I hope not, said the corporal. — But go on, Trim, said my uncle Toby, with thy story.

When I went up, continued the corporal, into the lieutenant's room, which I did not do till the expiràtion[87] of the ten minutes, — he was lying in his bed with his head' ràised upon his hand, with his el'bow[88] upon the pil'low[89], and a clèan[90] white càmbrick[91] handkerchief[92] beside it. — The youth was just stooping[93] down to tàke up the cushion, upon which I supposed he had been kneèling — the boòk was làid upon the bed — and as he rose, in tàking up

nům't, erstarrt 76) jŏintz, Gelenke 77) tĕnt, Zelt 78) nèle, knieen 79) pèèk'd, beleidigt 80) fůs, Lärmen 81) hè-pŏk'-krè-sè, Heuchelei 82) rè-vů', Musterung 83) skrĭp'-tshùre, heilige Schrift 84) gův'-ůr-nůr, Herrscher 85) ĭn-kwĭr'd, nachgefragt 86) kòte, Rock 87) ěks-pè-rà'-shůn, Verfluß 88) ěl'-bò, Ellbogen 89) pĭl'-lò, Kopfkissen 90) klène, reinlich 91) kàme'-brĭk, Kammertuch 92) hăng'-kĕr-tshĭf,

*) Sollte heißen: have — Dieser Verwechselung des Singular mit dem Plural machen sich gemeine Leute in England oft schuldig.

the cushion with one hand, he rèached[94] out his other to tàke it awày at the sàme tìme. — Let it remàin there, my dèar, said the lieutenant.

He did not of′fer to spèak to me, till I had wàlked up clòse to his bed′-sìde; — If you are Captain Shandy's servant, said he, you must present my thanks to your master, with my little boy's thanks along with them, for his courtesy to me, — if he was of Lèven's[95] — said the lieutenant. — I tòld him your honour was. — Then, said he, I served threè campàigns with him in Flanders, and remember him — but 'tis mòst likely, as I had not the honour of any acquàintance with him, that he knòws nothing of me. — You will tell him, however, that the person his good′ nàture has làid under obligàtions to him, is one Le Febre, a lieutenant in Angus's — but he knòws me not, — said he, a second time mùsing[96]; — possibly he mày my stòry — ad′ded he — prày, tell the captain, I was the ensign[97] at Brèda, whòse wife was mòst unfortunately kil′led with a musket-shot′[98], as she lày in my arms in my tent. — I remember the stòry, an't plèase your honour, said I, very well. — Do you so? said he, wìping[99] his eyes with his handkerchief, — then well mày I. — In sàying this, he drew a lit′tle ring out of his bosom, which seèmed tied with a black′ riband[100] about his neck[1], and kissed it twice. — Hère, Bil′ly[2], said he; the boy flew[3] acrofs the ròom to the bed′-side, and fàlling down upon his kneè, tòok the ring in his hand, and kissed it tòo — then kissed his father, and sat′ down upon the bed and wept.

I wish, said my uncle Toby, with a deèp sigh — I wish, Trim, I was asleèp.

Your honour, replied the corporal, is tòo much concerned; — shall I pòur your honour out a glafs of sack to your pìpe? — Do, Trim, said my uncle Toby.

Schnupftuch 93) stôôp′-ing, sich bückend 94) rèètsh′d, reichte, streckte 95) lè′-vèns, (in the regiment of Leven) 96) mù-sìng, nachdenkend 97) èn′-sìne, Fähndrich 98) mùs′-kit-shòt, Musketenschuß 99) wìpe′-ìng, wischend 100) rìb-bìn, Band 1) nèk, Nacken 2) bìl′-lè, Wilhelm (William) 3) flù, (fly)

I remember, said my uncle Toby, sighing again, the stòry of the ensign and his wife, with a circumstance his mod'esty[4] omit'ted; — and particularly well that he, as well as she, upon some account or other, (I forget what) was universally pit'ied by the whòle regiment; but finish the stòry thou art upon, — 'Tis finished alread'y, said the corporal, — for I could stày no longer, — so wished his honour a good night; young Le Febre ròse from off the bed, and sàw me to the bot'tom[5] of the stàirs; and as we went down together, tòld me they had come from Ireland, and were on their route[6] to join the regiment in Flanders — But alas! said the corporal, — the lieutenant's last dày's march is òver. — Then what is to become of his poòr boy? crìed my uncle Toby.

It was to my uncle Toby's eternal honour — thòugh I tell it ònly for the sàke of thòse, who, when coòp'd[7] in betwixt a nat'ural and a positive làw, knòw not for their sòuls which wày in the world to turn themsel'ves — that notwithstanding my uncle Toby was warmly engàged at that tìme in carrying on the siège of Dendermond, parallel[8] with the allìes, wo pressed theirs on so vigorously[9], that they scarce allowed him tìme to get his dinner — that neverthelefs[10] he gave up Dendermond thòugh he had alread'y màde a lod'gment[11] upon the counterscarp[12]; — and bent[13] his whòle thòughts tòwards the prìvate distresses at the inn; and, except that he ordered the garden-gàte to be bòlted[14] up, by which he mìght be said to have turned the siège of Dendermond into a blockàde[15] — he left Dendermond to itself — to be relièved or not by the French king, as the French king thòught good; and ònly consid'ered how he himself should reliève the poòr lieutenant and his son.

4) mŏd'-dĕs-lè, Bescheidenheit 5) bŏt'-tŭm, Boden 6) rōōt, Weg 7) kōōp'd, eingeschränkt 8) pâr'-râl-lĕl, parallel 9) vĭg'-ŭr-ŭs-lè, mit Macht 10) nĕv-ŭr-THè-lĕs', nichts desto weniger 11) lŏdje'-mĕnt, die Besitznehmung eines feindlichen Werks durch Eingraben, das Eingraben 12) kŏŭn'-tŭr-skârp, Brustwehr 13) bĕnt, richtete (bend) 14) bòlt'-ĕd, up, zugeriegelt 15) blŏk-àde', Blokade 16) frĕnd'-lĕs, freund-

— That kind Bèing, who is a friend to the friendlefs[16], shall recómpense[17] thee for this!

Thou hast left this mat́ter shoŕt, said my uncle Toby to the corporal, as he was put́ting him to bed, — and I will tell thee in what, Trim. — In the fiŕst plàce, when thou màdest an of́fer of my seŕvices to Le Feb́re, — as sicḱnefs and traveling are bòth expeńsive[18], and thou knòwest he was but a poòr lieuteńant, with a son to subsist́[19] as well as himself, out of his pày, that thou didst not màke an of́fer to him of my puŕse; becàuse, had he stood́[20] in neèd, thou knòwest, Trim, he had been as wel̈come to it as myself. — Your honour knòws, said the corporal, I had no oŕders. Trùe, quòth my uncle Toby — thou didst very right, Trim, as a sòldier, but ceŕtainly very wrońg as a man.

In the sećond plàce, for which, indeèd, thou hast the sàme excùse, contińued my uncle Toby — when thou of́feredst him whateveŕ was in my hoúse, — thou should́st have offered him my house toò: — A sick brotheŕ of́ficer should have the best quaŕters, Trim: and if we had him with us, we could teńd and loòk to him: — Thou art an eẃcellent nuŕse[21] thyself́, Trim, — and what with thy càre of him, and the òld womańs and his boy's and mine togetheŕ, we might recrùit[22] him agaiń at once, and set him upoń his leǵs.

— In a foŕtnight[23] or threè weèks, ad ded my uncle Toby, smìling, — he mìght maŕch. — He will neveŕ maŕch, an' plèase your honour, in this world, said the corporal; — He will march, said my uncle Toby, rìsing uṕ from the side of the bed, with one shòe off́. — Ańt plèase your honour, said the corporal, he will neveŕ march but to his gràve: — He shall march, crìed my uncle Toby, maŕching the foot́ which had a shòe on, thòugh without́ advańcing an ińch[24], — he shall march to his reǵiment. — He cańnot

los, ohne Freunde 17) rěk'-kôm-pěnse, belohnen 18) ěks-pěn'-sīv, kostbar 19) sŭb-sīst', sich ernähren 20) stŭd, (stand) 21) nŭrs, Krankenwärter 22) rė-krôôt', mit neuen Kräften versehen 23) fŏrt'-nīte, vierzehn Tage 24) însh,

stand it, said the corporal. — He shall be suppòrted, said my uncle Toby. — He'll drop at last, said the corporal, and what will become of his boy? — He shall not drop, said my uncle Toby, firmly. — A-well-o'day[25], do what we càn for him, said Trim, maintàining his point, the poòr sòul will die. He shall not die, by G—, cried my uncle Toby.

— The accùsing spirit, which flew up to heaven's chancery[26] with the òath, blushed as he gave it in — and the r e c o r d i n g[27] à n g e l, as he wròte it down, dropp'd a tèar upon the word, and blotted[28] it out for ever.

— My uncle Toby went to his bureau[29], — put his purse into his breèches[30] — pocket, and having ordered the corporal to go early in the morning for a physician, — he went to bed and fell asleèp.

The sun loòked bright, the morning after, to every eye in the village but Le Febre's and his afflicted son's; the hand of death press'd heavy upon his eye-lids, — and hardly could the wheèl[31] at the cistern[32] turn round its circle[33], — when my uncle Toby who had ròse up an hour befòre his wonted time, entered the lieutenant's roòm and without preface[34] or apology[35], sat himself down upon the chair by the bed-side and independently[36] of all mòdes[37] and customs, òpened the curtain in the manner an òld friend and brother officer would have done it, and asked him, how he did, — how he had rested in the night, — what was his complàint, — where was his pàin[38], — and what he could do to help him? — and without giving him time to answer any one of the inquiries, went on and tòld him of the little plan, which he had been concerting[39] with the corporal the night befòre for him. —

— You shall gò hòme directly, Le Febre, said my uncle

Zoll 25) à-wéll-ò-dà, nun wohlan 26) tshàn'-sùr-è, Kanzlei 27) rè-kòrd'-ìng, niederschreibend 28) blòt'-tèd, löschte 29) bù-rò', Schreibpult 30) brèètsh'-èz, (kurze) Beinkleider 31) hwèel, Rad 32) sìs'-tèrn, Cisterne 33) sèr'-kl, Zirkel 34) prèf'-fàs, Vorrede 35) à-pòl'-ò-jè, Schutzrede 36) ìn-dè-pèn'-dènt-lè, unabhängig 37) mòde'-z, Moden 38) pàne, Schmerz

Toby, to my hoúse, and wè'll send for a doctor[40] to seè what's the mat'ter, — and wè'll have an apothecary[41], — and the corporal shall be your nurse, — and I'll be your servant, Le Febre.

There was a franknefs in my uncle Toby, — not the effect of familiarity, — but the caùse of it, — which let you at once into his sòul, and shèwed you the good'nefs of his nàture; to this there was something in his loòks, and voice, and manner superadded[42] which eternally beck'oned[43] to the unfortunate to come and tàke shel'ter under him; so that before my uncle Toby had half finished the kind offers he was màking to the father, had the son insensibly pressed up clòse to his kneès, and had tàken hòld of the breast of his còat, and was pul'ling it tòwards him. — The blood and spirits of Le Febre, which were waxing[44] còld and slòw within him, and were retrèating to their last cit'adel[45], the heart, — ral'lied back, the fil'm[46] forsoòk[47] his eyes for a mòment, he loòked up wishfully[48] in my uncle Toby's fàce, — then cast a loòk upon his boy — and that ligament[49], fine as it was, was never bròken.

Nàture instantly ebbd[50] again, — the fil'm returned to its plàce, — the pul'se[51] flut'ter'd[52] — stopp'd — went on — throbb'd[53] — stopp'd again — mòv'd — stopp'd — shall I gò on? — Nò.

39) kòn-sẽr'-tĭng, verabredend 40) dŏk'-tŭr, Arzt 41) å-pŏth'-ė-kå-rė, Apotheker 42) sù-pẽr-ăd'-dĕd, hinzugefügt 43) bĕk'-kud, winkte 44) wăx'-ĭng, werdend 45) sĭt'-å-dĕl, Citadelle 46) fĭlm, Häutchen (über dem brechenden Auge) 47) fŏr-sŏŏk', verließ (forsake) 48) wĭsh'-fŭl-lė, wünschend 49) lĭg'-gå-mĕnt, Band 50) ĕb'bd, ebbete, floß zurück 51) pŭlse, Puls 52) flŭt'-tŭrd, gieng verwirrt untereinander 53) thrŏb'-bd, schlug.

On Good Breèding[1].

A friend of yours*) and mine has very just'ly defined[2] good breèding to be „the resul't[3] of much good sense, some good-nàture and a lit'tle self-denial[4] for the sàke of others,

*) Lord Chesterfield schrieb diesen Brief an seinen Sohn.

and with a view to obtàin the sàme indulgence from them.“ Tàking this granted (as I think it cannot be dispùted) it is astonishing to me, that any body, who has good sense and good-nàture, can essentially[5] fàil in good breeding. As to the mòdes of it, indeèd, they vàry[6] according to persons, plàces, and circumstances, and are ònly to be acquired by observàtion and expèrience; but the substance[7] of it is every where eternally the sàme. Good manners are, to particular societies, what good morals are to society in general, their cement[8] and their secùrity. And as làws are enacted[9] to enforce[10] good morals or at lèast to prevent the ill effect of bad ones; so there are certain rùles of civil'ity universally implied[11] and recèived, to enfòrce good manners, and punish[12] bad ones. And, indeèd, there seèms to me to be lefs dif'ference[13] both betweèn the crimes and punishments[14], than at first one would imagine. The immoral[15] man, who invàdes[16] another's property, is just'ly hanged for it; and the ill-bred[17] man who, by his ill manners, invàdes and disturbs[18] the quiet and comforts of private life, is by common consent as just'ly banished from society. Mùtual[19] complaisances[20], attentions, and sacrifices of lit'tle convèniences are as nat'ural an implied compact,[21] betweèn civilized[22] pèople, as protection and obèdience[23] are betweèn kings and subjects; whoever[24], in èither càse, violates that compact, justly forfeits all advantages arising from it. For my òwn part, I rèally think, that, next to the consciousnefs of dòing a good action, that of dòing a civil one is the mòst plèasing: and the epithet[25] which I should covet[26]

1) brèè'-dĭng, Lebensart 2) dè-fine'd, beschrieben 3) rè-sŭlt', Resultat 4) sĕlf-dè-nĭ'-ål, Selbstverleugnung 5) ĕs-sĕn-shål-lè, wesentlicherweise 6) và'-rè, sich verändern 7) sŭb'-stånse, wesentlicher Theil 8) sĕm'-mĕnt, Kitt 9) ĕn-åkt'-ĕd, festgesetzt 10) ĕn-fòrse', stärken 11) ĭm-plìde', enthalten, begriffen (in etwas) 12) pŭn'-nĭsh, bestrafen 13) dĭf'-fĕr-ĕnse, Unterschied 14) pŭn'-ĭsh-mĕntz, Strafen 15) ĭm-mòr'-rål, lasterhaft 16) ĭn-vàde'-z, anfällt 17) brĕd, (breed) 18) dĭs-tŭrbs', störet 19) mù'-tshù-ål, gegenseitig 20) kŏm-plè-zån'-sĕz, Höflichkeiten 21) kŏm'-påkt, Vertrag 22) sĭv'-ĭl-ìzed, gesittet 23) ò-bè'-jè-ĕnse, Gehorsam 24) hòò-ĕv'-vŭr, wer auch nur (immer) 25) ĕp'-è-thĕt, Beiwort 26) kŭv'-ĕt, ernstlich verlangen 27) fåsh'-ŭn, Lebensart

the mòst, next to that of Aristìdes, would be that of well-bred. Thus now consid'er some of the vàrious mòdes and degreès of it.

Very few, sarcely any, are wanting in the respect which they should shèw to thòse, whom they acknowl'edge to be infinitely their supèriors: such as crowned head's, princes, and publick persons of distinguished and eminent pòsts. It is the manner shèwing that respect which is dif'ferent. The man of fashion[27], and of the world, expresses it in its ful'lest extent, but nat'urally, èasily, and without concern; whereas a man, who is not ùsed to keèp good company, expresses it àwkwardly[28]; one seès that he is not ùsed to it, and that it cost's him a greàt dèal. But I never sàw the worst-bred man living guil'ty of lol'ling[29], whist'ling[30], scrat'ching his head, and such-like indècencies[31], in companies that he respected. In such companies, therefore, the ònly point to be attended to is to shèw that respect which every body mèans to shèw, in an èasy, unembarrassed[32], and gràceful[33] manner. This is what observàtion and expèrience must tèach you.

In mixed companies, whoever is admit'ted to màke part of them, is, for the time at lèast, suppòsed to be upon a foot'ing[34] of equal'ity[35] with the rest; and, consequently[36], as there is nò one principal object of àwe and respect, pèople are apt to tàke a greàter lat'itude[37] in their behàviour, and to be within certain bounds, which are upon no occàsion to be transgressed[38]. But, upon thèse occàsions, thòugh nò one is entitled to distinguished marks[39] of respect, every one clàims[40], and very justly, every mark of civil'ity and good breeding. 'Ease is allowed, but càrelefsnefs[41] and negligence[42] are strictly forbid'den[43]. If a man ac-

28) àwk'-wùrd-lè, ungeschickt 29) lòl'-lìng, sich auf etwas hinlehnend 30) hwìs'-slìng, pfeifend 31) ìn-dè'-sèn-sìz, Unanständigkeiten 32) ùn-ĕm-băr'-răst, nicht verlegen 33) gràse'-fŭl, angenehm 34) fŭt'-tìng, Zustand 35) è-kwăl'-è-tè, Gleichheit 36) kŏn'-sè-kwĕnt-lè, folglich 37) lăt'-tè-tùde, Breite, Weite 38) trăns-grĕst', überschritten 39) mărkz, Kennzeichen 40) klàme'-z, macht Anspruch 41) kàre'-lĕs-nĕs, Unachtsamkeit 42) nĕg'-lè-jĕnse, Nachlässigkeit 43) fŏr'-

cósts[44] you, and talks[45] to you éver so dul′ly or frivólously[46], it is worse than rùdenefs[47], it is brutal′ity[48], to shèw him, by a manifest inattention to what he says, that you think him a foòl or a block′head, and not wórth hèaring. It is much mòre so with regárd to wómen, who, of whatéver ránk they are, are entitled in consideràtion of their sex, not ònly to an atténtive, but an officious[49] good-breeding from men. Their lit′tle wánts, lìkings[50], dislìkes[51], pref′erences[52], antipáthies[53], and fáncies, must be officiously atténded to, and, if póssible, guéfsed at and anticípated[54] by a well-bred man. You must never usúrp[55] to yoursel′f thòse convèniences and gratificàtions which are of cómmon rìght, such as the best plàces, the best díshes[56], etc., but, on the cóntrary, al′ways declìne[57] them yourself, and of′fer them to others, who, in their túrns, will offer them to you: so that, upon the whòle, you will, in your túrn, enjóy your shàre of the cómmon rìght. It would be éndlefs[58] for me to enùmerate[59] all the partícular ínstances in which a well-bred man shèws his good-breeding in good company, and it would be injùrious[60] to you to suppòse that your òwn good sénse will not point them out to you, and then your òwn good-nàture will recommend, and your self′-interest enfòrce the práctice.

There is a thírd[61] sórt of good breeding, in which pèople are the mòst apt to fàil, from a very mistàken nòtion[62], that they cannot fàil at all — I mèan, with regárd to one's mòst famil′iar friénds, and acquàintances, or those who rèally are our infèriors; and there, undoúbtedly[63], a greàter degreè of èase is not ònly allówed, but próper, and

bid′-dn- verboten 44) ăk-kŏsts′, redet an 45) tăwkz, plaudert 46) frĭv′-ŏ-lŭs-lè, auf eine nichtswürdige Weise 47) rŏŏd′-nĕs, Unhöflichkeit 48) brŏŏ-tăl′-è-tè, Rohheit 49) ŏf-fĭsh′-ŭs, dienstfertig 50) lì′-kĭngz, Liebhabereien 51) dĭs-like′-z, Abneigungen 52) prĕf′-fĕr-ĕn-sĕz, Vorzüge (Vorliebe) 53) ăn-tĭp′-ă-thĭz, Antipathien (Widerwillen) 54) ăn-tĭs′-è-pá-tĕd, zuvorgekommen 55) ù-sŭrp′, unrechtmäßigerweise anmaßen 56) dĭsh′-ĕz, Gerichte, Speisen 57) dè-klìne′, ablehnen 58) ĕnd′-lĕs, ohne Ende 59) è-nù′-mè-ràte, hererzählen 60) ĭn-jù′-rè-ŭs, beleidigend 61) thŭrd, dritte 62) nò′-shŭn, Begriff 63) ŭn-dŏŭt′-ĕd-lè, unstreitig, ohne

contrib̄utes[64] much to the cóm̄forts of a prìvate, sòcial life. But èase and frèedom have their boúnds, which must by nò mèans be violated. A cértain degreè of negligence and càreleſsneſs becóm̄es injùrious and insul'ting, from the rèal or suppòsed inferióritý of the pérson; and that delightful[65] lib̄erty of conversàtion amóng a feẁ friends is soòn destróýed, as lib̄erty óf'ten has beeń, by bèing cárried to licentiousneſs. But exám̄ple explàins things best, and I will put a pret'ty strong càse. — Suppòse you and me alòne together, I belìeve you will allów, that I have as good a right to unlimited freédom in your company, as èither you or I can póssibly have in any other; and I am apt to belìeve toò, that you would indul'ge me in that freèdom, as far as any bod'y would. But, notwithstanding this, do you imag'ine that I should think there weŕe no boúnds to that freèdom? I assùre you, I should not think so; and I tàke myself' to be as much tied dowń by a cértain degreè of good manners to you, as by other degrees of them to other pèople. The mòst famil'iar and 'intimate[66] hab̄itudes[67], connexions[68], and friendships requìre a degree of good breeding, bòth to preserve and cemeńt them. The best of us have our bad sides, aud it is as imprùdent[69] as it is ill-bred, to exhib̄it them. I shall not ùse céremony[70] with you; it would be misplàced[71] between us: but I shall cértainly obsérve that degree of good-breeding with you, which is, in the fírst plàce, dècent[72], and which, I am sùre, is ab̄solutely[73], necéſsary to màke us like one another's company long.

Lord Chesterfield[74].

Zweifel 64) kôn-trib'-ùte-s, trägt bei 65) dè-lite'-fùl, angenehm, ergötzlich 66) in'-tè-màte, vertraut 67) hăb'-è-tùde-s, Umgang 68) kôn-nĕk'-shŭnz, Verbindungen 69) im-prŏŏ'-dĕnt, unklug 70) sĕr'-è-mò-nè, Ceremonie 71) mis-plàse'-d, unrecht angebracht 72) dè'-sĕnt, wohlanständig 73) ăb'-sò-lùte-lè, vollkommen 74) Tshĕs'-tĕr-fèèld.

S C E N E.

The Fòrum [1].

(Enter Brùtus and Cassius with the plebèians [2].)

Pleb. We will be sat'isfied; let us be sat'isfied.

Brut. Then fol'low me, and give me àudience, friends.
Cassius, gò you into the other streèt,
And part the numbers. —
Thòse that will hèar me spèak, let'em [3] stày hère;
Those that will fol'low Cassius, go with him,
And publick rèasons shall be rendered
Of Caèsar's death.

1. Pleb. I will hèar Brùtus spèak.

2. Pleb. I will hèar Caſsius, and compàre their rèasons,
When severally we hèar them rendered.

(Ex'it Caſsius, with som'e of the plebèians; Brutus goes' into the rost'rum [4].)

Pleb. The nòble Brùtus is ascended [5]: silence!

Brut. Be pàtient 'till the last.

Ròmans, countrymen [6], and lovers! hèar me for my càuse, and be silent, that you may hear; believe me for mine honour, and have respect to mine honour, that you mày believe; censure [7] me in your wisdom, and awàke your senses, that you may the bet'ter jud'ge. If there be any in this assembly, any dèar friend of Caèsar's, to him I sày, that Brùtus' love to Caèsar was no leſs than his. If then that friend demand, why Brùtus ròse [8] against Caèsar, this is my answer, — Not that I loved Caèsar leſs, but that I loved Ròme mòre. Had you rather Caèsar were living, and die all slàves; than that Caèsar were dead, to live all freè men? As Caèsar loved me, I weèp for him; as he was fortunate, I rejoíce [9] at it; as he was val'iant [10], I honour

1) fò'-rům, Marktplatz 2) plè'-bè'-yånz, gemeine Leute, Plebejer 3)'lět'-ěm (let them) 4) ròs'-trům, Schnabel eines Schiffs, Rednerstuhl 5) ås-sěnd'-ěd, hinaufgestiegen 6) kůn-trè-měn, Landsleute 7) sěn-shůre, tadeln, richten 8) ròze, (rise) 9) rè-jòèse', sich freuen (at) 10) vål'-yånt, tapfer

him; but as he was ambit'ious, I slew[11] him. There is tèars for his love, joy for his fortune, honour for his valour[12] and death for his ambit'ion. Who is hère so bàse[13], that would be a bond-man? If any, spèak; for him have I offended[14]. Who is here so rùde, that would not be a Ròman? If any, speak; for him have I offended. Who is here so vile[15], that will not love his country? If any, speak; for him have I offended. I pàuse for a reply.

All. None, Brùtus, nóne.

Brut. Then none have I offended.

I have done no more to Caèsar; than you shall do to Brùtus. The question of his death is enròlled[16] in the Capitol[17], his glòry not extenuated, wherein he was worthy, nor his offences enfòrced, for which he suf'fered death.

(Enter Mark Antony with Caèsar's bod'y.)

Hère comes his body, mòurn'd by Mark Antony, whò, thòugh he had no hand in his death, shall recèive the benefit of his dying, a plàce in the commonwealth: as which of you shall not? With this I depart: that I slew my best lover for the good of Ròme, I have the sàme dagger[18] for myself', when it shall plèase my country to neèd my death.

All. Live Brùtus, live! live!

1. Pleb. Bring him with triumph hòme unto his house.

2. Pleb. Give him a stat'ue with his ancestors[19].

3. Pleb. Let him be Caèsar.

4. Pleb. Caèsar's bet'ter párts
Shall be crowned in Brùtus.

1. Pleb. Wè'll bring him to his house with shouts and clamours[20].

Brut. My countrymen —

2. Pleb. Pèace! silence! Brùtus spèaks.

1. Pleb. Pèace, hò!

Brut. Good countrymen, let me depart alòne,
And, for my sàke, stày hère with Antony:

11) slù, tödtete (slay) 12) vål'-ůr, Tapferkeit 13) båse, verächtlich 14) ŏf-fĕnd'-ĕd, beleidigt 15) vìle, niedrig, schlecht 16) ĕn-ròle'd, eingeschrieben 17) kăp'-pè-tŏl, Capitolium in Rom 18) dăg'-ůr, Dolch 19) ăn'-sĕs-tůrz, Vorfahren

Do gràce[21] to Caèsar's córpse, and gràce his speèch
Ténding to Caèsar's glòries, which Mark Ántony
By oúr permíssion is allów'd to màke.
I do intrèat you, not a man depart,
Sàve[22] I alòne, till Ántony háve spòke. (éx it)

1. Pleb. Stày, hò! and let us hèar Mark Antony.

3. Pleb. Let him gò up into the públick chàir,
Wè'll hèar him. Nòble Antony, gò úp.

Ant. For Brùtus sàke I am behòlden[23] to you.

4. Pleb. What doés he sày of Brùtus?

3. Pleb. He says, for Brùtus sàke
He finds himself behòlden to us all.

4. Pleb. 'Twere best he spèak no harm of Brùtus hère.

1. Pleb. This Caèsar was a týrant.

3. Pleb. Này, that's cértain;
We are blest, that Ròme is rid[24] of him.

2. Pleb. Pèace, let us hèar what Antony can sày.

Ant. You géntle Ròmans —

All. Pèace, hò! let us hèar him.

Ant. Friénds, Ròmans, coúntrymen, lénd[25] me your ears;
I come to búry Caèsar, not to pràise him.
The èvil that men do líves af'ter them;
The good is oft intérred[26] with their bònes[27]:
So let it be with Caèsar! The nòble Brùtus
Hath tòld you, Caèsar was ambit'ious:
If it were so, it was a grièvous[28] fault;
And grièvously hath Caèsar ánswer'd it.
Hère, únder lèave of Brùtus, and the rest,
(For Brùtus is an hónourable man;
So they are all, all hónourable men,)
Come I to spèak in Caèsar's fùneral.
He was my friend, fàithful and just to me: —
But Brùtus says, he was ambit'ious;
And Brùtus is an honourable man.

20) klâm'-mûrz, Lärmen 21) gráse, zieren, begünstigen 22) sâve, ausgenommen 23) bè-hòl'-dn, verbunden 24) rid, los 25) lĕnd, leihet 26) în-térr'd, begraben 27) bòne'-z,

He has bròught many captives hòme to Ròme,
Whòse ransoms did the general cof'fers[29] fill:
Did this in Caèsar seèm ambit'ious?
When that the poòr have crìed, Caèsar hath wept:
Ambit'ion should be made of sterner[30] stuff[31];
Yet Brùtus says, he was ambitious;
And Brùtus is an honourable man.
You all did seè, that on the lùpercal[32]
I thrìce presented him a kingly crown,
Which he did thrìce[33] refùse[34]. Was this ambit'ion?
Yet Brùtus says, he was ambitious;
And, sùre, he is an honourable man.
I spèak not to dispròve[35] what Brutus spòke,
But hère I am to spèak what I do knòw.
You oll did love him once, not withoút càuse;
What càuse withhòlds[36] you then to mòurn for him?
O jud'gment, thou art fled[37] to brùtish[38] bèasts,
And men have lost' their rèason! — Beàr with me;
My heart is in the cof'fin[39] there with Caèsar,
And I must pàuse 'till it come back to me.

1. Pleb. Methinks, there is múch rèason in these sàyings;
If thou consid'er rìghtly of the mat'ter,
Caèsar has had greàt wrong.

3. Pleb. Has he, masters? I fèar there will a worse
Come in his plàce.

4. Pleb. Mark'd ye his words? he would not tàke the crown;
Therefore 'tis certain, he was not ambit'ious.

1. Pleb. If it be foúnd so, some will dèar abìde it[40].

2. Pleb. Poòr sòul! his eyes are red as fire with weèping.

Gebeine 28) grēēv'-ŭs, erschrecklich 29) kŏf'-fŭrz, Kästen 30) stĕr'-nŭr, härter 31) stŭf, Materie 32) lŭ'-pĕr-kăl, Luperkalien, ein gewisses Fest zu Rom, dem Pan zu Ehren 33) thrìse, dreimal 34) rè-fùse'-d, ausschlug 35) dĭs-prōōf', mißbilligen 36) wiTH-hòldz', hält zurück 37) flĕd, (fly) 38) brōō'-tĭsh, wild 39) kŏf'-fĭn, Sarg 40) å-bìde', leiden,

3. Pleb. There's not a nòbler man in Ròme than Antony.

4. Pleb. Now mark him, he begins again to spèak.

Ant. But yesterday the word of Caèsar might
Have stood against the world: now lìes he there,
And none so poòr to do him reverence.
O masters! If I wére dispòs'd to stir
Your hearts and mìnds to mùtiny [41] and ràge,
I should do Brutus wrong, and Cassius wrong
Who, you all knòw, are honourable men:
I will not do them wrong; I rather choòse [42]
To wrong the dead', to wrong myself', and you,
Than I will wrong such honourable men.
But hère's a parchment with the sèal [43] of Caèsar,
I found it in his closet [44], 'tis his will:
Let but the commons hèar his testament [45],
(Which, pardon me, I do not mèan to rèad)
And they would gò and kiſs dead' Caèsar's wounds,
And dip [46] their napkins [47] in his sàcred blood',
Yèa [48], beg a hàir of him for memory,
And, dying, mention it within their wills,
Bequèathing [49] it, as a rich legacy,
Unto their issue.

4. Pleb. Wè'll hèar the will: rèad it, Mark Antony.

All. The will, the will: — we will hèar Caèsar's will.

Ant. Have pàtience, gentle friends, I must not rèad it;
It is not meèt you knòw how Caèsar loved you.
You are not wood', you are not stònes, but men,
And, bèing men, hèaring the will of Caèsar,
It will inflàme [50] you, it will màke you mad [51]:
'Tis good you knòw not, that you are his hèirs;
For if you should, o, what would come of it!

4. Pleb. Rèad the will; we will hèar it, Antony;
You shall rèad us the will, Caèsar's will.

büßen 41) mú'-tè-nè, Aufruhr 42) tshòòse 43) sèle, Siegel 44) klŏz'-ĭt, Kabinet 45) tĕs'-tå-mĕnt, letzter Wille 46) dĭp, tauchen 47) năp'-kĭnz, Handtücher, Sacktücher 48) yè, 49) bè-kwèèth'-ĭng, vermachend 50) ĭn-flàme', in Flammen setzen, entflammen 51) mâd, wahnsinnig 52) ò-r-shŏt, über-

Ant. Will you be pàtient? Will you stày a while?
I have o'ershot[52] myself' to tell you of it.
I fèar I wróng the honourable men,
Whòse daggers have stab'b'd Caèsar: I dò fèar it.
4. Pleb. They were tràitors[53], honourable men!
All. The will! the testament!
2. Pleb. They were vil'lains, murderers! The will! Rèad the will!
Ant. You will compel' me then to rèad the will?
Then màke a ring abóut the corpse of Caèsar,
And let me shèw you him that màde the will.
Shall I descend[54]? and will you give me lèave?
All. Come down.
2. Pleb. Descend! (he comes dow'n from the pul'pit[55].)
3. Pleb. You shall have lèave.
4. Pleb. A ring; stand róund.
1. Pleb. Stand from the hearse[56], stand from the bod'y.
2. Pleb. Ròom for Antony, — mòst nòble Antony.
Ant. Này, préſs not so upon me; stand far off'.
All. Stand back! ròom! beàr back!
Ant. If you have tèars, prepàre to shed[57] them now'.
You all do knòw this mantle[58]: I remember
The first time ever Caèsar put it on;
'Twas on a summer's[59] èvening in his tent;
That dày he overcàme the Nervii: —
Look! in this plàce, ran Cassius dagger throùgh:
Seè what a rent[60] the envious[61] Casca màde:
Throùgh this the well-belov'ed Brùtus stab'b'd;
And, as he pluck'd his cursed[62] steèl[63] awày,
Mark how the blood' of Caèsar fol'low'd it;
As rushing out of doòrs, to be resol'v'd
If Brùtus so unkindly knock'd, or no:
For Brùtus, as you knòw, was Caèsar's àngel.
Jud'ge, o you gods, how dèarly Caèsar lov'd him!

eilt 53) trá'-tůrz, Verräther 54) dė-sĕnd', herabsteigen 55) pŭl'-pĭt, Rednerbühne 56) hĕrse, Todtenbahre 57) shĕd, vergießen 58) mån'-tl, Mantel 59) sŭm'-mårz, Sommers 60) rĕnt, Riß 61) ĕn'-vė-ŭs, neidisch 62) kŭr'-sĕd, verflucht

This was the mòst unkindest cut of all:
For when the nòble Caèsar saw him stab,
Ingrat'itude[64], mòre strong than tràitor's arms,
Quìte vanquish'd him: then burst his mìghty[65] heart;
And, in his mantle muf'fling[66] up his fàce,
'Even at the bàse[67] of Pompey's stat'ue,
Which all the while ran blood, great Caèsar fell.
O, what a fall was there, my countrymen!
Then I, and you, and all of us, fell down,
While blood'y trèason[68] flourish'd[69] over us.
O, now you weèp; and, I percèive, you feèl
The dint[70] of pit'y: thèse are gràcious[71] drops.
Kind sòuls, what, weèp you, when you but behòld
Our Caèsar's vesture wounded? Loòk you hère!
Here is himself, marr'd[72], as you see, by tràitors!

1. Pleb. O pit'eous spectacle!
2. Pleb. O nòble Caèsar!
3. Pleb. O woèful dày!
4. Pleb. O tràitors, vil'lains!
1. Pleb. O mòst blood'y sight!
2. Pleb. We will be revenged[73]: revénge; about, — seèk, — burn, — fire, — kill' — slày! let not a tràitor live.

Ant. Stày Countrymen —
1. Pleb. Pèace there; — hèar the nòble Antony.
2. Pleb. Wè'll hèar him, we'll fol'low him; we'll die with him.

Ant. Good friends, sweèt friends, let me not stir you up
To such a sud'den flood' of mùtiny.
They that have done this deèd[74] are honourable;
What private grièfs they have, alaś, I know not,
What màde them do it; they are wise and honourable,

63) stèle, Stahl 64) ĭn-grăt'-tè-tùde, Undankbarkeit 65) mī'-tè, groß 66) mŭf'-flĭng ŭp, einhüllend 67) báse, Basis, Fuß 68) trè'-zn, Verrath 69) flŭr'-rĭshd, blühte, triumphirte 70) dĭnt, Eindruck, Gewalt 71) grá'-shŭs, wohlwollend, anständig, geziemend 72) măr'-rd, beschädigt, gemordet (und verstümmelt) 73) rè-vĕnje'-d, gerächt 74) dèèd,

And will, no doúbt, with rèasons ańswer you.
I come not, friends, to stèal awày your heaŕts;
I am no oŕator [75] as Brùtus is:
But, as you knòw me all, a plàin, bluńt [76] man,
That love my friend, and that they knòw full′ well
That gave me publick leave to spèak of him.
For I have nèither wrìte [77], nor woŕds, nor woŕth,
Áction nor ut′terance [78], nor the poẃer of speèch
To stir men's blood′; I ònly spèak rìght on:
I tell you that, which you yoursel′ves do knòw;
I shèw you sweèt Caèsar's wouńds, poòr, poòr, dumb [79] moúth!
And bid them spèak for me; but were I Brùtus,
And Brutus Ańtony, there were an Antony
Would ruf′fle up your spiŕits, and put a tońgue
In every wouńd of Caèsar, that should mòve
The stònes of Ròme to rìse and mùtiny.

All. Wè'll mùtiny —

1. Pleb. We'll búrn the hoúse of Brùtus.

3. Pleb. Awày then, coḿe, seèk the conspiŕators [80].

Ant. Yet hèar me, couńtrymen, yet hèar me spèak.

All. Pèace, ho, hèar Antony, most nòble Antony.

Ant. Why, friends, you go to do you know not what.
Whereiń hatȟ Caèsar thus deseŕv'd your loves?
Alaś you knòw not. I must tell you then —
You have forgot′ the will, and uńder Caèsar's sèal.
To eẃery Ròman cit′izen he giv́es,
To eẃery seẃeral man, seẃenty five dracȟmas.

2. Pleb. Mòst nòble Caèsar! wè'll reveńge his death.

3. Pleb. O Royál Caèsar!

Ant. Hèar me with pàtience.

All. Pèace, ho!

Ant. Moreòver [81] he hath left you all his walks,
His prìvate aŕbours [82], and neẁ plańted oŕchards [83],

That

75) ŏr′-rå-tŭr, Redner 76) blŭnt, ungelehrig, schlicht 77) rìte, aufgeschriebene Rede 78) ŭt′-tŭr-ânse, Aussprache, Ausdruck (im Sprechen) 79) dŭm, stumm 80) kŏn-spĭr′-å-tŭrz, Verschworne 81) mòre-ŏ′-vŭr, außerdem 82) år′-

On this side Tìber; he hath left them you
And to your hèirs for ever, common pleasures
To walk abroàd, and recreate [84] yoursel'ves.
Hère was a Caèsar: when comes such another?
1. Pleb. Never, never! come, awày, awày:
Wè'll burn his bod'y in the hòly plàce,
And with the brands [85] fire all the tràitors houses.
Tàke up the body.
2. Pleb. Gò, fetch [86] fire.
3. Pleb. Pluck down benches.
4. Pleb. Pluck down forms, windows, any thing.
(ex'eunt Plebèians with the body.)
Ant. Now let it work: mischief [87], thou art afoot' [88],
Take thou what còurse thou wilt!

Jùlius [89] Caèsar by Shàkespeare.

bûrz, Bäume 83) ŏr'-tshûrdz, Obstgärten 84) rěk'-krè-àte, erfrischen, erholen 85) brândz, Feuerbrände 86) fětsh, holet 87) mĭs'-tshĭf, Unheil 88) à-fŭt', zu Fuß, im Gange, Laufe (on foot) 89) Jŭ'-lè-ŭs, Julius.

Y o ù t h.

Our yoùth is like the drèam [1] of the hunter on the hill [2] of the hèath [3]. He sleèps in the mild [4] bèams [5] of the sun; but he awàkes amid'st a storm [6]; the red lightning [7] flies around, and the treès shàke their head's to the wind. He loòks back with joy on the dày of the sun, and the pleasant dreams of his rest.

The Wàr of Inis-Thona: a pòem [8] by Ossian.

1) drèèm, Traum 2) hĭl, Hügel 3) hèèth, Heide 4) mîld, mild 5) bèèm, Strahl 6) stŏrm, Sturm 7) lĭte'-nĭng, Blitz 8) pò'-ěm, Gedicht.

An Addreſ's to the Evening star.

Star of the descending night! fàir is thy light in the west! thou lif'test thy unshòrn [1] head from the cloud [2]. Thy steps are stàtely on the hill. What dost thou behòld in

the plàin? The stormy winds are làid. The mur'mur of the tor'rent[3] comes from afar[4]. Ròaring[5] wàves[6] clìmb the distant rock. The flìes of èvening are on their feèble[7] wings[8], and the hum[9] of their còurse is ǒn the fièld. What dost thou behòld, fàir lìght? But thou dost smìle and depar't. The wàves com'e with joy' arou'nd thee, and bàthe[10] thy lov'ely hàir. Fàrewell, thou sìlent bèam! — Let the lìght of Os'sian's sòul arìse.

Songs[11] of Sel'ma by Ossian.

1) ŭn-shòrn', ungeschoren, unbeschnitten (voll) 2) klŏŭd, Wolke 3) tŏr'-rĕnt, ein schneller Strom, der aus Regengüssen entstanden ist (Bergstrom) 4) ă-får', von fern 5) rò'-rĭng, brausend 6) wåve'-z, Wellen 7) fèè'-bl, schwach 8) wĭng, Flügel, Schwinge 9) hŭm, Summen 10) bâthe, baden 11) sŏng, Gesang.

An Addres's to the Sun.

Hast thou left thy blùe[1] còurse in heav'en, gòlden-haired son of the skỳ[2]? The west has òpened its gàtes; the bed of thy repòse is there. The wàves do behòld thy beaùty; they lift their trem'bling head's: they seè thee lov'ely in thy sleèp; but they shrin'k[3] awày with fèar. Rest in thy shad'owy[4] càve, o sun! and let thy retur'n be in joy'. — But let a thou'sand lìghts arìse to the sou'nd of the har'ps[5] of Sel'ma: let the bèam spread' in the hall, the king of shell's[6] is retur'ned! The strìfe[7] of Cròna is past like sou'nds that are no mòre. Ràise the song, o bards! the king is retur'ned with his fàme.

Car'ric-Thùra, a pòem by Os'sian.

1) blŭ, blau 2) skì, Lufthimmel 3) shrĭnk, zurückschrecken 4) shăd'-dŏ-ĕ, schattig 5) hårp, Harfe 6) shĕlz, Muscheln; die alten Schotten, wie noch gegenwärtig die Hochländer, tranken aus Muscheln 7) strìfe, Streit.

An Addre/s to the Mòon.

Dàughter of heav'en, fàir art thou! the sìlence of thy fàce is pleas'ant. Thou com'est fòrth in lov'elinefs; the stars

attend thy blùe steṕs in èast[1]. The cloúds rejoíce[2] in thy preśence, o moòn, and brighten[3] their darkbrowǹ sides. Who is like thee in heaven, dàughter of the night? The stars are ashàmed[4] in thy preśence, and turń aside their greèn, sparkling eyes. — Whitĥer dost thou retire from thy còurse, when the darkneſs of thy coúntenance gròws? Hast thou thy hall like Ośsian? Dwel'lest[5] thou in the shad'ow of grièf? Have thy siśters fàllen from heaven. Are they who rejoićed with thee, at night, no mòre? — Yes! — they have fallen, fàir light! and thou dost of'ten retire to mòurn. — But thou thyself shalt fàil, one night, and lèave thy blùe patĥ in heaven. The stars will then lift their greèn head's; they who were ashàmed in thy preśence, will rejoíce.

Dar - Thùla, a pòem by Ossian.

1) èèst, Osten 2) rè-jòèse', erfreuen sich 3) bri'-tn, glänzend machen 4) à-shàm'-d, beschämt 5) dwèlst, wohnest.

Cal'thon and Col'mar. A pòem) by Oś sian.*

Pleaśant is the voice of thy song, thoú lònely [1] dwell'er of the rocḱ. It comeś on the soúnd of the strèam, along the narrow vàle. My sòul awàkes, o strànger! in the mid'st of my hall[2]. I stret'ch[3] my hand to the spèar[4], as in the dàys of other yèars. — I stretch my hand but it is fèèble[5], and the sigh of my bośom gròws. — Wilt thou not lisťen, son of the rock, to the song of Ośsian? My sòul is fulĺ of other times; the joý of my yoùth returńs. Thus the sun appèars in the west, af'ter the steps of his brightneſs have mòved behind the storḿ; the green hills lift their dewy[6] head's; the blùe strèams rejoíce in the vàle. The àged[7] hèro comeś forth on his staff'[8], and his grèy[9] hàir glit'-ters[10] in the bèam.

1) lòne'-lè, einsam 2) hàwl, Halle 3) strètsh, strecken 4) spèèr, Speer 5) fèè'bl, schwach 6) dù'-è, thauicht 7) à'-gèd, alt 8) stàf, Stab 9) grà, grau 10) glit'-tùrz,

*) Dieses Gedicht, wie mehrere andere, hat Ossian einem der ersten christlichen Missionarien gewidmet.

Dost thou not behòld, son of the rock', a shièld[11] in Óssians hall? It is marked with the stròkes of bat'tle; and the brìghtnefs of its bósses[12] has fàiled. That shièld the greàt Dunthal'mo bòre, the chièf of strèamy Teùtha. — Dunthal'mo bòre it in battle, befòre he fell' by Óssian's spèar. Lis̥ten, son of the rock, to the tàle[13] of other yèars.

Rathmor was chièf of Clùtha. The feèble dwel't in his hall. The gàtes of Rathmor were never clòsed[14]; his fèast was al'ways spread'. The sons of the strànger càme, and bléssed the generous chièf of Clùtha. Bards ràised the song, and touched the harp, and joý brìghtened on the fàce of the mòurnful[15]. — Dunthalmo càme, in his prìde, and rushed into the combat[16] of Rathmor. The chièf Clùtha overcàme: the ràge of Dunthalmo ròse. — He càme, by nìght, with his warriors, and the mìghty Rathmor fell. He fell in his halls, whère his fèast was of'ten spread' for stràngers. —

Col'mar and Cal'thon were young, the sons of carborne[17] Ráthmor. They càme in the joý of yoùth, into their fath'ers hall. They behòld him in his blood', and their bursting tèars descend. — The sòul of Dunthalmo mel'ted when he sàw the chil'dren of youth; he bròught them to Alteútha's walls; they grew in the hoúse of their fòe. — They bent the bòw[18] in his presence, and càme forth to his bat'tles.

They sàw the fallen walls of their father; they sàw the greèn thorn[19] in the hall. Their tèars descended in sècret, and, at tìmes, their fàces were mòurnful. Dunthal'mo behel'd their grièf: his darkening soul desìgned their death. He clòsed them in twò càves, on the echoing[20] banks[21] of Teùtha. The sun did not come there with his bèams, nor the moòn of heaven by nìght. The sons of Rathmor remàined in darknefs, and foresàw their death.

The dàughter of Dunthalmo wept in silence, the fàir-

schimmert 11) sheèld, Schild 12) bôś-sêz, Buckeln 13) tåle, Erzählung 14) klôśd, geschlossen 15) mòrń-fůl, traurig 16) kům'-båt, Kampf 17) kår'-bòrne, fahrend; dieses Beiwort gebraucht Ossian von jedem Helden, weil jeder Anführer zu der Zeit sich einen Wagen hielt 18) bò 19) thồrn, Dorn 20) ěk'-kò-ìng, wiederhallend 21) bånkz, Ufer 22) ròl'd, sich bewegt

hàired, blüe eyed Col'mal. Her eye had ròlled[22] in sècret on Cal'thon; his lovelinefs swel'led in her sòul. She trem-bled for her warrior; but what could Col'mal do? Her arm could not lift the spèar; nor was the swòrd formed for her side. Her white breast' never ròse benèath[23] a màil[24]. Nèither was her eye the terror of hèroes. What canst thou do, o Colmal! for the fàlling chièf? — Her steps are un-èqual; her hàir is loòse; her eye loòks wildly throùgh her tèars. — She càme, by night, to the hall*) and armed her lovely form in steèl; the steèl of a young warrior, who fell in the first of his battles. — She càme to the càve of Cal'-thon, and loòsed the thong[25] from his hands.

Arise, son of Rathmor, she said', arise, the night is dark. Let us fly to the king of Sel'ma, chièf of fàllen Clutha! I am the son of Lamgal, who dwelt in thy fathers hall. I heard of thy dark dwel'ling in the càve, and my sòul aròse. Arise, son of Rathmor: for the night is dark. —

Blest' voice! replied the chièf, comest thou from the darkly-ròlling cloùd? for of'ten the ghòsts[26] of his fathers descend to Calthon's drèams, since the sun has retired from his eyes, and darknefs has dwelt aroùnd him. Or art thou the son of Lamgal, the chièf I often sàw in Clùtha? And shall I fly to Fingal, and Col'mar my brother lòw? Shall I fly to Morven, and the hèro clòsed in night? No: give me that spèar, son of Lamgal, Calthon will defend his brother.

A thoùsand warriors, replied the màid[27], stret'ch their spèars round car-bòrne Col'mar. 'What can Cal'thon do against a hòst[28] so greàt? Let us fly to the king of Mor-ven, he will come with bat'tle. His arm is stret'ched forth to the unhappy; the lightening of his swòrd is roùnd the wèak. — Arise, thou son of Rathmor; the shàdes[29] of night will fly away. Dunthalmo will behòld thy steps on the fièld, and thou must fall in thy yoùth.

(gerollt) 23) bè-nèèth', unter 24) màle, Panzer 25) thòng, lederner Riemen, Bande 26) gòstz, Geister 27) màde, Mädchen, Jungfrau 28) hòst, Heer 29) shàde'-z, Schatten.

*) Der Dichter meint hier die Halle, wo die von den Feinden erbeuteten Waffen als Siegeszeichen aufgehängt waren. F.

The sighing hèro ròse; his tèars descend for car-borne Colmar. He càme with the màid to Sel′ma's hall: but he knew not, that it was Col′mal. The hel′met[30] cover'd her lovely fàce; and her breast′ ròse benèath the steèl. Fingal returned from the chàse[31], and found the lovely stràngers. They were like two bèams of light, in the mid′st of the hall.

The king heard the tàle of grièf, and turned his eyes around. A thousand hèroes half ròse befòre him, clàiming the war of Teùtha. — I càme with my spèar from the hill, and the joy of bat′tle ròse in my breast′; for the king spòke to Ossian in the midst of the pèople.

Son of my strength, he said, tàke the spèar of Fingal; go to Teùtha's mighty strèam, and sàve the car-bòrne Colmar. — Let thy fàme return befòre thee like a pleasant gàle[32], that my soul may rejoice òver my son, who renèws[33] the renown[34] of our fathers. — Ossian! be thou a storm in bat′tle; but mild when the fòes are lòw! — It was thus my fàme aròse, o my son; and be thou like Selma's chièf. — When the hàughty come to my halls, my eyes behòld them not. But my arm is stret′ched forth to the unhappy. My swòrd defends the wèak.

I rejoiced in the words of the king, and tòok my rat′tling[35] arms. — Diàran ròse at my side, and Dargo, king of spèars. — Threè hundred youths fol′lowed our steps: the lovely stràngers were at my side. Dunthalmo heard the sound of our appròach; he gathered[36] the strength of Teùtha. — He stood′ on a hill with his hòst; they were like rocks bròken with thunder, when their bent treès are singed[37] and bàre and the strèams of their chinks[38] have fàiled.

The strèam of Teùtha ròlled in its pride, befòre the glooìmy fòe. I sent a bard to Dunthalmo, to of′fer the combat of the plàin; but he smiled in the darkneſs of his pride. — His unset′tled[39] host mòved on the hill, like the

30) hĕl′-mĕt, Helm 31) tshàse, Jagd 32) gàle, Wind 33) rè-nùze′, erneuert 34) rè-nòùn′, Ruhm 35) răt′-tling, raſſelnd, flirrend 36) găTH′-ŭrd, ſammelte 37) sĭnjd, verſengt 38) tshĭnkz, kleine Oeffnungen, Riſſe 39) ŭn-sĕt′-tld,

mountain-cloud, when the blast has entered its wòmb[40], and scat'ters[41] the curling[42] gloòm on every side.

They bròught Colmar to Teùtha's bank, boúnd with a thoúsand thongs. The chièf is sad, but lovely, and his eye is on his friénds; for we stood, in our arms, on the opposite bank of Teùtha. Dunthalmo càme with his spèar, and pièrced[43] the hèroe's side: he ròlled on the bank in blood', and we heard his bròken sighs.

Calthon rushed into the strèam: I boúnded[44] forward on my spèar. Teùtha's ràce fell befòre us. Night càme ròlling down. Dunthalmo rest'ed on a rock, amidst an àged wood'. The ràge of his bosom burned against the carborne Cal'thon. — But Calthon stood' in his grièf; he mòurned the fàllen Colmar; Colmar slàin[45] in yoùth, befòre his fàme ròse.

I bad'e[46] the song of woe[47] to rìse, to soòth the mòurnful chièf; but he stood' benèath a treè, and of'ten threw his spèar on earth. — The hùmid[48] eye of Colmal ròlled nèar in a sècret tèar: she foresaw the fall of Dunthalmo, or of Clùtha's bat'tling chièf.

Now half' the night had passed awày. Silence and darknefs were on the fièld; sleèp rested on the eyes of the hèroes: Calthon's set'tling[49] sòul was still. His eyes were half-clòsed; but the murmur of Teùtha had not yet fàiled in his èar*).

Sleèps the son of Rathmor in his might, and his brother lòw? Did we not rìse to the chàce together, and pursùe the dark-brown hinds[50]? Colmar was forgot' till he fell; till death had blasted his yoùth. I lie pàle benèath the rock of Lòna. O let Calthon rìse! the morning comes with its bèams, and Dunthalmo will dishonour[51] the fàllen.

He passed awày in his blast. The rìsing Calthon sàw

nicht entschlossen 40) wôôm, Mutterleib 41) skåt'-tůrz, verbreitet, streuet 42) kůr'-lĭng, kräuselnd, wirbelnd 43) pèèrsd, durchbohrte 44) bôůn'-dĕd, sprang 45) slâne, (slay) 46) båd, verlangte, hieß (bid) 47) wô, Gram 48) hů'-mĭd, feucht 49) sĕt'-lĭng, ruhig werdend 50) hindz, Hirschkühe 51) dis-

*) Hier erscheint der Geist seines abgeschiedenen Bruders.

the steṕs of his depárture[52]. — He rush́ed in the soúnd of his stee̊l, and unhaṕpy Colmal ròse. She fol′lowed her hèro throùgh night, and drag′ged her spe̊ar behind. — But when Calthon càme to Lòna's rock, he foúnd his fàllen brother. — The ràge of his bośom ròse, and he rush́ed amońg the fòe. The gròans[53] of deatĥ ascend′[54]. They clòse aroúnd the chie̊f. — He is boúnd[55] in the mid′st and bròught to gloòmy Dunthal′mo. — The shoút of joý aròse, and the hills of night replied. —

I stárted at the soúnd, and toòk my fatĥers spe̊ar. Dìaran ròse at my side, and the yoùthful streńgth of Dárgo. We miśsed the chie̊f of Clùtha and our sòuls were sad′. — I dread′ed the depárture of my fàme; the pride of my val′our ròse.

Sońs of Mórven, I said′, it is not thus our fatĥers fòught. They reśted not on the fie̊ld of stràngers, when the fòe did not fàll before them. Their streńgth was like the e̊agles[56] of heáven; their renoẃn is in the sońg. But our pe̊ople fall by degree̊s, and our fàme begińs to depárt. — What shàll the kińg of Mórven sày, if Óssian cońquers not at Teùtha? Rise in your stee̊l, ye warriours, and fol′low the soúnd of Óssian's còurse. He will not retúrn, but renoẃned, to the ecĥoing walls of Sel′ma.

Mórning ròse on the blùe wàters of Teùtha; Col′mal stood′ befòre me in te̊ars. She tòld of the chie̊f of Clùtha, and thrice the spe̊ar fell′ from her hańd. My wratĥ[57] túrned agaińst the strànger; for my sòul treḿbled for Cal′thon.

Son of the fe̊eble hańd, I said′, do Teùthà's wárriors fight with te̊ars? The bat′tle is not woń[58] witĥ grief; nor dwel′ls the sigh in the sòul of war. — Gò to the dee̊r[59] of Cármun, or the lòwing[60] herds[61] of Teùtha — but le̊ave thèse árms, thou son of fe̊ar; a wárrior may lift them in bat′tle. —

I tòre[62] the màil from her shòulders. Her snòwy[63]

òń-nůr, entehren 52) dė-pår′-tshúre, Weggehen 53) gròne′-z, Seufzer 54) ås-sĕnd′, aufsteigen 55) bo̊ůnd (bind) 56) ė′-glz, Adler 57) rо̊th, Zorn 58) wůn, (win) 59) de̊ėr, Wildpret 60) lò′-ing, brüllend 61) hěrd, Heerde 62) tòre, (tear)

breast′ appèared. She beńt her red fàce to the groúnd. — I loòked in silence to the chiĕfs. The spèar fell′ from my hańd and the sìgh of my bośom ròse. — But when I heard the nàme of the màid, my crowding tèars desceńded. I bleśsed the lovely bèam of yoùth, and bad′e the battle mòve.

Why, soń of the rock′, should Óssian tell, how Teutha's warriors dìed? They are now forgot′ in their lańd, and their tòmbs [64] are not foúnd on the hèath. — Yèars càme on with their teḿpests [65], and the gràve-moúnds [66] mòulder-ed [67] awày — Scarce is the gràve of Dunthal′mo seen, or the plàce where he fell by the spèar of Óssian. — Soḿe gràу [68] warriour, half-blind with àge, sit′ting by nìght at the flàming òak [69] of te hall, tel′ls now my actions to his sons, and the fall of the dark Dunthal′mo. The fàces of yoùth bend side-loṅg tòwards his voice; surprìse and joý buŕn in their eyes. —

I foúnd the son of Rathmor boúnd to an òak; my swòrd cut the thoṅgs from his hands. — I gave him the white-bośomed Col′mal. — They dwel′t in the halls of Teùtha, and Óssian returned to Sel′ma.

63) snò′-è, schneeweiß 64) tòòmz, Gräber 65) tĕm′-pĕstz, Stürme 66) mòùndz, Verschanzungen, Hügel, Gräber, Aufwürfe von Gräben ꝛc. 67) mòle′-dùrd, vermoderten 68) grà, grau 69) òke, Eiche.

Hamlet to the Plàyers [1].

Spèak the speèch, I pràу you, as I pronoúnced it to you, trippingly [2] on the toṅgue: but if you moúth it, as many of our plàyers do, I had as lièf [3] the towncrìer [4] had spòke my lines. And do not sàw [5] the àir toò much with your hand; but ùse all geńtly: for in the very torrent, teḿpest, and, as I mày sày, whirlwind [6] of your paśsion, you must acquìre and beget′ [7] a teḿperance, that may gìve it smoòthnefs [8]. `O, it offeńds me to the sòul, to hèar a robuśtious [9]

1) plà′-ùrz, Schauspieler 2) trip′-pìng-lè, glitschend 2) lèèf, willig, gerne 4) tòùn′-krì-ùr, Nachtwächter 5) sàw, sägen 6) hwĕrl′-wìnd, Wirbelwind 7) bè-gĕt′, hervorbringen 8) smòòth′-nĕs, Annehmlichkeit 9) rò-bùst′-yùs, plumb 10) pĕr′-rè-wìg,

periwig[10] - pàted[11] fel′low tèar a passion to tat′ters[12], to very rags[13], to split the èars of the groúndlings[14]; who, for the mòst part, are càpable of nothing but inexplicable[15] dumb shèws and noise[16]. Prày you, avoid it.

Be not toò tàme[17] nèither; but let your òwn discret′ion be your tùtor[18]. Sùit[19] the action to the word, the word to the action: with this special[20] observance[21], that you o'erstep not the mod′esty of nàture: for any thing so overdone is from the purpose of plàying, whòse end is, to hòld as 'twere[22], the mirror[23] up to nàture; to shèw virtue her òwn fèature, scorn[24] her òwn image, and the very àge and bod′y of the time, his form and pressure. Now this, overdone, or come tardy[25] off′, thòugh it màke the unskil′ful[26] laugh, cannot but màke the judicious[27] griève; the censure of one of which must, in your allowance[28], overwèigh a whòle thèatre[29] of others. O, there be plàyers, that I have seen plày, — and heard others pràise, and that highly, that, nèither having the accent[30] of Christians, nor the gàit[31] of Christian, Pàgan[32], nor man, have so strut′ted[33], and bel′lowed[34], that I have thòught some of nàture's journeymen[35] had màde them, and not made them well; they imitated humanity so abominably[36].

And let thòse that plày your clowns[37] spèak no more than is set down for them: for there be of them that will themsel′ves laugh, to set on some quantity of barren[38] spectàtors to laugh toò, thòugh, in the mèan time, some

Perücke 11) på′-tĕd, mit einem Kopf versehen — periwigpated mit einer Perücke versehen oder bedeckt 11) tåt′-tůrz, Lumpen 13) rågz, Lumpen, abgerissene Lappen 14) grőůnd′-lingz, Gründlinge, Pöbel 15) in-ĕks′-plė-kå-bl, unerklärlich 16) nőėze, Geräusch 17) táme, zahm, stille 18) tů′-tůr, Lehrer, Leiter 19) sůte, paßt an 20) spĕsh′-ål, besonder 21) ŏb-zĕr′-vånse, genaue Beobachtung 22) 'twere, it were 23) mir′-rűr, Spiegel 24) skőrn, verspotten 23) tår′-dė, langsam, langweilig 26) ůn-skil′-fůl, unerfahren 27) jů-dish′-ůs, erfahren, einsichtsvoll 28) ål-lőů′-ånse, Einräumung, Erlaubniß 29) thė′-á-tůr, Schauspielhaus 30) åk′-sĕnt, Accent, Steigen und Fallen der Stimme 31) gáte, äußerliches Benehmen, Gang, Haltung 32) på′-gån, Heide 33) strůt′-tĕd, sich gebrüstet (affektirt gehen) 34) bĕl′-lŏd, gebrüllt 35) jůr′-nė-mĕn, Arbeiter, Taglöhner 36) å-bŏm′-ė-nå-blė,

nećessary quéstion of the plày be then to be consid′ered: — that's vil′lanous [39], and shòws a mòst pit′iful ambit′ion in the foòl that ùses it. *Shak′speare.*

abscheulich 37) klŏůnz, grobe Menschen, Harlekins 38) băr′-rēn, unfruchtbar, unverständig 39) vĭl′-lån-ůs, schlecht, schändlich,

The Fèmale Char′acter.

In the pórtraiture [1] of deèp and trag′ic pas′sion men may pós′sibly excel′ wom′en; and sùrely it is a fact, and no fańcy, that women understańd bet′ter, and peńcil [2] out more gràcefully, those finer and more fùgitive [3] impressions which come uńder the descrip′tion of seńtiment. Even the couń-trymen of Roufseau are apt to recommeńd some of their fàir writers as the best mod′els of the sentimeńtal stýle. They find in them more trùth, nàture, geńtlenefs [4]; lefs of exag-geràtion [5] and mańnerism [6]; sensibil′ities lefs mor′bid [7], and lańguage refined withoút bor′dering [8] on effem′inacy [9].

It would′ be a very interest′ing inquìry, whether this powér of susceptibil′ity [10] in the fèmale mìnd, a powér màde up as we have meńtioned it to be, is orig′inal, or fórmed by cir′cumstances. We cer′tainly believe it to be in a greàt meas′ure orig′inal; and yet there are many things in the situàtion of wom′en, in the groúnd which they oc′cupy in socìety, that seèm to afsist′ nàture in the produćtion of the effect described. Their conscious inferior′ity of per′sonal streńgth must of itself′ dispòse them to a cultivàtion [11] of the finer and lovelier feèlings; and this disposit′ion is much àided by exemp′tion from those employ′ments which hack′-ney [12] the mìnds of the other sex, and have a teńdency to weàr dowń [13] all the minùter feèlings. In conséquence, too, of their domes′tic life, that reciprocàtion of sòcial kìndnefses

1) pŏr′-trå-tůre, Abbildung 2) pěn′-sĭl, malen 3) fú′-jė-tĭv, flüchtig 4) jěn′-tl-nės, Sanftheit, Milde 5) ěgz-åd-jė-rá′-shůn, Uebertreibung 6) mån′-nůr-ĭsm, manierirtes Wesen 7) mŏr′-bĭd, krankhaft 8) bŏr′-důr-ĭng, gränzend 9) ěf-fěm′-ė-nå-sė, weibisches Wesen 10) sůs-sěp-tė-bĭl′-ė-tė, Hang, Empfänglichkeit 11) kůl-tė-vá′-shůn, Ausbildung 12) håk′-nė, abgedroschen (stumpf, gemein) machen

which is only a recreàtion to men, is to wómen in some sénse a búsineſs. It is their fièld-dùty, from which hoúse-hold-càres are their repòse. Men do not seèk the ínter-course of society as a friend to be cul'tivated, but mèrely thròw themselves on its bósom to sleèp. Wómen, on the cóntrary, resórt[14] to it with recolléctions undistrácted, and curiósity all alìve. Thus, that which we enjóy and forget', keèps their atténtion and their feèlings in cónstant play, and gràdually matùres their percéptions[15] into ínstinct.

To símilar càuses the sof'ter sex òwe their éxquisite acquàintance with life and mánners; their fine discérnment of those smàller peculiárities of cháracter which thròw so much lìght and shàde òver the súrface of órdinary society. Of the deèper varieties of the mìnd they knòw lit'tle, be-càuse they have not been accústomed to watch' its mòve-ments when ágitated by the vexing disquìetudes[16] of búsineſs, or ploúghed up into frìghtful inequal'ities by the témpests of públic life. It is hùman nàture in a calḿ, or ruf'fled[17] only ínto gentle undulàtion; it is the lìght rest'-leſsneſs of the doméstic and the sòcial pássions; it is the fire-side[18] cháracter of mánkind, which fórms their chièf stud'y, and with which, of còurse, they are pérfectly ínti-mate. Consid'er also that claſs of doméstic occupàtions which concérns the care of chil'dren. Pèace be to those wret'ched vòtaries of diſsipàtion, if indeèd they can find pèace, who, all sel'fishneſs, resìgn their off'spring to fórtune, appàrently not as pled'ges, but as presénts.

Of these we say nothing; but, with respéct to the majórity[19] of the mid'dling claſses, there can be no quéstion that, èither as mothers or as el'der sísters, the fèmale sex are ínfinitely more cónversant with children than the other. Tràce the efféets nat'urally prodùced on their mìnds by this sórt of society — for sùrely it may be hónoured with that appellàtion — what hábits of quíck and intel'ligent obser-

13) wáre dŏŭn, unterdrücken 14) rė-zŏrt', ſich hinbegeben 15) pĕr-sĕp'-shŭn, Wahrnehmung 16) dĭs-kwī'-ė-tůde, Unruhe, Beſorgniß 17) rŭf'-fl, beunruhigen, bewegen 18) fīre'-side, Feuerſeite, Kamin (heimiſch) 19) må-jŏr'-ė-tė, Mehr=

vàtion must be fórmed by the emploýment of wat'ching over interésting hel'plefsnefs, and construìng[20] ill-explàined wańts! How must the perpet'ual contemplàtion of unsophisticated[21] nàture refléct back on the disposit'ions of the obsérver a kìnd of simplícity and ingeńuousnefs! What an insight into the nàtive constitùtion of the hùman mìnd must it give, to inspéct it in the very act of concoćtion[22]? It is as if a chemist[23] should examíne „young díamonds in their ińfant dew." Not that mothers will be apt to indul'ge in delùsive drèams of the perféction of hùman nàture and human society. They see too much of the wàywardnefs[24] of ińfants, to imagine them pérfect. They nèither find them nor think them àngels, thòugh they of'ten call them so. But whatever is bad or good in them, they behòld untrammelled[25] and undisguised. All this must, in some degreè, contribute to form those peculiarities in the fèmale chaŕacter of which we are attémpting to fol'low out the nat'ural history.

The sàme peculiaŕities may, in part perhaṕs, be tràced up to the sýstem of Europèan mańners, which allow's to women a freè associàtion with the world, while it enjoins[26] on them the condit'ion of an unimpèachable[27] strićtnefs of cońduct. However loòsely the fulfil'ment of this condit'ion may be exácted in some couńtries of Eùrope, the sýstem is still pret'ty exteńsively ácted upon; and it doúbtlefs teńds to prodùce in the sex a habit of circumspećtion[28], an alaŕmed seńse of self'-respect, and a scrùpulous[29] teńdernefs of that feèling, which is to conścience what decòrum is to vírtue. But these qual'ities seèm to be ińtimately allied with del'icacy of percéption and of mìnd. In fact, in the wéstern world, bienseance has become (if we may use a very hard and wońkmanlike[30] term) the professional[31] virtue of the

heit 20) kỏn-strő̊', auslegen 21) ủn-sò-fỉs'-tè-ká-lẻd, rein, unverfälscht 22) kỏn-kôk'-shủn, Zeitigung, Verdàuung 23) kẻm'-mỉst, Chemiker 24) wá'-wủrd-nẻs, Halsstarrigkeit, Verkehrtheit 25) ủn-trầm'-mẻld, ungebunden, unaufgehalten 26) ẻn-jő̊ỉn', vorschreiben, auferlegen 27) ủn-ỉm-pèètsh'-å-bl, unbescholten 28) sẻr-kủm-spẻk'-shủn, Vorsicht, Wachsamkeit 29) skrő̊'-pủ-lůs, bedenklich, bedächtlich 30) wůrk'-mån-lìke, handwerkermäßig, gemein 31) prò-fẻsh'-ủn-ål, gewerbsmäßig

fàir, and it is therefore that they excel′ in it. On the whòle, if it should be ásked, why wómen are more refined than men? it may be asked in retúrn, why cívilized men are more refined than barbàrians? It is society which has pol′ished the sávage. It is the task of ′presiding[32] over the society of society, the more cívilized part of civilized life, which has so hìghly pol′ished, and thròwn so fine a fínish[33] over the women.

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32) to prē-side′ (over), den Vorsitz führen, vorstehen 33) fin′nish, (verfeinerte) Vollendung.

Scène between Jàgo and Cassio, in which Cassio regret′s his Fol′ly in get′ting drunk[1].

Jàgo. What? are you húrt, Lieutenant?

Cas. Past′ all súrgery[2].

Jàgo. Márry[3], Heav'n forbid′!

Cas. Reputàtion′, reputàtion, reputàtion! O I have lost my reputàtion! I have lost the immórtal part of myself′, and what remàins is béstial[4]. My reputàtion! Jàgo, my reputàtion. —

Jàgo. As I am an hónest man, I thòught you had recèived some bod′ily[5] wóund; there is mòre sénse in that, than in reputàtion. Reputàtion is an idle and mòst fàlse imposit′ion[6], oft got withoút mérit, and lost without desérving. What, man! — there are al′ways mèans to recóver[7] the Géneral agaín. Sùe[8] to him, and hè's yours.

Cas. I will rather sùe to be despìs'd. — Drúnk! and squábble[9]! swágger[10]! swèar! and discòurse fústian[11] with one's òwn shad′ow! O thou invíncible spírit of wìne! if thou hast no nàme to be knòwn by, let us call thee Dévil.

Jàgo. What was he that you fol′lowed with your swòrd? what had he dóne to you?

1) drŭnk, betrunken 2) sŭr′-gĕr-ē, Wundarzneikunst 3) măr′-rē, wahrlich 4) bĕs′-tshē-ăl, viehisch 5) bŏd′-ē-lē, körperlich 6) ĭm-pō-zĭsh′-ŭn, Aufbürdung als eine Pflicht, Betrug 7) rē-kŭv′-ŭr, wieder gut machen, wieder gewinnen 8) sù, bitten, sich wenden 9) skwŏb′-bl, zanken 10) swăg′-gŭr,

Cas. I knòw not.

Jàgo. Is 't possible?

Cas. I remember a maſs[12] of things, but nothing distinctly; a quarrel[13], but nothing wherefore. Oh, that men should put an enemy in their moúths to stèal awày their bràins[14]! that we should with joy, pleasance[15], revel[16], and applàuse, transform[17] oursel'ves into bèasts!

Jàgo. Whỳ, but you are now well enough: how came you thus recovered?

Cas. It has plèased the devil Drunkenneſs[18] to give plàce to the Devil Wrath; one imperfectneſs[19] shèws me another, to màke me frankly despise myself'.

Jàgo. Come, you are toò sevère a moraller[20], as the time, the plàce, and the condit'ion of this country stands. I could heartily wish this had not befàllen[21]; but since it is as it is, mend[22] it for your òwn good'!

Cas. I will ask him for my plàce again — he shall tell me, I am a drunkard[23]! — Had I as many moúths as Hỳdra, such an answer would stop them all. To be now a sensible man, by and by a foòl, and presently a bèast! Every inordinate[24] cup[25] is unbless'd and the ingrèdient[26] is a devil.

Jàgo. Come, come, good wine is a good famil'iar crèature, if it be well ùsed; exclàim no mòre against it. And good Lieutenant, I think, you think I love you.

Cas. I have well appròv'd it, Sir — I drunk! —

Jàgo. You, or any man living, may be drúnk at some tìme, man. I tell you, what you shall do. Our general's wife is now the general. Confeſs yourself freèly to her: importùne[27] her hel'p, to put you in your plàce again. She

großthun 11) fūs-shān, unverſchämt, prahlhaft 12) mās, Menge 13) kwŏr'-rĭl, Streit 14) brānz, Hirn 15) plē'-zănse, Vergnügen 16) rĕv'-ĕl, laute Ergötzlichkeit 17) trăns-fŏrm', verwandeln 18) drŭng'-kn-nĕs, Trunkenheit 19) ĭm-pĕr'-fĕct-nĕs (ſtatt imperfection) Unvollkommenheit 20) mŏr'-răl-lĕr, Moraliſt 21) bē-fāwl'n, ſich zugetragen (befall) 22) mĕnd, verbeſſern 23) drŭngk'-ŭrd, Säufer 24) ĭn-ŏr'-dē-nāte, unmäßig 25) kŭp, Becher 26) ĭn-grē'-dē-ĕnt (ĭn-grē'-jĕnt), Beſtandtheil 27) ĭm-pŏr-tūne', dringend bitten 28) jŏĭnt, Glied.

is so freè, so kìnd, so ápt, so bléssed a disposit'ion; she hòlds it a vice in her good'nefs not to do mòre than she is requésted. This bròken joint[28] betweèn you and her hús-band, entrèat her to splinter; and my fórtunes agaińst any lày wórth nàming, this crack of your lóve shall gròw strónger than it was befòre.

Cas. You advise me well.

Jàgo. I protest' in the sincérity of love and hónest kìndnefs.

Cas. I think it freèly, and betìmes in the mórning, I will beseèch the vírtuous Desdèmona to undertàke for me.

Jàgo. You are in the rìght. Good nìght Lieuténant; I must to the watch.

Cas. Good nìght, hónest Jàgo.

Shak'speare.

The Beaùties of Nàture.

That percéption[1] and sensibil'ity to beauty, which when cul'tivated and impròved, we term tàste, is most géne-ral and ùniform with respéct to those óbjects which are not liable[2] to variàtion[3] from áccident, caprice, or fáshion. The vérdant làwn[4], the shàdy gròve, the vàriegated[5] lańdscape, the boúndlefs òcean, and the stárry[6] fírmament, are contém-plated with pleásure by every behòlder. But the emòtions of different spectàtors, though símilar in kìnd, dif'fer wìdely in degreè; for, to rel'ish[7] with full delìght the enchańting scènes of nature, the mind must be incorrúpted by ávarice, sensuality, or ambit'ion, quick' in her sensibil'ities, el'evated in her séntiments, and devoút[8] in her afféctions.

The scènes of nature contríbute pówerfully to inspire that serénity which heightens their beauties, and is néces-sary to our full enjoýment of them. By a sècret sympathy, the sòul cat'ches[9] the hármony which she contémplates, and

1) pĕr - sĕp' - shŭn, Wahrnehmung, Empfänglichkeit 2) lī' - â - bl, unterworfen 3) vá - rè - á' - shŭn, Veränderung 4) lăwn, Waldwiese 5) vá' - rè - è - gá - tĕd, bunt 6) stăr' - rè, bestirnt 7) rĕl' - lĭsh, genießen 8) dè - vŏŭt', fromm, ergeben, innig

the fràme[10] withiń assiḿilates itself to that withoút. In this stàte of sweèt compòsure[11], we becoḿe susceṕtible[12] of viŕtuous impreśsions from al'most every surroúnding oƃject. The pàtient ox is vieẃed with geńerous complàcency; the guilelefs[13] sheèp, with pit'y; and the plàyful laḿb, with emòtions of teńdernefs and love. We rejoiće with the hoŕse in his liƃerty and exeḿption[14] from toil, while he rànges at laŕge[15] throùgh enaḿelled[16] paśtures. We are chaŕmed with the sońgs of birds, soòthed with the buzz' ofińsects, and plèased with the spoŕtive[17] mòtion of fishes, becàuse these are expreśsions of enjoýment; and, having felt a coḿmon ińterest in the gratificàtions of infèrior beings, we shall be no longer indif'ferent to their suf'ferings, or become wańtonly[18] instrumeńtal in prodùcing them.

But the tàste for nat'ural beauty is subseŕvient[19] to hìgher puŕposes[20] than those which have been enùmerated. The cultivàtion of it not ònly refines and hùmanizes[21], but diǵnifies and exàlts the affećtions. It el'evates them to the admiràtion and love of that Bèing who is the 'Author of all that is fàir, sublìme, and good in the creàtion. Emòtions of pìety must spriǹg up spontàneously[22] in the bośom that is in ùnison[23] with all ańimated nature. Áctuated by this benefićial and divìne inspiràtion, man finds a fàne[24] in every gròve; and, glòwing with devoút feŕvour, he joins his song to the univeŕsal chòrus, or mùses the pràise of the Almìghty in more expreśsive sìlence.

Peŕcival.

9) kåtsh'-ěz, faßt auf 10) fråme, Gestalt, Stimmung 11) kôm-pô'-zhůre, Haltung, Ruhe 12) sůs-sěp'-tė-bl, empfänglich 13) gylle'-lěs, arglos 14) ěgz-ěm'-shůn, Befreiung 15) rån'-jěz åt lårdje, frei herumschweift 16) ěn-åm'-ěld, bunt 17) spôr'-tiv, spielend 18) wôn'-tůn-lė, muthwillig 19) sůb-sěr'-vė-ěnt, förderlich 20) půr'-pås, Zweck 21) to hů'-mån-ize, menschlich machen 22) spôn-tá'-nė-ůs-lė, freiwillig 23) yů'-nė-sůn, Einklang 24) fåne, Götterhain.

Blighted[1] Love of Woḿan.

It is a coḿmon praćtice with those who have outliv́ed[2] the susceptibil'ity[3] of eaŕly feeling, or have been brought

up in the gày heartlefsnefs[4] of dissipated life, to laugh at all love-stòries, and to trèat the tàles of romantic passion as mère fictions of novelists[5] and pòets. My observàtions on hùman nàture have indùced me to think otherwise. They have convinced me, that however the surface of the character may be chilled and fròzen by the càres of the world, or cultivated into mere smìles by the arts of society, still there are dormant fires lurking in the depths of the còldest bosom, which, when once enkindled[6], become impetuous, and are sometimes desolating[7] in their effects. Indeèd I am a trùe believer in the blind dèity, and go to the full extent of his doctrines. Shall I confefs it? — I believe in bròken hearts, and the pofsibility of dying of disappointed love. I do not, however, consider it a malady often fàtal to my òwn sex; but I firmly believe that it withers down[8] many a lovely woman into an early gràve.

Man is the crèature of interest and ambition. His nàture lèads him forth into the struggle and bustle of the world. Love is but the embellishment of his early life, or a song pìped[9] in the intervals of the acts. He seèks for fàme, for fortune, for spàce in the world's thought, and dominion over his fellow-men. But a woman's whole life is a history of the affections. The heart is her world: it is there her ambition strives for empire; it is there her avarice seeks for hidden treasures. She sends forth her sympathies on adventure; she embarks her whole soul in the traffic[10] of affection; and if shipwrecked, her case is hòpelefs — for it is bankruptcy[11] of the heart.

To a man the disappointment of love may occàsion some bitter pangs: it wounds some feelings of tendernefs — it blasts some prospects of felicity; but he is an active bèing — he may dissipate his thoughts in the whirl[12] of vàried occupàtion, or may plunge into the tide of pleasure; or, if the

1) to blìte, vernichten, zerstören 2) to ŏŭt′-lĭv, überleben 3) sŭs-sĕp′-tè-bĭl-lè-tè, Empfänglichkeit 4) hårt′-lĕs-nĕs, Herzlosigkeit 5) nŏv′-vĕl-lĭst, Romanschreiber 6) to ĕn-kĭn′-dl, entzünden 7) to dĕs′-sò-láte, verwüsten 8) to wĭTH-ŭr dŏŭn, verwelken, absterben 9) to pìpe, pfeifen 10) trăf′-fĭk, Handel 11) bångk′-rŭp-sè, Bankerott 12) hwĕrl, Wirbel

scène of disappointment be too full of painful associations [13], he can shift [14] his abòde at will, and tàking as it were the wings of the morning, can „fly to the uttermost parts of the earth, and be at rest.“

But woman's is comparatively a fixed, a seclùded, and meditative [15] life. She is more the companion of her own thoughts and feelings; and if they are turned [16] to ministers of sorrow, where shall she look [17] for consolàtion? Her lot is to be woòed and won; and if unhappy in her love, her heart is like some fortrefs that has been captured [18], and sacked [19], and abandoned, and left desolate.

How many bright eyes gròw dim — how many soft cheèks gròw pàle — how many lovely forms fàde awày into the tomb, and none can tell the càuse that blighted their lovelinefs! As the dove [20] will clasp its wings to its side, and cover and concèal the arrow, that is prèying [21] on its vitals [22], so is it the nature of woman to hide from the world the pangs of wounded affection. The love of a delicate fèmale is always shỳ and silent. Even when fortunate, she scarcely brèathes it to herself; but when otherwise, she buries it in the recesses of her bosom, and there lets it cower [23] and broòd [24] among the rùins of her pèace. With her the desire of the heart has fàiled. The great charm of existence is at an end. She neglects all the cheèrful exercises which gladden [25] the spirits, quicken the pulses, and send the tide of life in healthful currents through the vèins [26]. Her rest is bròken — the sweet refreshment of sleep is prisoned by melancholy drèams — „dry sorrow drinks her blood“ until her enfeèbled [27] fràme sinks under the slightest external injury. Look for her, after a little while, and you find friendship weèping òver her untimely grave, and won-

13) ås-sò-shė-á'-shŭn, (Ideen-) Verbindung 14) to shĭft, verändern, wechseln 15) mĕd'-ė-tá-tĭv, beschaulich 16) tŭrned to, verwandelt in 17) to lŏŏk for, sich umsehen nach, erwarten 18) to kåp'-tshúre, einnehmen 19) to såck, plündern 20) dŭv, (wilde) Taube 21) to prá on, zerfressen, zerstören 22) vī'-tålz, Lebenstheile (Herzblut) 23) to kŏŭ'-ŭr, sich verstecken, zusammenducken 24) to brŏŏd, brüten 25) to glåd'-dn, erfreuen, erheitern 26) vàne, Ader 27) ĕn-

dering that one, who but làtely glòwed with all the ràdiance of health and beaùty, should so speèdily be brought down to „darknefs and the worm.“ You will be tòld of some wintry chill, some càsual indisposition[28], that laid her lòw: — but no one knòws of the mental mal'ady that prèviously sapped[29] her strength, and made her so èasy a prèy to the spoil'er[30].

She is like some tender treè, the pride and beauty of the gròve[31]; gràceful in its form, bright in its foliage, but with the worm prèying at its heart. We find it sud'denly withering, when it should be most fresh and luxùriant. We see it dròòping[32] its branches to the earth, and shedding[33] lèaf by leaf; until', wàsted and perished away, it falls even in the still'nefs[34] of the forest; and as we mùse[35] over the beautiful rùin, we strive in vàin to recollect the blast[36] or thunderbolt[37] that could have smit'ten[38] it with decày.

I have seen many instances of women running to wàste and self'-neglect, and dissappèaring gràdually from the earth, al'most as if they had been exhàled to heaven; and have repèatedly[39] fancied that I could tràce[40] their death through the vàrious declensions[41] of consumption[42], cold, debil'ity[43], langour[44], mel'ancholy, until I rèached the first symptom of disappointed love.

Washington Irving.

fèè'-bld, geschwächt 28) in-dis-pò-zish'-ùn, Unpäßlichkeit 29) to såp, untergraben 30) spòil'-ùr, Verderber 31) gròve, Hain, Wald 32) to dròòp, hängen lassen 33) to shèd, fallen lassen 34) stil-nès, Stille 35) to mùse, sinnen 36) blåst, Windstoß 37) thùn'-dùr-bòlt, Blitzstrahl 38) to smite, treffen 39) rè-pè'-tèd-lè, wiederholt, oft 40) to tràse, aufspüren 41) dè-klèn'-shùn, Abnahme 42) kòn-sùm'-shùn, Auszehrung 43) dè-bil'-è-tè, Schwäche 44) lång'-gwùr, Hinschmachten.

Christian Religion.

Go to your Nat'ural Religion; lày before her Mahomet, and his disciples[1] arrayed[2] in armour and blood', riding in triumph òver the spoils of thousands who fell by his victòrious swòrd. Shèw her the cit'ies which he set in flàmes,

the countries which he ravaged and destroyed, and the miserable distrefs of all the inhabitants of the earth. When she has viewed him in this scène, carry her into his retirement; shew her the prophet's chàmber; his concubines [3] and his wives; and let her hèar him allege [4] revelàtion [5], and a divine commission, to justify his adul'tery and lust. When she is tired with this prospect, then shew her the blessed Jèsus, humble and meèk [6], dòing good to all the sons of men. Let her see him in his most retired privacies [7]; let her fol'low him to the mount, and hear his devòtions and supplicàtions [8] to God. Carry her to his tàble, and view his poòr fàre [9], and hear his heavenly discòurse. Let her attend him to the tribùnal, and consid'er the pàtience with which he endùred the scoff's and repròaches of his enemies. Lèad her to his crofs; let her view him in the agony of death, and hear his last pràyer for his persecutors [10]; F a t h e r, f o r g i v e t h e m, f o r t h e y k n o w n o t w h a t t h e y d o! When Nat'ural Religion has thus viewed bòth, ask her, „Which is the Prophet of God"? But her answer we have alread'y had, when she sàw part of this scene, through the eyes of the centùrion [11], who attended at the crofs. By him she spoke, and said, T r ù l y t h i s m a n w a s t h e S o n o f G o d.

Sher'lock.

1) dìs-sì'-pl, Jünger 2) to àr-rà', schmücken, aufreihen 3) kòng'-kù-bìne, Beischläferin 4) to àl-lèdje', behaupten 5) rèv-è-là'-shùn, Offenbarung 6) meek, mild, sanft 7) prì'-và-sè, Einsamkeit 8) sùp-plè-kà'-shùn, Bitte 9) fàre, Kost 10) pèr'-sè-kù-tùr, Verfolger 11) sèn-tù'-rè-ùn, Hauptmann (der Römer).

The Mod′ern Spectàtor).*

In a correspon′dence betweèn John Bull, Bob, Fid′dle-Fad′dle, Peregrìnus Per′tinax and others.

Letter I. Peregrinus Pertinax to John Bull.

My dear John,

Althòugh read′ily[1] avàiling[2] myself of every opportùnity, that will fàvour me with your com′pany, I am sor′ry I must renoúnce it and refúse accep′ting your kind invitàtion this time; as I should not be àble to enjoy′ your pleas′ant, sen′sible[3] conversàtion without some very unpleas′ant allay′[4] in the per′sons of some „clever[5] pèople", as you style[6] them, and with the pres′ence of which at din′ner you threat′en me in your nòte of yes′terday, and which far from bèing an indùcement[7] to accède[8] to your frien′dly deman′d, has quite the con′trary effec′t with me — for I must òpenly and fran′kly confes′s to you, I don't like „clever people" at all. I have knòwn a set[9] of them in my time, and they all càme to no good. Some of them were my plày-fel′lows[10] when a boy — I recollec′t them still — when we tos′s'd[11] up, they al′ways did it with a partic′ular twist′[12] and trick[13] of their òwn, indic′ative[14] of gènius[15], as they preten′d, and that set us other sim′ple boys a-stàring[16] and ràised our en′vy and emulàtion. I already then apprehen′ded[17] that som′ething was the mat′ter with them, and that it would come to

1) rĕd′-dĕ-lé, gern 2) á-vá′-ling myself, benützend 3) sĕn′-sibl, verständig 4) ål-lá′, Beimischung 5) klĕv′-ůr, geschickt und geistvoll 6) stìle, nennen 7) in-dùse′-mĕnt, Beweggrund, Veranlassung 8) åk-sède′, beitreten, beistimmen 9) sĕt, Partbie, Anzahl 10) plá′-fĕl′-lòs, Spielkameraden 11) to tŏs up, (ein gewisses Spiel) mit Kupfermünzen spielen 12) twist, Wendung 13) trick, Kniff, Kunstgriff 14) in-dik′-kå-tiv (of), andeutend 15) jè′-nè-ůs, Genie 16) set us å-stá′-

*) Ein Gespräch mit einigen meiner englischen Freunde über den von Addison, Steele und Andern herausgegebenen Spectator veranlaßte mich zu einem Versuch, den Styl und Humor desselben nachzuahmen — und so entstand eine Reihe von Briefen, die ich vielleicht zusammen drucken lassen werde.

Dr. H. Fick.

something at last. Well, when they greẁ up to be yoùths, they were pronoúnced by fond[18] friends, in the fàce of God and men, to be „clever people“, and this spell[19] once cast upoń them, they no more got the better[20] of it — they were lost. To keèp[21] up the cred′it and charácter, they were obliged to toil[22] hard for it and put their bràins and stomách out of joint[23]. — With some it affécted more the fórmer and they dìed crack′ed[24] — with others it put[25] the stomách[26] out of weàr, and they were kil′led by the spleèn[27]. For the poòr, hońest sòuls did not understańd to mańage their búsineſs well and ùse their cleverneſs[28] with discret′ion[29], so as to prodùce[30] it on fit[31] occàsions only, for a shòw, and to play pranks[32] with it like a Puck[33] and then prùdently put it by[34] again, to presérve it in fòrce for the next occàsion. They are all gone, poor lads! God rest their wèary souls!

Another objéction I make to the „clever people“, is their unfit′neſs for the cońmon búsineſs of life, their unwil′lingneſs to do any thing of mèrely a ùseful nàture — for how could a gènius stoòp with „bonne grace“ to the drud′geries[35] of common, hack′neyd[36] life! Such a one, for iństance, when launćhed[37] upon some huḿble proféssion, would lend himself but with an ill grace to it — for a gènius, he thinks, has been creàted, like the ornameńtal[38] flower of the fièlds, only to deck[39] and set off′[40] cluḿsy[41] earth, not to be tuŕned to any ùse[42], like the clownish[43] ox or

ring, ſetzte uns in Erſtaunen 17) to ảp-prè-hẻnd′, vermuthen, befürchten 18) fỏnd, eingenommen 19) spell, Zauberſpruch, Beſchwörung 20) to get the better of, überwinden oder verwinden 21) to keèp up, (aufrecht) erhalten 22) to tỏèl, arbeiten 23) to put out of joint, verrenken, verdrehen 24) krảkt, verrückt 25) to put out of wàre, abnützen 26) stủḿ-mủk, Magen 27) splèèn, Hypochondrie 28) cleverlineſs, Geſchicklichkeit (Geiſt) 29) dỉs-krẻsh′-ủn, Beſcheidenheit, Klugheit 30) to prò-dùse′, vorbringen, zeigen 31) fit, paſſend 32) prank, Streich, Poſſe 33) pủk, ein Kobold in Feenmährchen 34) to put by, bei Seite legen, aufheben 35) drủdje-ủr-èz, Plackereien 36) hảk′-nèd, gemein, abgedroſchen (Alltagsleben) 37) lảnshd upon, getrieben, losgelaſſen auf, in (wie vom Stapel) 38) ỏr-nả-mẻn′-tảl, zierend 39) to deck, zieren 40) to set off, ſchmücken 41) klủḿ-zè, plump 42) to tủrn to yùse, nutzbar machen 43) klỏủn′-ỉsh, bäuriſch,

cow. He will loòk languid[44], wan[45] and discontented, consid'er his occupàtion as the stern[46] tyrant rather than the friend and cheèrer[47] of his life, and, of còurse[48], make shift[49] to pinch[50] and serve his crùel master as niggardly[51] and spàringly[52] as possible.

„The „clever people“ will often also not be very particular and nìce[53] to get the leſs clever fraction[54] of their fel'low-creàtures to be tributary[55] tòwards the supplying of their necessities and refined wants, under vàrious pleas[56], the obligàtions of which they stand not upon[57] nìceties[58] to leave unfulfil'led sometimes to the ut'ter rùin of their contributors[59] — just as the flower sees her fel'-low-plants around her run to wàste and rot'tenneſs[60] to manùre[61] and rèar[62] the glòrious stalk[63], that ràises her meritleſs beaùty, to fùme[64] into àiry[65] nothing!

And nevertheleſs nothing more toil'some[66] and uncomfortable[67] than the life of a „clever“ man, a man of genius and of wit. He can never mix with his fellow-men and enjoy life and society at èase[68]. His appèarence will always càuse those he meèts with, to start[69] and stand aghast'[70] with àwful[71] expectàtion, to wit'neſs[72] the wonderful working of his genius — and every fool will, as a matter of course, expect that he would prostitute[73] his parts[74] to him. They will, as they call it, set him a-gòing[75], like punch[76] or a shòw-puppet[77] by the

plump 44) lång'-gwîd, ſchmachtend 45) wôn, bleich 46) stern, finſter, hart 47) tshèè'-r ůr, Erheiterer 48) of kôrse, folglich 49) to make shift, es anzuſtellen wiſſen 50) to pînsh, abzwacken 51) nîg'-gård-lè, kärglich 52) spå'-rîng-lè, ſpärlich 53) nîse, bedenklich 54) fråk'-shůn, Theil 55) trîb'-ů-tå-rè, beiſteuernd 56) plè, Vorgeben, Vorwand 57) to stand upon, beſtehen auf (anſtehen) 58) nî'-sè-tès, kleinliche Rückſichten 59) kôn-trîb'-ů-tůr, Beiſteurer 60) to run to waste and rottenneſs, verfallen und verfaulen 61) to må-nůre', düngen 62) to rère, emporheben 63) ståwk, Stengel 64) to fůme, dahinſchwinden 65) å'-rè, luftig 66) tôèl'-sům, mühevoll 67) ůn-kům'-fůr-tå-bl, unbequem, unbehaglich 68) at èze', in Ruhe, behaglich 69) to start, ſtutzen 70) to stand aghast, erſtarrt, ergriffen ſeyn 71) awful, ehrfurchtsvoll 72) to witneſs, bezeugen 73) to prôs-tè-tůte, Preis geben 74) parts, Talente 75) to set a-going, in Gang ſetzen 76) půnsh, der Harlekin, Poli im Puppenſpiel

wire[78], and expect him to flash[79] a coup d'esprit at every pull[80], as instantàneous[81] and infal'lible[82] as the touch[83] of the match[84] càuses the skỳ-rocket[85] to start. And wòe to him! if he fall short of[86] the expectàtion — if he don't draw his moúth awrỳ[87], turn up[88] his nòse, and shrug his shòulder[89], in the manner which „the clever people" are knòwn by — he will be lost! — they will give him no longer cred'it for any thing else. „What"! will they exclàim; „a clever man"! What an insipid stàle[90] dunce[91] and block'head we have got here!

„Now the French", as a Frenchman mod'estly confessed to me th'other day, „sont la nation de l'Europe spirituelle par excellence" or with other words, that chòsen tribe[92] to whom heaven has granted a pat'ent for the monopoly of „esprit," to which the other lefs fàvoured nàtions are only accefsary[93] second hand — and in consequence of it visited more than the rest of Europèans by the inconvèniencies attendant[94] upon cleverlinefs — and their generally pale looks[95], I think, may in a measure be ascribed to their being constantly upon the stretch[96] for cleverlinefs and hunting[97] after esprit — which must affect the stomach and take away appetite, which is frèquently redùced to almost a mère nothing — so that I have seen six Frenchmen dine of one plàte[98] — and which, of course, will by degreès sap[99] the whole fràme[100]. Now a good stomach, a hearty appetite is every thing, the most sol'id bàse to ensùre[1] a comfortable existence — a trùth which I am going to il-

77) shò'-pûp-ĭt, Marionettenpuppe 78) wire, Draht 79) to flash, blitzen 80) pull, Zug 81) ĭn-stån-tá'-nė-ůs, augenblicklich 82) ĭn-fål'-lĭ-bl, unfehlbar 83) tůtsh, Berührung 84) måtsh, Lunte 85) skì'-rők'-kĭt, Rakete 86) to fall short of, nicht erreichen 87) å-rì', schief 88) to turn up, rümpfen 89) to shrůg the shōl'-důr, die Achsel zucken 90) stále, schaal 91) důnse, Einfaltspinsel 92) tribe, Volksstamm 93) åk'-sės-så-rė, hinzukommend, zulässig 94) attendant upon, begleitend, verbunden mit 95) pále lőőks, bleiches Aussehen, Gesicht 96) stretch, Spanne, Folter 97) to hůnt, jagen 98) plate, Teller (Gericht) 99) to sap, untergraben 100) frame, Gestalt, Körper 1) to ĕn-shùre', versichern 2) to ĭl-lůs'-tràte, erläutern, beweisen 3) sá'-vůr-é, wohlriechend 4) mefs, Gericht 5) bėėf'-ståke, ein Stück gebra-

lustrate [2] upon a sàvoury [3] meſs [4] of beèfsteak [5], that my landlady sends in stèaming [6] hot from the kitchen — and so good bỳe [7], for the present, my good Sir, with your „clever people.“

Yours

faithfully

Peregrinus Pertinax.

teneš Rindfleiſch 6) stė′-mìng, dampfend 7) good bl, Lebe wohl (wahrſcheinlich entſtanden aus good oder God be with oder by you.)

Rùral life of the English.

In rùral occupàtion there is nothing mèan and debàsing. It lèads a man forth amoǹg scènes of nat′ural grańdeur and beaùty; it lèaves him to the workings of his òwn mind, operated [1] upoń by the pùrest and mòst el′evating of exteŕnal iǹfluences. Such a man may be simple and rough, but he cannot be vul′gar [2]. The man of refinement, therefore, finds nothing revòlting in an iǹtercourse with the lòwer orders in rùral life, as he does when he càsually [3] miǹgles with the lower orders of cit′ies. He làys asìde his distance and reserve [4], and is glad to wàve [5] the distiǹctions of rank, and to eǹter iǹto the hońest, heartfelt enjoyments of common life. Indeèd the very amùsements of the country bring men more and more together; and the soúnd of hoúnd [6] and horn blend [7] all feèlings into harmony. I believe this is one great rèason why the nobil′ity and gentry [8] are more popular [9] amoǹg the infèrior orders in England than they are in any other country; and why the lat′ter have endùred so many excessive pressures [10] and extremities, withoút repìning more generally at the unèqual distribùtion of fortune and privilege.

To this miǹgling of cul′tivated and rustic society may

1) to ŏp′-pĕr-āte upon, einwirken 2) vŭl′-gŭr, niedrig, gemein 3) kăzh′-ù-ăl-lè, gelegentlich 4) rè-zĕrv′, Zurückhaltung 5) to wave, bei Seite legen 6) hòùnd, Jagdhund 7) to blend, verſchmelzen 8) jĕn′-trè, hier: nichtadelige Gutsbeſitzer 9) pŏp′-pù-lăr, beliebt 10) prĕsh′-shùre, Bedrückung

also be attríbuted the rúral fèeling that runs through Brit'ish lit'erature [11]; the frèquent ùse of illustràtions [12] from rural life; those incómparable [13] descríptions of nàture that aboúnd in the British pòets that have contínued dówn from „the Flówer and the Lèaf" of Chàucer, and have brought into our clósets [14] all the freshnefs and fràgrance of the dewy lánd-scape. The pastoral writers of other countries appèar as if they had pàid nàture an occàsional visit, and become acquàinted with her géneral chárms, but the Britisch poets have líved and revelled [15] with her, — they have wooed [16] her in her most sècret haúnts [17], — they have wat'ched her minùtest [18] caprices. A spray [19] could not tremble in the breèze — a lèaf could not rustle [20] to the groúnd — a dìamond dróp could not pat'ter [21] in the strèam — a fràgrance could not exhàle from the húmble violet, nor a dàisy [22] unfòld its crímson [23] tints to the mórning; but it has been nòticed by these impassioned [24] and del'icate obsérvers, and wròught up [25] into some beaùtiful moral'ity.

Washington Ir'ving.

11) lit'-tĕr-rå-túre, Literatur 12) il-lŭs-trá'-shŭn, Erläuterung, Bild 13) in-kŏm'-på-rå-bl, unvergleichlich 14) klŏz'-it, Gemach 15) to rĕv'-ĕl, schwelgen 16) to wŏŏ, sich bewerben, Hof machen 17) hånt, Schlupfwinkel, Gang 18) mè-nùte', klein, gering 19) sprá, Reiß, Zweig 20) to rŭs'-sl, rauschen 21) to påt'-tŭr, plätschern 22) dá-zè, Frühlingsblume 23) krim'-zn, hochroth 24) im-påsh'-shŭnd, leidenschaftlich, gefühlvoll 25) to wŭrk up, verarbeiten.

The jewefs [1] Rebecca, a captive of the knight Templar [2].

Her first care was to inspect the apártment; but it afforded few hòpes èither of escàpe or protection..... There was therefore no hope but in passive fortitude, and in that strong reliance on heaven nat'ural to great and generous characters.... The prisoner trembled, however, and chànged col'our, when a step was heard on the stàir, and the doòr of the turret [3]-chàmber slòwly òpened, and a tall man, dressed as one of those bandit'ti to whom they òwed their

misfortune, slòwly entered, and secùred[4] the door behind him; his cap, pul'led down upon his brows, concèaled the upper part of his fàce, and he held his mantle in such a manner as to muf'fle the rest. In this guìse[5], as if prepàred for the execùtion of some deèd at the thought of which he was himself ashàmed, he stood' before the affrìghted[6] prisoner; yet, ruf'fian[7] as his drefs bespòke[8] him, he sèemed at a lofs to exprefs what purpose had bròught him thither, so that Rebecca, making an ef'fort upon herself, had tìme to anticipate his explanàtion. She had already unclasped[9] two cost'ly bràcelets[10] and a col'lar, which she hàstened to prof'fer to the suppòsed oútlaw[11], conclùding nat'urally that to grat'ify his avarice was to bespèak his fàvour.

„Take these," she said, „good friend, and for God's sàke be merciful to me and to my àged father! These ornaments are of val'ue, yet are they trìfling to what he would bestòw to obtàin our dismissal[12] from this castle, free and uninjured."

„Fair flower of Pal'estine," replìed the oútlaw, these pearls are òrient, but they yièld in whìtenefs to your teèth; the dìamonds are bril'liant, but they cannot match[13] your eyes; and ever since I have taken up this wild trade, I have made a vow to prefer beauty to wealth."

„Do not do yourself such wrong," said Rebecca; „take ransom and have mercy! — Gold will purchase you pleasure; — to misùse[14] us, could only bring you remorse. My father will wil'lingly sàtiate[15] thy ut'most wishes; and if thou wilt act wìsely, thou mayst purchase with our spoils thy restoràtion[16] to civil society — mayst obtàin pardon for past errors, and be plàced beyond the necessity of commit'ting more."

1) jŭ'-ĕs, Jüdin 2) nīte tĕm'-plâr, Tempelritter 3) tŭr'-rĕt, Thurm, Vorsprung 4) to sè-kúre', sichern, verschließen 5) gyīse, Gestalt, Weise 6) to åf-frīte', erschrecken 7) rŭf'-yån, Bösewicht, Mörder 8) to bè-spèèk', andeuten, zeigen, erbitten, ansprechen 9) to ŭn-clåsp', aufhäkeln, losmachen 10) bråse'-lĕt, Armspange 11) ŏŭt'-låw, Räuber, Bandit 12) dĭs-mĭs'-sål, Befreiung, Entlassung 13) to måtsh, gleichkommen 14) to mĭs-úse', mißhandeln 15) to sá'-shè-áte, befriedigen 16) rĕs-tŏ-rá'-shŭn, Wiederzurückstellung (Wiederaufnahme)

„It is well spòken," replied the outlaw in French, finding it dif'ficult probably to sustàin in Saxon a conversàtion which Rebecca had òpened in that laǹguage; „but know, bright lil'y of the vàle of Bacca! that thy father is already in the hands of a powerful alchemist, who knows how to convert into gòld and sil'ver even the rusty bars of a dungeon - gràte. The venerable Isaac[17] is subjected to an alembic, which will distil from him all he hòlds dear, without any afsistance from my requests or thy entrèaty. Thy ransom must be pàid by love and beaùty, and in no other coin will I accept it."

„Thou art no outlaw," said Rebecca, in the same language in which he addressed her! „no outlaw had refùsed such of'fers. No outlaw in this land ùses the dìalect[18] in which thou hast spoken. Thou art no outlaw, but a Norman — a Norman, nòble perhaps in birth — O be so in thy actions, and cast off this fèarful masque[19] of oútrage[20] and violence!"

„And thou, who canst guefs so trùly," said Brian de Bois-Guilbert, dropping the mantle from his fàce, „art no trùe dàughter of Israel, but in all, sàve yoùth and beauty, a very witch of Endor. I am not an outlaw, then, fair ròse of Shàron. And I am one who will be more prompt to hang thy nèck and arms with pearls and diamonds, which so well become[21] them, than to deprive thee of those ornaments."

„What wouldst thou have of me," said Rebecca, „if not my weal'th? — We can have nòught in common betwèen us — you are a Christian — I am a Jewefs. Our ùnion were contrary to the làws, alike of the church, and the synagogue"[22].

„It were so indeèd," replied the Templar, laughing; „wed with a Jewefs? Despardieux![23] — Not if she were the queèn of Shèba. And know, besides, sweèt daughter of Zion[24], that were the most Christian king to of'fer me his most Christian daughter with Languedoc for a

17) ì'-såk, Isaak 18) dì'-å-lěkt, Mundart 19) måsk, Maske, Larve 20) ǒůt'-rádje, Gewaltthätigkeit 21) to become, anstehen 22) sín-å-gǒg, Synagoge 23) Despardieux, ein altfranzösischer Fluch, bei Gott! 24) sì'-ůn, Zion

dowry[25], I could not wed[26] her. It is against my vow to love any màiden, otherwise than par amours, as I will love thee. I am a Templar. Behòld the crofs of my hòly Order."

„Dàrest thou appèal to it," said Rebecca, „on an occasion like the present"?

„And if I do so," said the Templar, „it concerns not thee, who art no belièver in the blessed sign of our salvàtion"[27].

„I believe as my fathers taught," said Rebecca; „and may God forgive my belièf if erroneous![28] But you, Sir knight, what is yours, when you appèal without scrùple[29] to that which you deèm most hòly, even while you are about to transgrefs the most sol'emn of your vows as a knight, and as a man of religion"?

„It is gràvely and well prèached, o daughter of Sirach"? answered the Templar; „but, gentle Ecclesiastica[30], thy narrow jewish[31] prej'udices make thee blind to our high privilege. Marriage were an endùring[32] crìme on the part of a Templar; but what lefser folly I may practice, I shall speèdily be absol'ved from at the next Preceptory[33] of our Order. Not the wisest of monarchs, not his father, whose examples you must neèds[34] allow are wèighty[35], clàimed wider privileges than we poòr sòldiers of the Temple of Zion have won by our zèal in its defence. The protectors of Sol'omon's Temple may clàim licence by the example of Sol'omon."

„If thou rèadest the Scripture", said the Jewefs, „and the lives of the said, only to justify thine own licence and prof'ligacy[36], thy crìme is like that of him who extracts poison from the most heal'thful and necefary herbs."

The eyes of the Templar flashed fire at this reproòf. — „Hearken," he said, „Rebecca; I have hitherto[37] spoken

25) dŏŭ'-rė, Mitgift 26) to wĕd, ehelichen 27) sål-vá'-shŭn, Erlösung 28) ĕr-rò'-nė-ŭs, irrig 29) skrŏŏ'-pl, Bedenken 30) ĕk-klė-zhė-ås'-tĭk-å, eine der Kirche Geweihte, Heilige 31) jù'-ĭsh, jüdisch 32) to ĕn-dùre', dauern, bestehen 33) prĕs-ĕp-tò-rė, Seminar 34) nèėds, nothwendigerweise 35) wá'-tė, gewichtig 36) prŏf'-flė-gå-sė, Verworfenheit 37) hĭTH'-

mìldly to thee, but now my lańguage shall be that of a conquěror. Thou art the captive of my bòw and spèar — subject to my will by the làw of all nàtions, nor will I abàte [38] an inch [39] of my right, or abstàin from tàking by vìolence what thou refùsest to entrèaty or necessity."

„Stand back," said Rebecca — „stand back, and hear me ere thou of′ferest to commit′ a sin so dead′ly! My strength thou mayst indeed overpower, for God made women wèak, and trusted their defence to man's generosity. But I will proclàim thy vil′lainy, Templar, from one end of Eùrope to the other. I will òwe to the supertit′ion [40] of thy brethren what their compassion might refùse me. Each Preceptory — each Chapter [41] of thy Order shall learn, that, like a heretic [42], thou hast sinned with a Jewefs. Those who tremble not at thy crime, will hòld thee accursed [43] for having so far dishonoured the crofs thou wèarest, as to fol′-low a daughter of my pèople."

„Thou art keèn-witted [44], Jewefs," replied the Templar, well awàre of the truth of what she spòke, and that the rùles of his Order condemned in the most positive manner, and under high penalties [45], such intrigues [46] as he now prosecuted [47], and that, in some instances, even degradà-tion [48] had fol′lowed upon it — „thou art sharp-witted," he said, „but loúd must be thy voice of complàint, if it is heard beyond the ìron walls of this castle; within these, murmurs, laments, appèals to justice, and screams for help, die alike silent away. One thing ònly can sàve thee, Re-becca. Submit′ to thy fàte — embràce our religion, and thou shalt go forth in such stàte, that many a Norman lady shall yièld as well in pomp as in beauty to the fàvourite of the best lance [49] among the defenders of the Temple."

„Submit′ to my fate"! said Rebecca — „and, sàcred Heaven! to what fate? — embràce thy religion! and what

ůr-tőő, bisher 38) to å-båte′, nachlassen 39) însh, Zoll 40) sú-pěr-stîsh′-ůn, Aberglaube 41) tshåp′-tůr, Kapitel 42) heretic, Ketzer 43) ăk-kůr′-sěd, verflucht 44) keen-witted, von durchdringendem Verstand, schlau 45) pěn′-nål-tè, Strafe 46) în-trèèg′, Liebeshandel 47) to prŏs′-sè-kúte, verfolgen, vorhaben 48) děg-grå-då′-shůn, Entsetzung

religion can it be that harbours such a villain? — thou the best lance of the Templars! craven[50] knight! — forsworn[51] Priest! I spit[52] at thee, and I defy thee. — The God of Abraham's promise hath opened an escape to his daughter — even from this abyſs of infamy."

As she spoke, she threw open the latticed[53] window which led to the bartizan, and in an instant after stood on the very verge of the parapet, with not the slightest screen[54] between her and the tremendous depth below. Unprepared for such a desperate effort, for she had hitherto stood perfectly motionleſs, Bois-Guilbert had neither time to intercept[55] nor to stop her. As he offered to advance, she exclaimed, „Remain where thou art, proud Templar, or at thy choice advance! — one foot nearer, and I plunge myself from the precipice; my body shall be crushed out of the very form of humanity upon the stones of that courtyard, ere it becomes the victim of thy brutality."

As she spoke this, she clasped her hands and extended them towards Heaven, as imploring mercy on her soul before she made the final plunge. The Templar hesitated, and a resolution[56] which had never yielded to pity or distreſs, gave way to his admiration of her fortitude. „Come down," he said, „rash girl! — I swear by earth, and sea, and sky, I will offer thee no offence."

„I will not trust thee Templar," said Rebecca, „thou hast taught me better how to estimate the virtues of thine Order. The next Preceptory would grant thee absolution for an oath, the keeping of which concerned nought but the honour or the dishonour of a miserable Jewish maiden."

„You do me injustice," said the Templar; „I swear to you by the name which I bear — by the croſs on my bosom — by the sword on my side — by the ancient crest[57] of my fathers do I swear, I will do thee no injury whatsoever. If not for thyself, yet for thy father's sake for-

49) lånse, Lanze 50) krá'-vn, feig 51) főr-swåre', den Eid brechen (eidbrüchig) 52) to spīt, speien, spucken 53) låt'-tīsd, mit Kreuzgittern versehen 54) skrééṅ, Schirm 55) to īn-tĕr-sēpt', aufhalten 56) åb-sò-lú'-shůn, Absolution 57) krĕst,

beàr. I will be his friend, and in this cástle he will neèd a poẃerful one."

„Alas"! said Rebecca, I know it but too well — dàre I trust thee"?

„May my árms be revérsed [58], and my name dishonoured," said Brian de Bois-Guilbert, „ if thou shalt have rèason to complàin of me! Many a làw, many a commańdment [59] have I broken, but my word nev́er."

„I will then trust thee," said Rebecca, „thus far," and she descended from the vérge of the bat'tlement [60], but remàined standing clòse by one of the embràsures [61]. — „Here," she said, „I take my stańd. Remàin where thou art, and if thou shalt attempt to diminish by one step the dístance now betweèn us, thou shalt see that the Jewish maiden will rather trust her sòul with God, than her hońour to the Templar."

„While Rebecca spoke thus, her hìgh and fírm resol've, which correspońded so well with the expréssive beauty of her coúntenance, gave to her loòks, àir, and manner, a dígnity that seèmed more than mortal. Her glańce quàiled [62] not, her cheek blańched [63] not, for the fèar of a fàte so iństant and so hórrible; on the cońtrary, the thòught that she had her fate at her commańd, and could escàpe at will from ińfamy to death gave a yet deèper col'our of carnàtion [64] to her compléxion, and a yet more bril'liant fire to her eye. Bois-Guilbert, proúd himself and hìgh-spírited, thought he had never behel'd beauty so áninated and so commańding.

„Let there be pèace betweèn us, Rebecca," he said.

„Peace, if thou wilt," answered Rebecca, — „Peace — but with this spàce between."

„Thou neèd'st no lońger fear me," said Bois-Guilbert.

„I fear thee not," replied she, „thanks to him that rèared this diz'zy [65] toẃer so high, that nòught could fall

Wappen 58) to rè-vĕrse', verkehren, umstürzen 59) commandment, Gebot 60) battlement, Brustwehr 61) ĕm-brā'-zhùre, Schießscharte 62) to kwåle, zurückschrecken 63) to blånsh, erbleichen 64) kår-nā'-shŭn, Fleischfarbe 65) dĭz'-zè, schwindelnd.

from it and live — thanks to him, and to the God of Ís-rael! — I fear thee not.

Sir Walter Scott.

Arbàces the Egyp'tian [1].

It was a man who had scarcely rèached his fortieth yèar, of tall stat'ure, and of a thin but nervous and sinewy [2] fràme. His skin, dark and bronzed [3], betràyed his èastern origin; and his fèatures had something Greèk in their oút-line (especially in the chin, the lip, the brow and the thròat), sàve that the nòse was somewhat ràised and aq'ui-line: and the bònes, hard and visible, forbàde that fleshy and wàving contoùr [4] which on the Grècian physiognomy preserved èven in manhood the round and beautiful curves of youth. His eyes, large and black as the deèpest night, shone with no vàrying and uncertain lustre. A deep, thòught-ful, and half mel'ancholy calm seèmed unal'terably fixed in their majestic and commanding gàze. His step and mièn were peculiarly sedàte and lof'ty, and something foreign in the fashion and the sòber hùes of his sweèping garments ad'ded to the impressive [5] effect of his quiet countenance and stàtely form. Each of the young men, in salùting the new-comer, made mechanically, and with care to concèal it from him a slight gesture or sign with their fingers; for Arbaces, the Egyptian, was suppòsed to pofsefs the fàtal gift of the èvil eye.

(The last days of Pompèii.)

Bulwer.

1) ê-tshîp'-jê-ŭn, Egypter 2) sin'-nù-è, sennicht, stark 3) brònz'd, bronzefarben 4) kòn-tòòr', Umriß 5) impres-sive, eindrucksvoll.

Simulàtion [1].

Is it that our religious principles want strength, or that the rèal passion for what is good and worthy will not

cárry us high enoúgh? Alás, we wánt not to be, but to seèm. Loók out of your doòr — tàke nòtice of that man; see what disquieting[2], intriguing[3], and shif'ting[4], he is contént to go thròugh, mèrely to be thoughť a man of plàin dèaling[5]: — three gràins[6] of hónesty would sàve him all this troub́le — alás, he has them not. Obsérve anotȟer gòing al'most in the sàme track; with what an inflexible sanćtity of depórtment[7] he sustàins himself as he advań-ces! Every line in his fàce writes abstinence. Every stride[8] looḱs like a checḱ upoń his desires. See, I beseèch you, hoẃ he is clòaked up — bemuf'fled[9] with the extér-nals of religion that he has not a hańd to spàre for a wórldly púrpose. He has ármour at lèast — Why doeś he puť it on? Is there no sérving God withoút all this? Must the garb[10] of religion be extended so wide to the dańger of its reńding? Yes, trùly, or it will not hide the sècret. — And what is that? That he has no religion at all.

But here comes Generósity; giving not to the decàyed ártist, but to the árts and scienses themsel'ves — buil'ding schoòls and col'leges[11] for thòse who come after. Hoẃ they will mágnify his name! 'Tis in cápitals[12] already; the first, the highest, in the gil'ded[13] reńt-ròll[14] of every hóspital[15] and asy̆lum[16]. One hońest tèar shed in private over the unfórtunate is worth it all.

What a problemat'ic[17] set of crèatures doeś simulation make us! Who would divine[18] that all the anxiety and concérn so viśible in the àirs of one half of that great assembly should arise from nothing el'se, but that the other half of it may think them to be men of cońsequence, penetràtion[19], parts, and cońduct? What a noise among the

1) sim-ú-lá'-shŭn, Verstellung 2) to dis-kwi'-ĕt, beunruhigen 3) to in-trèèg', Pläne schmieden 4) to shift, Ausflüchte machen 5) plain dè'-ling, gerade Handlungsweise 6) gràne, Gran 7) deportment, Haltung, Stellung 8) stride, Schritt 9) to bè-mŭf'-fl, einhüllen, behängen 10) garb, Gewand 11) kŏl'-lèdje, Kollegium 12) capital, großer Buchstabe 13) to gild, vergolden 14) rènt-ròle, Einnahms-Register 15) ŏs'-pè-tål, Krankenhaus 16) å-si'-lŭm, Zuflucht 17) prŏb-lè-măt'-ik, unstät 18) to dè-vine', muthmaßen

clàimants[20] about it! Behòld humil'ity, out of mère pride — and honesty al'most out of knàvery[21]; chàstity, never once in harm's way; and courage, like a spanish sòldier upon an ital'ian stàge — a blad'der[22] full of wind.

Hark! heard ye the soúnd of that trumpet — let not the soldier run — 'tis some good Christian giving alms. O Pity, thou gentlest of human pafsions! soft and tender are thy notes, and ill accord they with so loúd an instrument. —

Stern e's Sermon's.

19) pĕn-nĕ-trà'-shŭn, Scharfsinn 20) klà'-mănt, Ansprecher
21) nà'-vŭr-é, Schurkerei 22) blăd'-dŭr, Blase.

Prej'udice[1].

All men are apt to have a high concèit[2] of their òwn understandings, and to be tenàcious of the opinions they profefs; and yet al'most all men are guided by the understandings of others, not by their own; and may be said more trùly to adopt, than to beget, their opinions. Nurses[3], pàrents, ped'agogues[4], and after them all, and above them all, that universal pedagogue Custom, fill' the mind with nòtions which it has no shàre in fràming[5]; which it recèives as passively[6] as it receives the impressions of outward objects; and which left to itself, it would never have fràmed, perhaps, or would have examined af'terwards. — Thus prej'udices are established by educàtion, and habits[7] by custom. We are thòught to think what others think, not how to think for ourselves; and whilst the memory is lòaded, the understanding remàins unexercised, or exercised in such trammels[8] as constràin[9] its mòtions, and direct its pàce[10], till that which was artificial becomes in some sort nat'ural, and the mìnd can gò no other. It may soúnd od'dly[11], but it is true, in many càses, to say, that if men had learned

1) prĕd'-jù-dĭs, Vorurtheil 2) kŏn-sète', Meinung 3) nŭrse, Amme 4) pĕd'-dă-gŏg, (Schul-) Lehrer 5) to frame, bilden 6) păs'-sĭv-lé, leidend 7) hăb'-ĭts, Angewöhnungen 8) trammel, Schlinge, Fessel 9) to kŏn-stràne', hindern 10) pàse, Schritt 11) ŏd'-lé, sonderbar.

lefs, their way to knowl'edge would be shorter and easier. It is indeed shorter and easier to proceed from ignorance to knowledge, than from error. They who are in the last, must unlearn, before they can learn to any good purpose: and the first part of this double task is not, in many respects, the least dif'ficult; for which reason it is sel'dom undertaken. —

Lord Bol'ingbroke.

The wife.

I have often had occasion to remark the fortitude with which women sustain the most overwhel'ming reverses [1] of fortune. Those disasters [2] which break down the spirit of a man, and prostrate him in the dust, seem to call forth all the energies of the sof'ter sex, and give such intrepid'ity and elevation [3] to their character, that at times it approaches to sublimity [4]. Nothing can be more touching than to behold a soft and tender female, who had been all weaknefs and dependence, and alive to every trivial [5] roughnefs [6], while tread'ing the prosperous paths of life, sud'denly rising in mental [7] force to be the comforter and supporter of her husband under misfortune, and abiding, with unshrinking [8] firmnefs, the bit'terest blast [9] of adversity.

As the vine, which has long twined [10] its graceful foliage [11] about the oak, and been lif'ted by it into sunshine, will, when the hardy plant is rifted [12] by the thunderbolt, cling round it with its caressing tendrils [13], and bind up its shat'tered boughs: so is it beautifully ordered by Providence, that woman, who is the mere dependant and ornament of man in his happier hours, should be his stay [14] and sol'ace [15] when smit'ten with sud'den calamity; winding herself into

1) rè-vĕrse', Wechsel, Umsturz 2) dĭz-ås'-tůr, Mißgeschick 3) ĕl-è-vá'-shůn, Erhebung 4) sůb-lĭm'-è-tè, Erhabenheit 5) trĭv'-yål, geringfügig 6) růf'-nĕs, Rauhigkeit, Strenge 7) mĕn'-tål, geistig 8) ůn-shrĭnk'-ĭng, unerschütterlich 9) blåst, Windstoß 10) to twine, winden, umschlingen 11) fò'-lè-ådje, Laub 12) rifted, losgerissen 13) tendril, Wurzelfaser, Ranke 14) stá, Stütze 15) sŏl'-lås, Trost 16) to drŏŏp, sinken,

the sud'den recesses of his nàture, tenderly suppòrting the droòping [16] head, and bìnding up the bròken heart.

I was once congrat'ulating a friend, who had around him a bloòming family, knit [17] together in the strongest affection. „I can wish you no better lot,“ said he, with enthusiasm [18], „than to have a wife and chil'dren. — If you are prosperous, there they are to shàre your prosperity; if otherwise, there they are to comfort you.“ And, indeèd, I have observed that a married man fàlling into misfortune is more apt to retriève [19] his situàtion in the world than a single one; partly becàuse he is more stimulated [20] to exertion by the necessities of the hel'plefs and beloved bèings who depend upon him for subsistence; but chièfly because his spirits are soòthed and relièved by domestic endèarments, and his self'-respect kept alive by finding, that thòugh all abroàd is darknefs and humiliàtion [21], yet there is still a little world of love at hòme, of which he is the monarch. Whereas a single man is apt to run to wàste [22] and self'-neglect; to fancy himself lònely and abandoned, and his heart to fall to rùin like some deserted mansion [23], for want of an inhabitant.

Washington Irving.

niederbeugen 17) nĭt, verbunden 18) ĕn-thù-zhė-ăzm', Begeisterung 19) to rė-trėėv', wieder gewinnen 20) stĭm'-mù-làte, anspornen 21) hù-mĭl-ė-à'-shŭn, Demüthigung 22) to run to wàste, verfallen 23) măn'-shŭn, Wohnsitz.

Louis XI.

Bràve enough for every ùseful and polit'ical purpose, Louis had not a spark of that romantic val'our, or of the prìde connected with, and arìsing out of it, which fòught [1] on for the point of honour, when the point of util'ity had been long gàined. Calm, craf'ty, and profoundly attentive to his own interest, he made every sacrifice, both of pride and passion, which could interfère [2] with it. He was càreful in disguìsing his rèal sentiments and purposes from all who appròached him, and frèquently ùsed the expressions,

„that the king knew not how to rèign, who knew not how to difsemble; and that, for himself, if he thought his very cap knew his sècrets, he would thròw it into the fire.“ No man of his own, or of any other time, better understood′ how to avàil himself of the fràilties[3] of others, and when to avoid′ giving any advantage by the untimely indul′gence of his own.

He was by nature vindictive and crùel, èven to the extent of finding pleasure in the frèquent execùtions which he commanded. But, as no touch of mercy ever indùced him to spàre, when he could with sàfety condemn, so no sentiment of vengeance ever stimulated him to a prematùre[4] violence. He seldom sprung on his prèy till it was fairly within his grasp, and till all chance of rescue was in vain; and his mòvements were so stùdiously disguised, that his succefs was generally what first announced to the world what object he had been manoeuvring[5] to attàin.

In like manner the avarice of Louis gave way to appàrent profùsion, when it was necefsary to brìbe the fàvourite or minister of a rìval prince for averting[6] any impending[7] attack, or to break up any allìance confed′erated against him. He was fond of licence and pleasure; but nèither beaùty nor the chàse, though both were rùling passions, ever withdrew him from the most regular attendance to public businefs and the affàirs of his kingdom. His knowledge of mankind was profound, and he had sòught it in the private walks of life, in which he often personally mingled; and, though personally proud and hàughty, he hesitated not, with an inattention to the arbitrary divisions of society, which was then thought something portentously[8] unnat′ural, to ràise from the lòwest rank men whom he employed on the most important dùties, and knew so well how to chùse there, that he was ràrely disappointed in their qual′ities.

Yet there were contradictions in the nàture of this art-

1) to fight on, den Kampf fortsetzen 2) to ĭn-tĕr-fère′, Eintrag thun 3) frailty, Schwäche 4) prè-mă-tùre′, voreilig, unreif 5) to măn-ŏ′-vŭr, manöuvriren 6) to avert, abwenden 7) to impend, drohen, bevorstehen 8) pŏr-tĕń-tŭs-lè,

ful and àble monarch; for humanity is never ùniform. Himself the most false and insincère of mankind, some of the greatest errors of his life aròse from too rash a confidence in the hon'our and integrity of others. When these errors took plàce, they seèm to have arisen from an òver-refined system of pol'icy, which indùced Louis to afsùme the appèarance of undoúbting confidence in those whom it was his object to overrèach[9]; for, in his general conduct he was as jeal'ous and suspicious as any tyrant who ever lived.

Two other points may be nòticed, to complète the sketch of this formidable character, who ròse among the rùde chivalrous[10] sovereigns of the pèriod to the rank of a keèper among wild bèasts, who, by supèrior wisdom and pol'icy, by distribùtion of foòd, and some discipline by blows, comes finally to predominate over those, who, if unsubjected by his arts, would by màin[11] strength have torn him to pièces.

The first of these at'tributes was Louis's excefsive superstit'ion, a plàgue[12] with which Heaven often afflicts those who refùse to listen to the dictates of religion. The remorse arising from his evil actions, Louis never endeavoured to appèase[13] by any relaxàtion in his Machiavel'lian strat'agems[14], but làboured, in vain, to soòthe and silence that pàinful feeling by superstit'ious observances[15], sevère penance[16] and profùse gifts to the ecclesiastics. The second property, with which the first is sometimes stròngly united, was a disposit'ion to lòw pleasures and obscùre debàuchery. The wisest or at least the most craf'ty sovereign of his time, he was fond of ordinary life, and, being himself a man of wit, enjoyed the jests and reparteès of sòcial conversàtion more than could have been expected from other points of his character. He even mingled in the comic adventures of obscùre intrigue, with a freèdom scarce consistent with the habit'ual and guarded jeal'ousy of his character.

ungeheuer 9) to ò-vůr-rèètsh', überlisten 10) tshĭv'-ål-růs, ritterlich 11) máne, hauptsächlich 12) plág, Pest, Plage 13) to åp-pèze', beruhigen 14) stråt'-tå-jĕm, Kriegslist 15) ŏb-zĕr'-vånse, Beobachtung 16) pĕn'-nånse, Buße.

By means of this monarch's powerful and prùdent, though most unàmiable character, it plèased Heaven, who works by the tempest as well as by the soft small rain, to restòre to the French nation the benefits of civil government, which, at the time of his accession, they had nèarly lost altogether.

(Quentin Durward.) *Sir Walter Scott.*

Charles, dùke of Burgundy,

surnàmed[1] the Bòld, or rather the audàcious, for his courage, was allied to rashnefs and frenzy, then (at Louis XI. time) wòre the dùcal[2] coronet of Burgundy, which he burned to convert into a royal and independent règal crown. The character of this duke was in every respect the direct contrast to that of Louis XI.

The former was calm, deliberate and crafty, never prosecuting a desperate enterprise, and never abandoning a probable one, however distant the prospect of succefs. The gènius of the duke was entirely different. He rushed on dànger because he loved it, and on difficulties because he despìsed them. As Louis never sacrificed his interest to his pafsion, so Charles, on the other hand, never sacrificed his pafsion, or even his hùmour, to any other consideràtions. Notwithstanding the near relàtionship that existed between them, and the suppòrt which the duke and his father had affòrded to Louis in his exile when dauphin, there was mùtual contempt and hàtred betwixt them. The duke of Burgundy despìsed the càutious policy of the king, and impùted[3] to the fàintnefs[4] of his courage, that he sòught by lèagues, púrchases, and other indirect mèans, those advantages, which, in his place, he would have snatched[5] with an armed hand; and he hàted him, not only for the ingratitude he had manifested for former kìndnefses, and for personal injuries and imputàtions[6] which the ambassadors of Louis had

1) sŭr-náme'-d, mit dem Beinamen, genannt 2) dù'-kál kŏr'-ŏ-nĕt, Grafenkrone 3) to ĭm-pùte', beſchuldigen, zuſchreiben 4) fånt'-nĕs, Schwäche 5) to snătsh, entreißen 6) ĭm-pù-tá'-shŭn, Beſchuldigung 7) tŭr'-bù-lĕnt, unruhig

cast upon him, when his father was yet alive, but also, and especially, because of the support which he afforded in secret to the discontented cit'izens of Ghent, Liège, and other great towns in Flanders. These turbulent [7] cit'ies, jeal'ous of their privileges and proud of their wealth, frequently were in a state of insurrection against their liège [8] lords the Dukes of Burgundy, and never failed to find underhand [9] countenance [10] at the court of Louis, who embraced every opportunity of fomenting [11] disturbance within the dominions of his overgrown vassal.

The contempt and hatred of the duke were retal'iated by Louis with equal energy, though he used a thicker veil to conceal his sentiments. It was impossible for a man of his profound sagacity not to despise the stubborn obstinacy which never resigned its purpose, however fatal perseverance might prove, and the headlong [12] impetuosity, which commenced its career without allowing a moment's consideration for the obstacles to be encountered. Yet the king hated Charles even more than he contemned him, and his scorn and hatred were the more intense [13], that they were mingled with fear; for he knew that the onset [14] of the mad bull, to whom he likened [15] the Duke of Burgundy, must ever be formidable, though the animal makes it with shut eyes. It was not alone the wealth of the Burgundian provinces, the discipline of the warlike inhabitants, and the mafs of their crowded population, which the king dread'ed, for the personal qual'ities of their leader had also much in them that was dangerous. The very soul of bravery, which he pushed to the verge [16] of rashnefs and beyond it — profuse in expenditure [17] — splendid in his court, his person, and his ret'inue, in all which he displayed the hered'itary magnif'icence of the house of Burgundy, Charles the Bold drew into his service almost all the fiery spirits of the age whose temper was congenial [18], and Louis saw too clearly what

8) lèèdje, legitim, oberherrlich, lehensmäßig 9) underhand, geheim 10) kǒǔn'-tè-nånse, Unterstützung 11) to fò-mĕnt', nähren 12) headlong, ungestümm, unüberlegt 13) ĭn-tĕnse', innig 14) ǒn'-sĕt, Anfall 15) lì'-kn, vergleichen 16) vĕrje,

might be atteḿpted and éxecuted by such a tràin óf deśpe-rate reśolutes [19], fol′lowing a lèader of a character as un-gověrnable as their own.

Sir Walter Scott.

Gränze 17) ěks-pěń-dè-tshůre, Ausgabe 18) kòn-jè′-nè-ål, verwandt 19) rěz′-ò-lůte, ein entschlossener Mann.

Rỳno's Sońg.

On the death of Ośear.

What dread′ful noise afsàils [1] my èar!
The wel′kins [2] all in flàme.
The scrèaming [3] wind rusĥes impet′uous [4] thrò'the móuntain wood′s.
Pròne [5] falls the àged òak, rent [6] from its sèat;
The scat′ter'd pìne [7] tuḿbles [8] gròaning from its àiry rock;
The swòln [9] tořrent ròars foaming [10] dowñ the sìde of my grot [11].
The hìgh brańch'd stag [12] starts from his bed of mofs [13] —
Confùsion rèigns aroúnd.
Hark [14], loúder, and still loúder ròars the stořm;
Blùe glàring [15] flasĥes [16] hifs aloňg the skỳ;
The fire imprègn'd [17] cloúds buřst in twàin: [18]
Hòarse [19], crasĥing [20], rouğh, and loúd, bràys [21] the voice of thuńder:
Dařknefs cověrs the sun.
The cròaking [22] ràven [23] sàils sideways in the blast.
Sad desolàtion rèigns aroúnd.

1) ås-såle′-z, fällt an 2) wěl′-kĭnz, Firmamente 3) skrè′-mĭng, schreiend, heulend 4) ĭm-pětsh′-ů-ůs, ungestümm 5) pròne, niedergebeugt, kopflängs 6) rěnt (rend), gerissen 7) pĭne, Fichte 8) tůḿblz, stürzt 9) swòln, (swell) 10) fò′-mĭng, schäumend 11) gròt, Grotte 12) ståg, Hirsch 13) mòs, Moos 14) hårk, horcht! 15) glå′-rĭng, funkelnd 16) flåsh′-ěz, Blitze 17) ĭm-prène′-d, geschwängert 18) ĭn-twåne′, entzwei 19) hòrse, rauh 20) kråsh′-ĭng, zerschmetternd, krachend 21) bråze, brüllt 22) kròke′-ĭng, krächzend

Rat'tling hàil[24], and drìving sleèt[25] strike agaińst my càve:
A flood' of ràin coverѕ the plàin.
Seè how the blùe wàves dash[26] agaińst the rocḱs:
How they mix and ròll their troubled foam
With the brown scud'ding[27] cloúds of heaven.
The el'ements are all at war:
Drèary[28] horror rèigns aroúnd.
But lò[29]! I seè a gloòmy ghòst[30] rìding in the storm;
He is of the ràce of Morven:
Long tràils[31] of flàme mark the tracks of his feèt.
The dańcing wàves bend their whìte fòaming head's,
As he glìdes[32] in his ràge above them.
Cloúds sink uńder his steps:
They ròll, curl, divìde as he passes.
O Morven, some Chièf of thy ràce is fàllen!
Sońe hèro of thìne is slàin in 'Erin. —
Malvìna I seè thy fàlling tèar,
I see the pàleneſs of thy cheèk[33],
I see the throbbing of thy heart;
I hèar the breèze of Lùtha;
It seèms to sày as it flìes,
„The dàys of thy joys are ò'er."
Broúze[34] fèarleſs ye ròes[35] of Còna!
Trem̀ble no mòre ye moúntain bòars![36]
The yoúng huńter lìes wel't'ring[37] in blood',
His bòw hańgs ùseleſs in his hall.
Yes, the son of thy love is lòw,
The yoùth of thy sòul is fàll'n.
Morven's bràvest hèro is fàllen,
Slàin by a tràitor's hand! —
'Tis he, who rìdes on the whirlwind's wing,
And drìves the storms along.

23) rá'-vn, Rabe 24) hàle, Hagel 25) slèèt, Schnee und Regen unter einander, Treibschnee, kleiner Hagel 26) dåsh, schlagen 27) skůd'-dǐng, fliehend 28) drè'-rè, schrecklich, düster 29) lò, siehe 30) gòst, Geist 31) tràle'-z, Schweife 32) glìde'-z, schnell dahin gleitet 33) tshèèk, Wange 34) bròůze (browse), weiden 35) ròze, Rehe 36) bòre'-z, Eber

'Tis Oścar, lamenting the lofs of his fàme,
That scat'ters thus his terrors aroùnd.
But why come in a storm to the hills of Ardven!
Thou didst not fall like the lèaf[38] in Aut'umn[39];
Nor could the foe bòast of thy èasy defèat;
Thy lance[40] was ting'd[41] with the tràitor's blood'.
Many and glòrious were the fièlds of thy fàme;
Morven's rocks shall resoúnd[42] with thy pràise;
The bards shall sing thy deèds.
The hunter in climbing the hill,
When he seès thy mofścover'd stòne,
Shall stop a mòment and weèp,
And say, „Hère lies a hèro of the times of òld,
Here lies the mighty son of Ośsian."
Ye dàughters of Morven call forth your tèars,
Bemòan[43] the strong warrior's fall;
His hand was prompt[44] to revenge your wrongs;
When the sons of Lochlin ravag'd[45] the lánd.
But see, he passes sof'tly awày.
His sòul is no mòre inflàm'd with ràge.
No mòre he laments the lofs of his fàme;
The voice of the bard has soòthed his mind.
Placid, and calm[46] he now fleèts[47] along,
No mòre strèws[48] confùsion and terror aroúnd.

Ośsian.

37) wělt'-ůr-ring, wälzend 38) lèèf, Blatt 39) åw'-tům, Herbst 40) lånse, Lanze 41) tin'je-d, gefärbt 42) rè-zǒůnd', wiedertönen 43) bè-mòne', beklagen 44) prômt, bereit 45) råv'-vishd, verwüsteten, verheerten 46) kåm, ruhig, heiter 47) flèètz, schwebt dahin 48) stròze, streuet.

On honour.

Honour's a sàcred tie', the làw of kings,
The nòble minds distinguishing perfection,
That àids[1], strengthens[2] virtue when it meèts her,
And imitates her actions where she is not;
It òught not to be spòrted with. *Addison.*

1) àde'-z, hilft 2) strěng'-thnz, stärkt.

An Addreſs to the Dèity.

Father of light and life! Thou God Suprème! [1]
O tèach me what is good. Tèach me Thysel'f!
Sàve me from fol'ly, vanity and vice;
From ev'ry lòw pursùit! and feèd my sòul
With knowl'edge, conscious pèace, and virtue pùre;
Sàcred, substantial, never-fàding [2] bliſs!

Thomson.

1) sù-prèmé, höchſt 2) fà'-ding, vergehend.

Hymn [1] on Grat'itude.

When all thy mercies, o my God,
My rìsing sòul survèys [2],
Transpòrted with the view, I'm lost'
In wonder, love and pràise.

O how shall words with èqual warmth
The grat'itude declàre,
That glòws within my ravish'd [3] heart?
But thou canst rèad it thère.

Thy providence my life sustàin'd,
And all my wants redress'd [4],
When in the silent womb I lày,
And hung upon the breast'.

So all my wèak complàints and cries
Thy mercy lent an èar.
Ere [5] yet my feèble thòughts had learnt
To form themsel'ves in pràỳ'r.

Unnumber'd comforts to my sòul
Thy tender càre bestòw'd
Befòre my infant heart concèiv'd
From whom those comforts flòw'd [6].

When in the slipp'ry[7] paths of youth
With heedlefs[8] steps I ran,
Thine arm unseèn convèy'd[9] me sàfe,
And led[10] me up to man.

Thrò' hid'den[11] dàngers, toils and death,
It gently clèar'd my wày,
And thrò' the plèasing snàres[12] of vìce,
Mòre to be fèar'd than they.

When wòrn[13] with sick'nefs oft hast thou
With heal'th renew'd my fàce,
And when in sins and sorrows sunk,
Revìv'd my sòul with gràce.

Thy boúnteous[14] hand with worldly blifs
Has made my cup run o'er,
And in a kìnd and faithful friend
Has doubled all my store[15].

Ten thoúsand thousand precious[16] gif'ts[17]
My dàily thanks employ;
Nor is the lèast a chèarful heart,
That tàstes thòse gifts with joy.

Throùgh every pèriod of my life
Thy good'nefs I'll pursùe,
And af'ter death in dis'tant worlds
The glòrious thème[18] renew.

When nàture fàils, and dày and nìght
Divìde their works not mòre.

1) hĭm, Lobgesang 2) sŭr-vàze', übersieht 3) răv'-vĭshd, entzückt, hingerissen 4) rè-drĕst', half ab 5) àre, ehe 6) flòde, flossen 7) slĭp'-rè, schlüpferig 8) hèèd'-lĕs, unachtsam 9) kŏn-vàde', führte 10) lĕd, (lead) 11) hĭd'-dn, verborgen 12) snàre'z, Fallstricke 13) wòrn, (wear) 14) bŏŭn'-tzhè-ŭs, freigebig, milde 15) stòre, Vorrath 16) prĕsh'-ŭs, kostbar 17) gĭftz, Geschenke 18) thème, Gegenstand.

My ever-gràteful heart, o lord,
Thy mercy shall adòre.

Throùgh all eternity to Thee
A joyful song I'll ràise;
For, o! eternity's too short
To utter all thy pràise!

Addison.

From the Irish Melodies.

She is far from the land where her young hèro sleèps,
And lovers aroúnd her are sighing;
But còldly she turns from their gàze, and weèps,
For her heart in his grave is lying!

She sings the wìld song of her dear nàtive plàins,
Every nòte which he loved awàking:
Ah! little they think who delight in her stràins [1],
How the heart of the minstrel [2] is breàking!

He had lived for his love, for his country he dìed;
They were all that to life had entwined [3] him;
Nor soòn shall the tèars of his country be drìed,
Nor long will his love stay behìnd him!

Oh! make her a grave where sunbeams rest,
When they promise a glòrious morrow;
They'll shine o'er her sleep, like a smile from the west,
From her òwn loved ìsland of sorrow!

Thomas Moore.

1) stràne, Gesang (-weise) 2) minstrel, Sänger 3) to intwine', fetten, verschlingen.

Hope.

White as a white sàil on a dusky [1] sèa,
When half the horizon's [2] cloúded and half free,

Flut′tering[3] between the dun wave and the sky,
Is Hope's last gleam in man's extremity.
Her anchor[4] parts[5]; but still her snowy[6] sail
Attracts our eye amid′st the rudest gale[7].
Though every wave she climbs divides us more,
The heart still follows from the loneliest[8] shore.

Lord Byron.

1) dus′-ké, trüb, dunkel, düster 2) hò-rī′-zôn's (horizon is) Horizont, Gesichtskreis 3) flut′-tur-ing, flatternd, schwebend 4) ångk′-ur, Anker 5) pårts, scheidet, geht hin (bricht) 6) snò′-è, schneeweiß 7) gåle, Sturmwind 8) lòne′-lè-ist, einsamst.

Mar′garet's Ghòst.

A Bal′lad[1].

'Twas at the silent, sol′emn hour,
 When night and morning meet;
In glided Margaret's grimly[2] ghost,
 And stood at Wil′liam's feet.

Her face was like an April-morn,
 Clad′[3] in a wintry[4] cloud:
And clày-cold was her lil′y[5]-hand,
 That hel′d her sàble[6] shroud[7].

So shall the fairest face appear,
 When youth and years are flown:
Such is the ròbe[8] that kings must wear;
 When death has reft[9] their crown.

Her bloom[10] was like the springing flower,
 That sips the sil′ver dew;
The ròse was bud′ded[11] in her cheek,
 Just opening to the view.

1) bål′-låd, Ballade 2) grim′-lè, entsetzlich 3) klåd, gekleidet (clothe) 4) wint′-rè, was zum Winter gehört 5) lil′-lè, Lilie 6) sá′-bl, schwarz 7) shròud, Sterbekleid, Grabtuch 8) ròbe, Staatskleid 9) rěft, geraubt (reave) 10) bloom,

But lové had, like the canḱer [12] - wórm [13],
Consùm'd her earĺy prime:
The ròse greẁ pàle, and left her cheèk;
She died befòre her time.

Awàke! she cried, thy trùe-love calls,
Come from her mid́night-gràve;
Now let thy pit́y hèar the màid,
Thy lové refùsed to sàve.

This is the mirk [14] and fèarful hoúr,
When iń jur'd ghòsts complàin;
When yàwning [15] gràves give up their dead́,
To hauńt [16] the fàithlefs swàin [17].

Bethińk thee, Wiĺliam, of thy fàult,
Thỳ pled́ge [18], and bròken òath:
And give me back my màiden-voẃ,
And give me back my troth́ [19].

Why did you promíse love to me,
And not that promíse keèp?
Why did you sweàr mine eỳes were bright,
Yet lèave those eỳes to weèp?

Hoẃ could you sày my fàce was fàir,
And yet that fàce forsàke?
Hoẃ could you win my virǵin heaŕt,
Yet lèave that heaŕt to breàk?

Why did you sày my lips were sweèt,
And made the scaŕlet pàle?
And why did I, youńg wit́lefs màid!
Believe the flat́t'ring tàle?

Blüthe 11) bůd'-dẻd, geknospet 12) kång'-kůr, Krebs 13) wůrm, Wurm 14) mẻrk, dunkel 15) yåwń-ĭng, gähnend, sich weit öffnend 16) hånt, öfter erscheinen 17) swåne, Schäfer, Geliebter 18) plẻdje, Unterpfand 19) trŏth, Treue

That fàce, alaś! no mòre is fàir;
Those lips[20] no lońger red:
Dark are mine eŷes, noŵ clòs'd in deatĥ,
And ev'ry charm is fled[21].

The huńgry[22] worḿ my siśter is;
This wìnding[23] sheèt[24] I weàr:
And còld and wèary last's our night,
Till that last morn appèar.

But, hark! the cock[25] has warn'd me heńce;
A long and last adieù!
Come, seè, false man, how lòw she lies,
Thad dìed for love of you.

The lark sung loud; the morning smil'd[26],
And shòw'd her gliśt'ring[27] head;
Pàle William shoòk[28] in every limb
And ràving[29] left his bed.

He hìed[30] him to the fàtal[31] plàce
Where Marg'ret's body lày;
And stret'ch'd him on the greèn grafs-turf[32],
That wrap'd her breathlefs clày.

And thrice he call'd on Margaret's nàme,
And thrìce he wept full sòre[33];
Then làid his cheèk to the còld earth,
And word spàke never mòre. *Mallet.*

20) lip, Lippe 21) flẻd, (flee oder fly) 22) hůng'-grẻ, hungrig
23) wind'-ing, einwickelnd 24) shẻẻt, Leintuch, Betttuch
25) kŏk, Hahn 26) smile, lächeln 27) glist'-ring, glänzend
28) shŏŏk (shake) 29) rá'-ving, rasend 30) hide, eilte
31) fá'-tål, unglücklich 32) tŭrf, Rasen 33) sŏre, Schmerz.

A Ballad.

Turn, gentle hermit of the dàle[1],
And guide mŷ lònely wày,

To where yoń[2] tàper[3] cheèrs[4] the vàle
With hośpitable ràỳ[5].

For hère forloŕn[6] and lost[7] I tread′[8],
With fàinting step and slòw;
Where wilds, immeaśurably[9] spread′,
Seèm leńgthening as I go.

Forbeàr, my son, the heŕmit cries,
To teḿpt[10] the dàngerous gloòm;
For yońder fàithlefs phańtom[11] flies
To lùre[12] thee to thy doòm[13].

Hère to the hóuselefs child of want
My doòr is òpen still,
And thò' my pòrtion is but scańt[14],
I giv́e it with good will.

Then túrn to night, and freèly shàre
Whate'eŕ my cell bestòws:
My rusĥy[15] coúch[16], and frùgal[17] fàre[18],
My bleśsing and repòse.

No flock's, that rànge the val′ley[19] freè,
To slàughter[20] I condemń:
Tàught by that poẃer that pit′ies me,
I leaŕn to pit′y them.

But from the moúntain's graśsy sìde
A guil′tlefs[21] fèast I briǹg;
A scrip[22] with heŕbs[23] and frùits supply'd,
And water from the spring[24].

1) dåle, Thal 2) yȍn, dort drüben 3) tå′-pŭr, Fackel
4) tshe̊e̊rz, erhellet 5) rå, Strahl 6) fȍr-lȍrn′, verlassen
7) lȍst (lose) 8) trĕ̊d, gehe, wandele 9) ĭ̊m-mĕ̊zh′-ůr-å̆-blė̊,
unermeßlich 10) tĕ̊mt, versuchen 11) få̆n′-tŭ̊m, Gespenst
12) lůre, locken 13) dȍȍm, Verderben 13) skånt, sparsam
vorhanden, spärlich, kärglich 15) rŭ̊sh′-ė̊, von Schilf
16) kȍŭ̊tsh, Ruhestelle, Bett, Lager 17) frů′-gål, mäßig
18) fåre, Kost 19) vål′-lė̊, Thal 20) slå̊w′-tŭ̊r, Blutver-

Then, pil'grim, turn, thy càres foregò[25];
All earth-born càres are wrong:
Man wants but lit'tle hère belòw,
Nor wants that lit'tle long.

Sof't as the dew from heav'n descends,
His gentle accents fell;
The mod'est strànger lòwly bends,
And fol'lows to the cell.

Far in a wil'derneſs obscùre[26]
The lònely mansion lày,
A ref'uge to the nèighbouring poòr,
And stràngers led astrày.

No stòres benèath its humble that'ch[27]
Requìr'd a master's càre:
The wick'et[28] òpening with a lat'ch[29]
Recèiv'd the harmleſs pàir[30].

And now when busy crowds retire,
To tàke their èvening rest,
The hermit trimm'd[31] his little fire,
And cheèr'd his pensive[32] guest';

And spread' his vegetable[33] stòre,
And gàily prest, and smil'd,
And skil'l'd[34] in legendary[35] lòre[36],
The lingering[37] hoúr beguìl'd[38].

gießen 21) gilt'-lĕs, ſchuldlos 22) skrip, Taſche 23) ĕrbz, Kräuter 24) spring, Quelle 25) fòre-gò', fahren laſſen, aufgeben 26) ŏb-skúre', dunkel 27) thâtsh, Strohdach 28) wik'-ĭt, Pförtchen 29) lâtsh, Klinke, Thürfälle 30) påre, Paar 31) trim'-md, brachte in Ordnung, ſchürte 32) pĕn'-siv, tiefſinnig 33) vĕd'-jè-tâ-bl, zu Pflanzen gehörig — vegetable store, Pflanzenvorrath 34) skil'-ld, erfahren, bewandert 35) lĕd'-gĕn-då-rè, zu einer Legende gehörig 36) lòre, Lehre (Weiſe) 37) ling'-gůr-ĭng, zögernd 38) bè-guìle'-d, betrog 39) sim-på-thĕt'-ĭk, ſympathetiſch, überein=

Aroúnd in sympathet′ick[39] mirth
  Its trick′s the kit′ten[40] tries,
The crick′et[41] chirrups[42] in the hearth[43],
  The crack′ling[44] fagot[45] flies.

But nothing could a charm impart[46]
  To soòth[47] the strànger's wòe;
For grièf was heavy at his heart,
  And tèars began to flòw.

His rising càres the hermit spy'd,
  With answering càre opprest′,
„And whence[48], unhappy yoúth, he cry'd,
  „The sorrows of thy breast′?

„From bet′ter habitàtion spurn'd[49],
  „Reluctant[50] dost thou ròve[51];
„Or griève for friendship unreturn'd[52]
  „Or unregarded[53] love?

„Alas, the joys that fortune brings,
  „Are trifling and decày,
,And those who prìze[54] the pàltry[55] things,
  „Mòre trifling still than they.

„And what is friendship but a nàme,
  „A charm that lul′ls[56] to slèep,
„A shàde that fol′lows weal′th[57] or fàme
  „But lèaves the wret′ch to weèp?

„And love is still an emptier soúnd,
  „The mod′ern[58] fàir one's jest,

stimmend 40) kit′-tn, Kätzchen 41) krik′-kit, Grille 42) tshĕr′-rŭpz (statt chirps), zirpt, zwitschert 43) hårth, Heerd 44) kråk′-kling, knisternd, platzend 45) fåg′-ŭt, Reißholz 46) im-pårt′, mittheilen 47) sôôth, besänftigen 48) hwĕnse, woher 49) spŭrnd, verstoßen 50) rè-lŭk′-tånt, mit Widerwillen 51) ròve, herumirren 52) ŭn-rè-tŭrnd′, unerwiedert 53) ŭn-rè-guård′-ĕd, nicht geachtet, verschmähet 54) prìze, schätzen 55) pål′-trè, schlecht, armselig 56) lŭlz,

„On eárth unseèn, or only foúnd
„To waŕm the tuŕtle's[59] nest.

„For shàme, fond yoùth, thy sorrows hush[60],
„And spurn the sex," he said;
But, whìle he spòke, a rìsing blush
His love-lorn guest' betràỳ'd.

Surprìz'd he seès new beaùties rise,
Swif't[61] mańtling[62] to the view,
Like col'ours ò'er the mońning skies,
As bright, as trańsient[63] toò.

The bashful[64] loòk, the rìsing breast',
Alteŕnate spread' alaŕms,
The lovely stràngér stańds confest',
A màid in all her chaŕms.

„And, ah, forgive a stràngér rùde,
„A wret'ch forloŕn she cry'd,
„Whòse feèt unhal'low'd[65] thus intrùde[66]
„Where heaven and you resìde[67].

„But let a màid thy pit'y shàre,
„Whom love has tàught to stràỳ[68];
„Who seèks for rest, but finds despàir,
„Compańion of her wàỳ.

„My father liv'd beside the Týne[69],
„A weal'thy loŕd was he;
„And all his weal'th was maŕk'd as mìne,
„He had but ònly me.

lullt 57) wẽlth, Reichthum 58) mõd'-dũrn, neumodisch
59) tũrtl, Turteltaube 60) hũsh, stille, besänftige 61) swift, geschwind, schnell 62) måntl, überziehen, bedecken (wie mit einem Mantel) 63) trån'-shè-ẽnt, vorübergehend 64) båsh'-fũl, verschämt 65) ũn-hål'-lòd, unheilig 66) ĩn-trõõd', sich eindrängen 67) rè-side', wohnen 68) strá, herumirren 69) tìne, der Name eines Flusses im nördlichen England 70) ũn-

„To win me from his tender arms,
„Unnumber'd[70] suitors[71] càme;
„Who pràis'd me for impùted charms,
„And felt or fèign'd[72] a flàme.

„Each hour a mercenary[73] crowd
„With richest prof'fers stròve[74]:
„Among the rest young Ed'win bow'd,
„But never talk'd of love.

„In humble simplest habit clad[75],
„No weal'th nor power had he;
„Wisdom and worth were all he had,
„But thèse were all to me.

„The blossom[76] òpening to the dày,
„The dews of heaven refin'd,
„Could nòught[77] of pùrity displày[78],
„To emulate[79] his mind.

„The dew, the blossom on the tree,
„With charms inconstant shine;
„Their charms were his, but wòe to me,
„Their constancy was mine.

„For still I try'd each fick'le art,
„Importunate[80] and vàin,
„And while his passion touch'd my heart,
„I triumph'd in his pàin.

„Till quite dejected[81] with my scorn,
„He left me to my pride;
„And sòught a sol'itude forlorn,
„In sècret where he died.

nům'-bůrd, unzählig 71) sů'-tůrz, Freier 72) fåne'-d, erdichteten 73) měr'-sė-nå-rė, feil 74) stròve (strive) 75) klåd, gekleidet 76) blŏs'-sům, Blüthe 77) nåwt, nichts 78) dĭs-plá', zeigen 79) ěm'-ů-låte, nachahmen, wetteifern 80) ĭm-pŏr'-tshů-náte, ungestümm 81) dė-jěkt'-ěd, trost-

„But mine the sorrow, mine the fault,
„And well my life shall pay,
„I'll seek the sol'itude he sought,
„And stret'ch me where he lay. —

„And there forlorn despairing hid[82],
„I'll lay me down and die:
„'Twas so for me that Ed'win did,
„And so for him will I."

„Forbid' it, heaven!" the hermit cry'd,
And clasp'd[83] her to his breast':
The wondering fair one turn'd to chide[84],
'Twas Ed'win's self that prest.

„Turn, Angelina, ever dear,
„My charmer, turn to see,
„Thy own, thy long lost' Ed'win here,
„Restor'd to love and thee.

„Thus let me hold thee to my heart,
„And ev'ry care resign:
„And shall we never, never part,
„My life, — my all that's mine?

„No, never, from this hour to part,
„We'll live and love so true;
„The sigh that rends thy constant heart,
„Shall break thy Ed'win's too."

Goldsmith.

los, niedergebeugt 82) hid (hide) 83) klåsp, schließen, drücken 84) tshide, schelten.

Lines writ'ten during a Thunder-Storm at Mid'night.

Let coward Guil't, with pal'lid[1] Fear,
To shel't'ring caverns[2] fly,
And just'ly dread' the vengeful[3] fate,
That thunders through the sky.

Protécted by that hand, whòse làw
The threat'ning[4] stórms obèy,
Intrépid Vírtue smiles secùre,
As in the blàze[5] of dày!

In the thick' cloúd's treméndous[6] gloòm
The lìghtnings lùrid[7] glàre,
It views the sàme all-gràcious Pow'r
That brèathes the vérnal[8] àir.

Thro' Nàtures éver-vàrying scène,
By dif'ferent wàys pursù'd,
The óne etérnal end of Heav'n
Is univérsal good'.

With like benef'icent[9] effect
'O'er flàming èther[10] glòws,
As when it tùnes[11] the línnet's[12] voice,
Or blushes in the ròse.

By rèason tàught to scórn those fèars,
That vul'gar mìnds molest'[13],
Let no fantástic[14] térrors breàk
My dèar Narcíssa's rest'.

Thy lìfe may all the ténd'rest càre
Of Provídence defénd;
And del'egated[15] àngels roúnd
Their guárdian[16] wíngs extend!

When thrò' creàtion's vast expánse[17]
The last dread thúnders ròll,

1) pål'-lĭd, blaß, bleich 2) kåv'-ůrn, Höhle 3) vĕnje'-fůl, rächend 4) thrĕt'-nĭng, drohend 5) bláze, Flamme, Lohe 6) trè-mĕn'-důs, erschrecklich 7) lů'-rĭd, düster, schwarzgelb, bleifarben 8) vĕr'-nål, zum Frühling gehörig 9) bè-nĕf'-è-sĕnt, gütig, wohlthätig 10) é'-thĕr (aether), Lufthimmel 11) tů'-nz, stimmt 12) lĭn'-nĭtz, Hänflings 13) mò-lĕst', beunruhigen 14) fån-tås'-tĭk, eingebildet, unvernünftig 15) dĕl'-lè-gá-tĕd, abgesandt 16) gyår'-dè-ån, Vormund, Beschützer

Untùne[18] the coǹcord[19] of the sphères[20],
And shàke the rìsing sòul;

Unmòv'd màyst thou the final[21] stoŕm,
Of jaŕring woŕlds survèy,
That ushers[22] in the glad serène
Of everlaśting dày! *Miſs Carter.*

17) ĕk-spânse', Ausſpannung, Weite, Raum 18) ŭn-tùne', verſtimmen 19) kŏng'-kŏrd, Uebereinſtimmung, Einklang 20) sfēre'-z, die himmliſchen Sphären 21) fi'-nâl, endlich, letzter 22) ŭsh'-ŭrz, einführt.

Ode[1] on Sol'itude.

Haṕpy the man, whòse wish and càre
A feẁ paterńal àcres[2] boúnd,
Conteńt to brèathe his nàtive àir,
In his òwn groúnd!
Whòse herds with mil'k, whòse fièlds with bread',
Whòse flock's supplỳ him with attìre[3];
Whòse treès in suḿmer yièld him shàde,
In wińter fìre.
Bleśs'd, who can unconceŕn'dly[4] find
Hoúrs, dàys, and yèars slide[5] sof't awày,
In heal'th of bod'y, pèace of mìnd,
Quìet by dày;
Soúnd sleèp by nìght; stud'y and èase
Togetĥer mix'd; sweèt recreàtion![6]
And iǹnocence, which mòst does plèase,
With meditàtion.
Thus let me liv̀e, unseèn, unknòwn,
Thus unlamenṫed[7] let me dìe!
Stèal from the woŕld, and not a stòne
Tell where I lìe.
Pòpe.

1) ōde, Ode 2) ā'-kŭrz, Morgen Landes 3) ăt-tīre', Kleidung 4) ŭn-kŏn-sĕr'-nĕd-lē, unbekümmert 5) slīde, gleiten 6) rĕk-krē-ā'-shŭn, Erquickung 7) ŭn-lā-mĕnt'-ĕd, unbeklagt.

An Ode to Narcissa.

Thy fàtal shaf′ts [1] unerring [2] mòve,
I bow before thìne al′tar, Love;
I feèl thy sof′t resist′lefs flàme
Glìde swif′t thrò' all my vìtal [3] fràme.
For whìle I gàze, my bosom glòws,
My blood′ in tìdes [4] impet′uous flòws;
Hòpe, fèar, and joy alternate ròll,
And flood′s of transport whel′m [5] my sòul!
My fal′t'ring [6] tongue attempts in vàin
In soòthing murmurs to complàin;
My tongue some sècret magick [7] tìes,
My murmurs sink in bròken sìghs!
Condemn'd to nurse eternal càre,
And ever drop the sìlent tèar,
Unheard I mòurn, unknòwn I sìgh,
Unfriended live, unpit′ied dìe!

Smollet.

1) shåftz, Pfeile 2) ůn-ěr′-rĭng, unfehlbar 3) vī′-tål, zum Leben gehörig 4) tides, Ebben und Fluthen 5) hwĕlm, begraben, bedecken 6) fål′-tůr-ĭng, stockend, stammelnd 7) måd′-jĭk, Zauber.

The Beggar's [1] Petit′ion [2].

Pit′y the sorrows of a poòr òld man,
Whòse trembling limbs have bòrne [3] him to your doòr,
Whòse dàys are dwindled [4] to the shortest span;
Oh! give relièf, and Heav'n will blefs your stòre!
Thèse tat′ter'd [5] clòthes my poverty bespèak [6];
Thèse hòary [7] lock′s [8] proclàim [9] my lengthen'd yèars;
And many a furrow [10] in my grièf-wòrn [11] cheèk
Has been the channel [12] to a flood′ of tèars.
Yon house, erected [13] on the rìsing ground,
With tempting aspect [14] drew me from my road;

1) bĕg′-gůrz, Bettlers 2) pē-tĭsh′-ůn, Bitte 3) bòrne (bear) 4) dwĭnd′-dld, abgenommen 5) tåt′-tůrd, zerrissen 6) bē-spēēk′, verkündigen, andeuten, zeigen 7) hō′-rē, grau 8) lŏkz, Locken 9) prō-klāme′, verkünden 10) fůr′-rō, Furche 11) wōrn (wear) 12) tshån′-ĕl, Kanal 13) ē-rĕkt′-ĕd, aufge-

For Plenty there a residence has found,
And Grandeur a magnif'icent abòde.
Hard is the fàte of the infirm and poòr!
Hère, as I cràv'd[15] a morsel[16] of their bread',
A pamper'd[17] mènial[18] dròve me from the doòr,
To seèk a shel'ter in an humbler shed.
Oh! tàke me to your hospitable dòme[19];
Keèn[20] blòws the wind, and pièrcing is the còld;
Short is my passage to the friendly tòmb,
For I am poòr, and miserably òld.
Should I revèal[21] the sòurces of my grièf,
If soft humanity e'er touch'd your breast',
Your hands would not withhòld the kìnd relièf,
And tèars of pit'y would not be represt'.
Heav'n sends misfortunes; why should we repine?
'Tis Heav'n has bròught me to the stàte you seè;
And your condit'ion may be soòn like mìne;
The chìld of Sorrow and of Misery.
A little farm[22] was my paternal lot;
Then, like the lark[23], I sprightly hàil'd[24] the morn;
But ah! oppression forc'd me from my cot'[25];
My cat'tle[26] dìed and blìghted[27] was my corn[28].
My dàughter, once the comfort of my àge,
Lùr'd by a vil'lain from her nàtive hòme,
Is cast, abandon'd, on the world's wìde stàge,
And doòm'd in scanty poverty to ròam[29].
My tender wìfe, sweèt soòther of my càre!
Struck' with sad anguish at the stern decreè,
Fell', ling'ring fell, a victim[30] to despàir,
And left the world to wret'chednefs[31] and me.
Pity the sorrows of a poòr òld man,
Whòse trembling limbs have bòrne him to your doòr,

richtet 14) ås'-pěkt, Ansehen 15) kråv'd, flehte 16) mŏr'-sĭl, Bissen 17) påm'-pŭrd, gemästet 18) mè'-nè-ål, Diener 19) dòme, (großes) Haus 20) kèèn, scharf 21) rè-vèle', entdecken 22) fårm, Pachthof 23) lårk, Lerche 24) hàle, begrüßen 25) kŏt, Hütte 26) kăt'-tl, Vieh 27) blì'-tĕd, durch Mehlthau vernichtet, brandig 28) kŏrn, Getreide 29) ròme, herumstreichen 30) vĭk'-tĭm, Opfer 31) rĕtsh'-ĕd-nĕs, Elend.

Whòse dàys are dwin'dled to the shor'test span;
Oh! give relièf, and Heav'n will blefs your stòre!

Anon'ymus.

Hèbrew[1] Mel'odies.

She walks in beauty, like the night
Of cloúdlefs clìmes[2] and star'ry[3] skies;
And all that's best of dark and bright
Meet in her as'pect and her ey'es:
Thus mel'low'd[4] to that ten'der light
Which heaven to gàudy[5] day denies.
One shade the more, one ray the lefs,
Had half impàir'd[6] the nàmelefs[7] gràce
Which wàves in every ràven trefs[8],
Or sof'tly lìghtens o'er her face;
Where thòughts serènely sweet expref's
How pùre — how dèar their dwelling-place.
And on that cheek, and o'er that brow'[9],
So soft, so calm', yet el'oquent,
The smìles that win, the tin'ts[10] that glòw,
But tell of days in good'nefs spent,
A mìnd at pèace with all belòw;
A heart whòse love is in'nocent!

Lord Byron.

1) hē'-brôô, hebräisch 2) klīm'-z, Klimaten 3) stâr'-rē, bestirnt 4) mĕl'-lôd, gemildert 5) gâw'-dē, glänzend, prunkend 6) ĭm-pâr'd, geschadet, benommen 7) nâme'-lĕs, namenlos 8) trĕs, Locke 9) brôû, Augenbraue, Stirne 10) tĭnt, Farbe.

Granàda)*

a Prìze Pòem by John Gràham, Oxford, 1833.

— — Weèp, Is'lam! weep, thy Kòr'an's sàinted[1] pàge
Hath felt the big'ot[2] Goth's[3] fanat'ic ràge.

*) Dieses schöne Bruchstück ist dem Preisgedichte eines 18jährigen Oxforder Studenten, John Graham, entnommen.

And came he then with pit'ying hand to bring
A hòlier wor'ship from a pùrer spring?
Came he with lòwly[4] step, and soòthing voice,
To àid the hum'ble, bid the wèak rejoice?
To bid the hàughty spir'it's stren'gth be bow'd,
Ràise up the feèble, and abash'[5] the proúd?
Oh no! in ear'thly guìse[6] the tèacher came,
With ròbe of crim'son[7], and with scour'ge[8] of flàme!
His the tremen'dous[9] creèd[10] which sòught to tèar
Fàith from defiance[11], wor'ship from despàir.
And his th' infùriate[12] pride, which lov'd to stràin[13]
Belièf from wrìthing[14] lip and throb'bing[15] bràin.
Stern[16] Persecùtion stood', with ìron smìle,
To plỳ[17] the rack[18], or lìght the read'y pile[19]:
And as she wat'ch'd her tor'tur'd[20] vic'tim bleèd,
Held mer'cy's crofs to con'secrate the deèd!
And is it thus, dread' Fat'her? can it be,
That man should fràme[21] an of'f'ring[22] meèt[23] for thee?
Is thìne ear glad'den'd[24] by the crèature's cry?
Is murder foúl[25] no more to Mer'cy's eye?
And was it thus the Shep'herd bròught of old
His wan'd'ring flock to their deser'ted fold?[26]
Not such thy coming, when the prom'is'd light
Shall scàre with ser'aph wing the fleèting[27] night:
When throùgh the wàken'd earth thy crofs shall win
Its blood'lefs trìumph o'er defèated sin.
Then — at the ful'nefs[28] of appointed time —
Earth's ev'ery ràce shall flock[29] from every clime.

1) sånt'-êd, geheiligt 2) bĭg'-gůt, bigot 3) gǒth, der Gothe 4) lò'-lè, demüthig 5) å-båsh', beschämen 6) gyìse, Miene, Gestalt 7) krĭm'-zn, dunkelroth 8) skŭrje, Geißel 9) trè-mĕń-důs, gräulich 10) krèèd, Glaube 11) dè-fì'-ånse, Trotz 12) ìn-fů'-rè-åte, rasend 13) stråne, erpressen 14) rì'-thìng, convulsivisch zuckend 15) thrǒb'-bìng, pulsirend 16) stěrn, finster, grausam 17) plì, anwenden 18) råk, die Folter 19) pìle, Scheiterhaufen 20) tǒr'-tshůrd, gepeinigt 21) fråme, bilden 22) ǒf'-rìng, Opfer 23) mèèt, passend 24) glåd'-dnd, erfreut 25) fǒůl, schändlich 26) fòld, Hürde, Pferch (für Schaafe) 27) flèèt'-ìng, fliehend, flüchtig 28) fůl'-něs, Erfüllung, Fülle 29) to flock, herbeiströmen 30) rè'-jǔnz,

E'en now they come — through each resoúnding shore
A voice hath tòld that sin shall be no more.
From the far règions [30] of the fròzen north
The fuŕ-clad [31] chièftain [32] lèads his myŕiads forth:
And by the dark Savańnah's lònely side
The waŕrior Ińdian vàils [33] his Stòic pride.
Lo! Hàgar's off′spring [34], doòm'd [35] no more to ròam [36],
List [37] the glad soúnd, and lèave their deśert hòme;
And roús'd [38] from Gańges' God-deseŕted strèam,
The Bràhmin turns to hàil [39] a hòlier bèam.
Forc'd by no toŕture, àw'd [40] not by the swòrd,
The Moślem leaves for aye [41] his propĥet lord;
And see, repeńtant [42] Iśrael boẃs her doẃn
To Him, who wòre of old [43] her maŕtyr croẃn.
Till, from one mighty tońgue, the mińgled [44] pràỳ'r
Swells in glad hòmage [45] through the silent àir;
And nàtions join in one adòring cry,
The earth their al′tar, and their shrine the sky.

Regionen 31) fůr′-clăd, in Felle gehüllt 32) tshèèf′-tĭn, Häuptling 33) våle-z, läßt sinken, fallen 34) ŏf′-sprĭng, Nachkommenschaft 35) dŏŏm′d, verdammt 36) ròme, herumirren, schweifen 37) lĭst, horchen 38) rŏŭsd, aufgescheucht, aufgeweckt 39) to hâle, begrüßen 40) åw′d, eingeschüchtert, erschreckt 41) åė, immer (always) 42) rė-pĕnt′-ănt, reuig 43) of old, vor Alters, ehemals 44) mĭng′-gld, vermischt 45) hŏm′-åje, Zoll der Ehrfurcht.

Alexańder's Fèast; or the Poẃer of Mùsick.
An ̀Ode on St. Cecil′ia's dày.

'Twas at the royal fèast, for Peŕsia won
By Phil′ip's waŕlike [1] son:
Alof′t [2] in àwful stàte
The god′like hèro sat′e
On his impèrial [3] thròne:
His val′iant peèrs [4] were plàc'd aroúnd,
Their broẃs [5] with ròses and with myŕtle [6] boúnd:
So should deseŕt in arms be croẃn'd.

1) wår′-lĭke, kriegerisch 2) å-lŏft′, hoch 3) ĭm-pė′-rė-ăl, kaiserlich 4) peers, Gefährten 5) brŏŭze, Stirnen 6) mĕr′-tl,

The lovely Thàis by his sìde
Sat, like a bloòming èastern brìde [7],
In flow'r of yoùth and beaùty's prìde.
Happy, happy, happy pàir!
None [8] but the bràve,
None but the bràve,
None but the bràve deserves the fair.
Timotheus, plàc'd on hìgh
Amid the tùneful [9] quìre [10],
With flying fingers touch'd the lyre: [11]
The trembling nòtes [12] ascend the skỳ,
And heav'n'ly joys inspìre.
The song began from Jòve [13],
Who left his blifsful sèats above:
Such is the pow'r of mìghty love!
A dragon's [14] fiery form belied [15] the god:
Sublìme [16] on ràdiant [17] wings he ròde [18],
When he to fàir Olympia prefs'd,
And stamp'd [19] an image of himself, a sov'reign of the world.
The list'ning crowd admìre the lofty soúnd;
A present dèity, the vàulted [20] roòfs reboúnd [21].
With ravish'd èars
The monarch hèars,
Afsùmes the god,
Affects to nod [22],
And seèms to shàke the sphères.
The pràise of Bacchus, then, the swèet musiċian [23] sung,
Of Bacchus ever fàir, and ever young:
The jolly god in trìumph comes;
Soúnd the trumpets, bèat the drums!
Flush'd [24] with a purple gràce
He shèws his honest fàce.

Myrte 7) brìde, Braut 8) nůn, keiner 9) tůne'-fůl, harmonisch 10) kwìre, Chor 11) lìre, Leier 12) nòte'z, Noten 13) Jove, Jupiter 14) dråg'-ůn, Drache 15) bė'-lìde, verstellte 16) sůb-blìme', erhaben 17) rá'-dė-ånt, strahlend 18) ròde (ride) 19) ståmpd, stempelte 20) våwl'-tėd, gewölbt 21) rė-bồůnd', zurückwerfen (hallen wieder) 22) nồd, nicken 23) mů-zìsh'-ůn, Musikus 24) flůsh'd,

How gíve the hàutboys[25] breatĥ; he cómes, he comes;
Bácchus ever fair and youńg,
Drińking joýs did fiŕst ordàin:
Bácchus' blefśings are a treáśure,
Drińking is the sòldier's pleaśure;
Rich the treaśure,
Sweèt the pleaśure;
Sweèt is the pleaśure af'ter pàin.
Soòth'd with the soúnd, the king greẃ vàin,
Fòught all his bat'tles ò'er agaiń,
And thrìce he roúted[26] all his fòes, and thrìce he sleẁ[27] the slàin[28].
The maśter sàw the mad'nefs rise,
His glòwing cheèks, his aŕdent eýes;
And, whìle he heaẃ'n and eaŕth defied,
Chàng'd his hańd, and check'd his pride:
He chòse a mòurnful mùse
Sof't pit'y to infùse:
He sung Darìus greàt and good,
By too sevère a fàte,
Fàll'n, fàll'n, fàll'n,
Fàll'n from his high estàte,
And wel't'ring in his blooď;
Deseŕted at his ut'most neèd,
By thèse his foŕmer boúnty fed,
On the bàre eaŕth expòs'd[29] he lies,
With not a frieńd to clòse his eýes.
With dowńcast loòk the joýlefs vićtor sat'e,
Revoĺving[30] in his al'ter'd sòul
The vàrious tuŕns of fàte belòw;
And now and then a sìgh he stòle,
And tèars begań to flòw.
The mìghty maśter smìl'd to seè
That lóve was in the next degreè.

gerőthet, aufgeblasen 25) hò'-hòèz, Schalmeien 26) rŏŭ'-tĕd, schlug 27) slù (slay) 28) slàne, erschlagen (slay) 29) ĕks-pòz'd', ausgesetzt (verlassen) 30) rè-vŏl'-vĭng, überlegend 31) kĭn'-drĕd, verwandt 32) bŭb'-bl, (kleine) Wasser-

'Twas but a kińdred[31] sońnd to mòve:
For pit́y mel'ts the mind to loṽe.
Sof'tly sweèt, in Lyd'ian measúres,
Soòn he soòth'd his soul to pleasúres:
Wať, he suńg, is toil and troub́le,
Hońour but an eḿpty bub́ble[32],
Neṽer eńding, still begińning,
Fighting still, and still destroýing:
If the world be wořth thy wińning,
Think, oh, think it wořth enjoýing!
Loṽely Thàis sits beside thee,
Tàke the good́ the god́s provide thee. —
The mańy rend the skies with lońd applàuse;
So loṽe was crowń'd, but mùsic won the càuse.
The prińce, unàble to concèal his pàin,
Gàz'd on the fàir,
Who càus'd his càre,
And sìgh'd and loòk'd, and sìgh'd and loòk'd,
Sìgh'd and loòk'd, and sìgh'd again.
At leńgth, with loṽe and wine at ońce opprest́,
The vańquish'd vićtor sunk upoń her breast́.
Noẃ strike the gòlden lỳre agaiń,
And loúder yet, and yet a loúder stràin;
Breàk his bańds[33] of sleèp asuńder,
And roúse[34] him like a rat́tling pèal[35] of thuńder.
Hark, hark, the hořrid soúnd
Has ràised up his head́,
As awàk'd from the dead,
And amàz'd, he stàres[36] aroúnd.
Reveńge, revenge Timòtheus cries,
Seè the fùries arise,
See the snàkes[37] that they rèar[38],
How they hifs[39] in the àir.
And the spaŕkles that flash from their eỳes!
Behòld a ghast́ly bańd;
Each a tořch[40] in his hand;

blaſe 33) båndz, Bande 34) rồůze, erwecken 35) pèèl, das Rollen 36) stáre'z, ſtarrt 37) snåke'-z, Schlangen 38) rère, aufrichten, emporheben 39) his, ziſchen 40) tǒrtsh,

These are Grècian[41] ghòsts, that in bat́tle were slàin,
And unbuŕied remàin,
Inglòrious[42] on the plàin;
Give the veńgeance dùe
To the val̓iant crew̓:
Behòld how they tofs[43] their toŕches on hìgh,
How they point to the Peŕsian abòdes,
And glit́t'ring[44] teḿples of their hośtile gods! —
The prińces applàud[45] with fùrious[46] joý,
And the king sèiz'd a flaḿbeau[47], with zèal to destroý;
Thais led the wày,
To lìght him to his prèy[48],
And, lìke anotḧer Hel̓en, fìr'd anotḧer Troý.
Thus long agò,
Ere hèaving[49] bel̓lows[50] leaŕn'd to blòw,
While oŕgans yet were mùte[51],
Timòtheus to his brèathing flúte[52]
And soúnding lỳre
Could swell the sòul to ràge, or kińdle[53] sof́t desìre.
At last divìne Cecil̓ia càme,
Inveńtrefs[54] of the vòcal[55] fràme;
The sweèt enthùsiast[56] from her sàcred stòre
Enlaŕged[57] the foŕmer naŕrow boúnds,
And ad́ded leńgth to sol̓emn[58] soúnds;
With nàture's mother wit, and arts unknòwn befòre,
Let òld Timòtheus yièld the prìze,
Or both divìde the crown;
He ràis'd a moŕtal[59] to the skìes,
She drew̓ an àngel down.

Drỳden.

Fackel 41) gré - shŭn, griechisch 42) ĭn - glò - rè - ŭs, unrühmlich 43) tŏs, schwingen 44) glĭt - trĭng, glänzend, schimmernd 45) ăp - plăwd', Beifall geben 46) fú - rè - ŭs, wüthend 47) flăḿ - bò, brennende Fackel 48) prá, Beute 49) hé - vĭng, schnaubend 50) bĕl' - lòs, Blasebälge 51) múte, stumm 52) flúte, Flöte 53) kĭń - dl, entzünden 54) ĭn - vĕnt' - rĕs, Erfinderin 55) vò - kăl, lautstimmig 56) ĕn - thú - zhè - ăst, Schwärmer 57) ĕn - lărje'd, erweiterte 58) sŏl' - ĕm, feierlich 59) mŏŕ - tăl, sterblich.

Time.

The bell strikes One. We tàke no nòte of Tìme,
But from its lofś. To give it then a tońgue,
Is wìse in man. As if an àngel spòke,
I feèl the sol′emn soúnd. If heaŕd aright [1],
It is the knell [2] of my depaŕted hoúrs.
Wheŕe are they? With the yèars beyońd the flood′:
It is the sigńal [3] that demańds despat′ch [4]:
How much is to be dońe! My hòpes and fèars
Staŕt up alaŕm'd, and o'er lìfe's naŕrow-veŕge [5]
Loòk dowń — on what? a fatȟomlefs [6] abyfś [7];
A dread′ eteŕnity! how sùrely mìne!
And can eteŕnity belońg to me,
Poòr peńsioner [8] on the boúnties of an hoúr?

Youńg.

1) å-rìte′, ganz recht 2) nėl, Laut der Todtenglocke 3) sìg′-nål, Zeichen 4) dė-spåtsh′, Eile 5) vėrje, Rand 6) fåTH′-ům-lės, unergründlich 7) å-bìss′, Abgrund 8) peń-shůn-ůr, Kostgänger Pensionär.

Sleèp.

Tir'd Nàture's sweèt restòrer [1], balḿy [2] sleèp,
He, lìke the wońld, his read′y viśit pàys
Wheŕe foŕtune smìles; the wret′ched he forsàkes:
Swift on his dowńy [3] piǹion [4] flìes from wòe,
And lìghts on lid's [5] unsul′lied [6] with a tèar.

Youńg.

1) rė-stò′-růr, Wiederhersteller 2) båḿ-ė, balsamisch 3) dŏů′-nė, weich, lindernd 4) pìń-yůn, Flügel, Schwinge 5) lìd, Augenlied 6) ůn-sůl′-lìd, unbefleckt.

Death.

Cowárds dye many tìmes befòre their deatȟs;
The val′iant nevér tàste of death but ońce.
Of all the wońders that I yet have heaŕd,
It seèms to me mòst strànge that men should fèar;
Seèing that deatȟ, a necéssary end,
Will come when it will come. *Shak′speare.*

Friéńdship.

(Hamlet's proféssion [1] of it to Horàtio.)

Horàtio, thou art è'en [2] as just a man
As e'er my conversàtion còp'd [3] withàl [4].
— Này, do not thińk I flat'ter:
For what advańcement [5] may I hòpe from thee,
That no reveńue [6] hast, but thy good spirits,
To feèd, and clòthe thee? Why should the poòr be flat'ter'd?
No, let the cańdied [7] tońgue lick [8] absuŕd poḿp,
And croòk the preǵnant [9] hińges [10] of the kneè,
Wheŕe thrif't [11] mày fol'low fàwning [12]. Dost thou hèar?
Sińce my dèar sòul was mistrefs of her choice,
And could of men distińguish, her electíon [13]
Hath sèal'd thee for hersel'f; for thou hast been
As one, in suf'fering all, that suffers notĥing;
A man, that Fortune's buf'fets [14] and rewaŕds
Hath tà'en with èqual thańks: and bleśs'd are those,
Whose blood' and jud'gment are so well commińgled [15],
That they are not a pìpe for Foŕtune's fińger,
To sońnd what stop she plèase. Give me that man
That is not passioń's slàve, and I will weàr him
In my heaŕt's core [16], ày, in my heaŕt of heart,
As I do thee. *Shakspeare.*

1) prò-fesh'-ůn, Erklärung, Bekenntniß 2) e'en, even 3) kòp'd, strebte 4) wĭTH-åll', steht hier statt with 5) åd-vånse'-mẽnt, Beförderung, Vortheil 6) rẽv'-è-nù (oder rè-vẽn'-ù) Einkünfte 7) kån'-dĭd, mit Zucker überzogen 8) lĭk, lecken 9) prẽg'-nånt, schwanger (hier: willig) 10) hĭń-jẽs, Gelenke 11) thrĭft, Vortheil, Gewinn 12) fåw'-nĭng, kriechende Bewerbung, Kriecherei 13) è-lẽk'-shůn, Wahl 14) bůf'-fẽts, Backenstreiche, Streiche, Stöße 15) kòm-mĭng'-gld, vermischt 16) kòre, innere Theil, Innerstes, Herz, Fruchtkeim.

Friéndship in Lovè.

Friendship is coństant in all other thińgs,
Sàve in the of'fice and affàirs of love:
Theŕefore, all heaŕts in love ùse their òwn tońgues;
Let ev'ery ey'e negòtiate [1] for itself',

And trust′ no àgent[2]: for beaùty is a wit′ch[3],
Agaińst whòse charms fàith mel′teth ińto blood′.

Shakspeare. Much adò[4] abóút noth′ing.

1) nè-gò′-shè-âte, unterhandeln 2) à′-jěnt, Agent 3) wĭtsh, Zauberin 4) â-dôô′, Lermen.

A Receìpt for Còurtship [1].

Twò or threè dèars, and two or three sweèts;
Two or three balls[2], and two or three trèats,
Two or three serenàdes[3], giv′n as a lùre;
Two or three òaths how much they endùre;
Two or three meśsages[4] seńt in ońe dày;
Two or three tìmes led′ [5] out from the plày;
Two or three sof′t speèches màde by the wày;
Two or three tick′ets[6] for two or three tìmes;
Two or three love-let′ters writ′ [7] all in rhỳmes [8];
Two or three mońths keèping strićt to thèse rùles
Can never fàil màking a couṕle of foòls. *Swift.*

1) kòrte′-shĭp, Liebesbewerbung 2) bâwl, Ball 3) sěr-è-nâde′-z, Ständchen 4) měś-sĭd-jěs, Botschaften 5) lěd, (lead) 6) tĭk′-ĭt, Eintrittskarte 7) rĭt, (write) 8) rìme′z, Reime.

I heaŕd last weèk, frieńd Ed′ward, thou wast dead′.
'I'm very glad′ to hèar it too, crìes Ned′ [1].

1) něd, (Edward.)

The Miser's[1] Fèast.

His chimńey smòkes! it is soḿe òmen[2] dìre![3]
His nèighbours are alarmed, and crỳ out „Fìre!“

1) mĭ′-zŭr, Geizhals 2) ò′-měn, Vorbedeutung 3) dìre, fürchterlich.

On a Gentleman, who expeńded[1] his for′tune in Horse - Ràcing[2].

Johń[3] ran so long, and ran[4] so fast,
No wońder he ran oút at last;

He ran in debt′, and then, to pày,
He dis′tanc'd[5] all — and ran awày.

1) ĕks-pĕnd′-ĕd, verschwendete 2) rá′-sĭng, Rennen 3) Jŏn, Johann 4) răn (run) 5) dĭs′-tănsd, entfernte, veräußerte.

Imaginàtion.

Lo′vers and mad′men[1] have such seèthing[2] bràins,
Such shàping fan′tasies[3], that apprehen′d[4]
Mòre than coòl rèason ever comprehen′ds.
The lùnatic[5], the lo′ver, and the pòet[6],
Are of imaginàtion all compac′t[7]:
On′e sees more devils than vast hell[8] can hòld;
That is the madman: the lo′ver, all as fran′tic[9],
Seès Hel′en's beaùty in a brow′ of ′Egypt[10]:
The pòet's eỳe, in a fine fren′zy ròlling,
Doth glan′ce from hea′ven to ear′th, from ear′th to hea′ven;
And, as imaginàtion bod′ies for′th
The for′ms of things unknòwn, the pòet's pen
Tur′ns them to shàpe, and gi′ves to àry noth′ing
A lòcal[11] habitàtion and a nàme.
Such tricks hath strong imaginàtion,
That, if he would but apprehen′d some joy′,
It comprehen′ds som′e brin′ger of that joy′,
Or in the night, imag′ining some fèar,
How èasy is a bush[12] suppòs'd a beàr!

Shak′speare. A Mid′summer[13]-night's Drèam.

1) mă̊d′-mĕn, rasende Menschen 2) sèèth′-ĭng, kochend 3) făn′-tå-sèz, Phantasien 4) åp-prè-hĕnd′, befürchten 5) lù′-nå-tĭk, mondsüchtig 6) pò′-ĕt, Dichter 7) kŏm-păkt′, fest (hier: ganz ausmachend, ganz bestehend aus &c.) 8) hĕl, Hölle 9) frăn′-tĭk, wahnwitzig 10) è′-jĭpt, Egypten (also einer Zigeunerin) 11) lò′-kăl, räumlich 12) bŭsh, Busch 13) mĭd′-sŭm-mŭr, Mitte des Sommers, der 21. Junius.

Separàtion.

To dìe, is to be ban′ish'd from myself′;
And Sil′via is myself′: ban′ish'd from her,
Is self′ from self; a dead′ly ban′ishment!
What light is light, if Sil′via be not seen?

What joy is joy, if Sil'via be not by?
Unless it be to think that she is by,
And feed upon the shad'ow of perfection.
Except I be by Silvia in the night,
There is no music in the nightingale[1];
Unless I look on Silvia in the day,
There is no day for me to look upon.
She is my essence[2], and I leave to be,
If I be not by her fair influence
Foster'd[3], illumin'd[4], cherish'd[5], kept alive.

Shakspeare. The Two Gentlemen of Verona.

1) nite'-in-gále, Nachtigall 2) ĕs'-sĕnse, Wesen 3) fŏs'-tŭrd, genährt 4) ĭl-lū'-mĭnd, erleuchtet 5) tshĕr'-rĭsht, erhalten, genährt.

Ode to Evening.

Hail[1], meek[2]-eyed maiden, clad in sober[3] grey,
Whose soft approach the weary wood'-man loves,
As homeward[4] bent, to kiss his prat'tling[5] babes[6],
Jocund[7], he whistles thro' the twilight groves[8]!

When Phoebus[9] sinks behind the gil'ded hills,
You lightly o'er the misty[10] mead'ows[11] walk;
The drooping[12] daisies bathe in dul'cet[13] dews,
And nurse the nod'ding violet's[14] tender stalk[15].

The panting[16] Dryads[17], that in day's fierce heat[18]
To inmost[19] bow'rs[20] and cooling caverns ran,
Return to trip[21] in wanton[22] ev'ning dance;
Old Syl'van too returns, and laughing Pan.

To the deep wood the clam'rous[23] rooks[24] repair,
Light skims[25] the swal'low[26] o'er the wat'ry scene,

1) hále, Heil 2) mēēk, sanft 3) sō'-bŭr, mäßig 4) hōme'-wărd, heimwärts 5) prăt'-tlĭng, plaudernd, plappernd, stammelnd 6) bābe'-z, Kindlein 7) jŏk'-ŭnd, lustig 8) grōv'-z, Wäldchen 9) fē'-bŭs, Sonne 10) mĭs'-tē, neblicht 11) mĕd'-dōz, Wiesen 12) drōōp'-ĭng, den Kopf hängend 13) dŭl'-sĕt, süß 14) vĭ'-ō-lĕt, Veilchen 15) stăwk, Stengel 16) păn'-tĭng, keuchend 17) drī'-ădz, Waldgöttinnen 18) hēte, Hitze 19) ĭn'-mōst, innerst 20) bŏŭ'-ŭrz, Dickichte 21) trĭp, hüpfen 22) wŏn'-tŭn, fröhlich 23) klăm'-rŭs, schreiend 24) rōōk, eine Art schwarzer Krähen 25) skĭms, streicht da-

And from the sheèp-cot and fresh-furrow'd fièld
Stoút ploúghmen[27] meèt to wrestle[28] on the greèn.

The swàin that artlefs sings on yonder rock',
His supping sheèp and length'ning shad'ow spies:
Plèas'd with the coòl, the calm refreshing[29] hoúr,
And with hòarse humming of unnumber'd flies.

Now ev'ry passion sleèps, desponding[30] Love,
And pìning Envy, ever-rest'lefs Pride,
And hòly Calm creèps[31] ò'er my pèaceful sòul;
Anger and mad Ambit'ion's storms subside[32].

O mod'est 'Evening! oft let me appèar
A wand'ring vòt'ry[33] in thy pensive tràin[34],
List'ning to evry wildly-warbling[35] nòte
That fills with fàrewell sweèt thy dark'ning plàin. *Warton.*

hin 26) swòl'-lò, Schwalbe 27) plòú'-mĕn, Ackerleute 28) rĕs'-sl, ringen 29) rè-frĕsh'-ĭng, erfrischend 30) dè-spŏnd'-ĭng, verzweifelnd 31) krèèpz, schleicht 32) sŭb-side', nehmen ab, lassen nach 33) vòt'-rè, Geweihter, Gewidmeter 34) tràne, Gefolge 35) wăr'-blĭng, trillernd, schwirrend.

O d e.

T o S l e è p.

On this my pensive pil'low, gentle Slèep!
Descend, in all thy downy plùmage[1] drest':
Wipe with thy wing thèse eyes that wàke to weèp,
And plàce thy crown of poppies[2] on my breast'.

O steèp[3] my senses in oblivion's[4] balm,
And soòth my throbbing pul'se with lènient[5] hand;
This tempest of my boil'ing blood' becàlm![6] —
Despàir gròws mild at thy suprème[7] command.

Yet ah! in vàin famil'iar with the gloòm,
And sad'ly toil'ing through the tèdious night,
I seèk sweèt slumber[8], while that virgin bloòm,
For ever hov'ring[9], haúnts[10] my wret'ched sight.

1) plù'-mĭdje, Gefieder 2) pŏp'-pèz, Mohn 3) stèèp, tauche 4) ŏ-blĭv'-vè-ŭnz, der Vergessenheit 5) lè'-nè-ĕnt, lindernd 6) to becalm, beruhigen 7) sù-prème', höchst 8) slŭm'-bŭr, Schlummer 9) hŭv'-rĭng, überm Haupte schwe-

Nor would the dàwning dày my sorrows charm;
Black mid'night, and the ràdiant noòn, alike
To me appèar, while with uplif'ted [11] arm
Death stands prepàr'd, but still delàys [12] to strike.

Warton.

bend 10) hàntz, besucht, umgeht 11) ŭp-lĭf'-tĕd, aufgehoben 12) dē-làze', zögert.

Morning Soúnds.

But who the mel'odies of mórn can tell?
The wild broòk babbling down the moúntain's side;
The lòwing herd, the sheèp-folds simple bell;
The pipe of early shepherd dim descried [1]
In the lòne val'ley; echoing far and wide
The clamorous horn along the clif'fs [2] above;
The hol'low murmur of the òcean tide [3];
The hum of beès, the linnet's lày of love,
And the full choir [4] that wàkes the universal gròve.
The cot'tage curs [5] at early pil'grim [6] bark;
Crown'd with her pàil [7] the tripping mil'k-maid sings;
Thro' rustling [8] corn the hàre astonish'd springs;
Slow tòlls the vil'lage bell the drowsy hoúr;
The partridge [9] bursts awày on whirring [10] wings;
Deèp mòurns the turtle in sequester'd bower,
And shrill lark carols [11] clèar from his aërial [12] tower.

Beat'tie.

1) dē-skride', entdeckt (descry) 2) klĭfz, Klippen 3) tide, Fluth 4) kwire, Chor 5) kŭrz, Hunde (gemeiner Raçe) 6) pĭl'-grĭmz, Pilger, Wanderer 7) pàle, Zuber (Holz-) Schaff 8) rŭs'-slĭng, rauschend 9) pàr'-trĭdje, Rebhuhn 10) hwĕr'-rĭng, schwirrend, rauschend 11) kăr'-rŭlz, singt, wirbelt 12) à-ē'-rē-ăl, luftig, hoch.

Sonnet.

O, how much more doth beauty beaùteous seèm,
By that sweèt ornament which trùth doth give!
The ròse loòks fàir, but fàirer we it deèm
For that sweèt odour which doth in it live.

The canker[1]-blooms have full as dèèp a dye[2],
As the perfùmed tincture[3] of the ròses;
Hang on such thorns, and plày as wantonly
When summer's breath their masked buds disclòses[4];
But for their virtue ònly is their shòw,
They live unwoò'd[5], and unrespected fàde;
Dìe to themsel'ves. Sweèt roses do not so;
Of their sweet deaths are sweètest òdours made;
And so of you, beaùteous and lovely youth,
When that shall fade, my verse distil's[6] your truth.

Shakspeare.

1) kång'-kůr, Krebs, Wurm 2) dì, Farbe 3) tingk'-tshůre, Farbe, Saft, Tinktur 4) to disclose, enthüllen 5) ůn-wőőd', ungeliebt, unbeworben 6) to distil, ausziehen.

A Father's tear.

Some feelings are to mortals given,
With lefs of earth in them than heaven;
And if there be a hùman tèar
From passion's drofs[1] refìned and clèar,
A tear so limpid[2] and so meèk,
It would not stàin an àngel's chèek,
'Tis that which pìous fathers shed
Upon a beaùteous dàughter's head!

Walter Scott.

1) dròs, Schlacke, Abfall 2) limpid, rein, durchsichtig.

On Mr. Gày.

Of manners gentle, of affections mìld;
In wit a man, simplicity[1] a chìld;
With nàtive hùmour temp'ring virtuous ràge,
Form'd to delight at once and lash[2] the àge;
Above temptàtion[3] in a lòw estàte,
And uncorrupted, èv'n among the greàt;
A sàfe companion, and an èasy friend,
Unblàm'd thro' life, lamented in thy end:

These are thy honours! not that here thy bust[4]
Is mix'd with hèroes, or with kings thy dust′[5] *);
But that the worthy and the good shall sày,
Strìking their pensive bosoms — Here lies Gày.

Pòpe.

1) sĭm-plĭs′-sê-tê, Einfalt 2) lâsh, peitschen, geißeln 3) têm-tâ′-shûn, Versuchung 4) bŭst, Büste 5) dŭst, Staub.

*) Gay liegt nämlich in der Westmünster-Abtey begraben. F.

Hymn on Sol′itude.

Hàil, mìldly plèasing Sol′itude,
Companion of the wìse and good′;
But, from whose hòly, pièrcing eỳe,
The herd of foòls, and vil′lains flỳ.

Oh! I love with thee to walk,
And listen to thy whisper'd talk,
Which innocence and trùth imparts[1],
And mel′ts the mòst obdùrate[2] hearts!

A thousand shàpes you weàr with èase,
And still in ev'ry shàpe you plèase.
Now, wrapt in some mystèrious[3] drèam,
A lòne philosopher you seèm;
Now quick from hill to vàle you flỳ,
And now you sweèp[4] the vaulted sky;
A shepherd[5] next, you haunt the plàin,
And warble forth your òaten[6] stràin[7];
A lover now, with all the gràce
Of that sweèt passion in your fàce:
Then, calm'd to friendship, you assùme
The gentle-loòking Hartford's[8] bloòm
As, with her Mùsidora, shè
(Her Mùsidora fond of thee)

1) ĭm-pârtz′, ertheilt 2) ŏb-jù′-ràte (ŏb-dù′-ràte), verhärtet, verstockt 3) mĭs-tê′-rê-ŭs, geheimnißvoll 4) swêêp, hinschweifen, schweifen (bis) 5) shĕp′-pŭrd, Schäfer 6) ô′-tn, was vom Hafer herkommt (Haferrohr) 7) oaten strain, Töne auf einer Haferrohrpfeife 8) Hartford, der Name einer Gräfin, der Thomson seinen Frühling widmete 9) wĭth-dràw′-

Amid′ the lóng withdràwing [9] vàle,
Awàkes the rival'd nightingale.

Thìne is the balmy breath of morn,
Just as the dew-bent ròse is born;
And whìle merid′ian [10] fervours bèat,
Thìne is the wood′land dumb retrèat:
But chièf, when èv'ning scènes decày,
And the fàint landscape [11] swims awày,
Thìne is the doúbtful sof′t declìne,
And that best hoúr of mùsing thìne.

Descending àngels blefs thy tràin,
The virtues of the sàge [12], and swàin;
Plàin Innocence, in whìte arrày'd [13],
Befòre thee lifts her fèarlefs head′:
Religion's bèams aroúnd thee shìne,
And cheèr thy gloòms with light divìne:
Aboút thee spòrts sweèt Liberty,
And rapt [14] Urània sings to thee.

Oh! let me pièrce thy sècret céll,
And in thy deèp recesses [15] dwéll.
Perhaps from Norwood's òak-clad hill,
When meditàtion has her fill,
I just mày cast my càrelefs eyes
Where London's spìry [16] turrets [17] rise;
Thìnk of its crìmes, its càres, its pàin,
Then shièld me in the wood′s again.

Thomson.

ìng, zurück sich ziehend, einsam 10) mē-rĭd′-è-ăn, zum Mittag gehörig 11) lănd′-skāpe, Landschaft 12) sădge, Weiser 13) ăr-rāde′, geschmückt 14) răpt, entzückt 15) rē-sĕs′-sēz, Einsamkeiten 16) spī′-rē, pyramidenförmig 17) tŭr′-rētz, Thürme.

A Dandy [1].

A càne [2] was in his hand, upon whose tip [3]
An eye-glafs shòne, which would have marr'd [4] his sight,
If ùsed; he dàintily [5] contrìved to sip [6]
Both a cigar [7] and snuff′ and thus unìte

The two tobàccos on his ùpper lip;
He was to all exceèdingly polite,
And only beg̀g'd the pèople not to smèar him
With those unseèmly[8] things they brought so near him.

Charles Thomson.

1) dǎn'-dè, Stutzer 2) cane, Rohr 3) tip, Ende, Spitze 4) to mar, schaden, verderben 5) dàne'-tè-lè, zierlich 6) to sip, schlürfen, nippen 7) sè-gàr', Cigarre 8) ǔn-sèèm'-lè, unziemlich, unanständig.

Pursùits[1] of the Fàir Sex.

Full well I know, my rèaders fair, that you
Must, being hùman, some excìtement[2] find;
Some take to[3] Lit'erature[4], and turn blùe[5] —
Some with accom̀plishments[6] amùse the mìnd —
Some choòse relig̀ion — I know one or two
Extraor̀dinary càses of the kìnd —
Some find their hus̀bands' friends extrèmely haǹdy[7] —
Some take to Metaphys̀ics; — some to Braǹdy[8]. —

Charles Thomson.

1) pǔr-sùte', Verfolg, Beschäftigung 2) èk-sìte'-mènt, Anregung, Reizmittel 3) to take to, sich machen an 4) lìt'-tèr-rå-tùre, Literatur 5) turn blù, ein Blaustrumpf (bluestocking) d. h. eine gelehrte Frau werden 6) åk-kǒm'-plìsh-mènt, Kenntniß schöner Künste des gewöhnlichen Lebens, als: Musik, Malerei, Tanzkunst u. s. w. 7) hǎn'-dè, bequem 8) brǎn'-dè, Branntwein.

A Wid'ow in mòurning[1].

— Be this or trùe or fal'se, it is her pràise,
She mourn'd correc̀tly all the mourning-days;
But griève she did not, for the caǹker[2] grièf
Soils the complex̀ion, and is beauty's thièf;
Nothing, indeed, so much will discompòse[3]
Our pub́lic mourning as our prìvate wòes;
When teǹder thoughts a widow's bos̀om pròbe[4],
She thinks not then hoẁ gràceful sits the robe;

1) mòrn'-ìng, Trauer 2) kǎng'-kǔr, Wurm 3) to discompose, entstellen 4) to probe, versuchen, prüfen, sondiren

But our nìce[5] widow lòok'd to every fòld,
And every eye its beauty might behòld!
It was becoming; she compòsed[6] her fàce,
She look'd serènely, and she mourn'd with grace.
Some months were pafs'd, but yet there wanted three
Of the full time when wid'ows wives may be;
One trying year, and then the mind is freèd,
And man may to the vàcant throne succeèd.

George Crabbe.

5) nise, genau, bedenklich 6) to compose, in Ordnung bringen.

Song.

There's a bower of ròses by Bendemeer's strèam,
And the nìghtingale[1] sings round it all the dày long;
In the time of my childhood 'twas like a sweet drèam
To sit in the ròses and hèar the bird's song.
That bower and its mùsic I never forget';
But oft when alòne in the bloòm of the yèar,
I think — is the nìghtingale singing there yet?
Are the roses still brìght by the calm Bendemeer?

No; the roses are withered[2] that hung o'er the wàve,
But some blossoms were gathered while freshly they shòne,
And a dew was distil'led from their flowers that gave
All the fràgrance of summer when summer was gone.
Thus memory dràws from delìght ere it dies
An essence that brèathes of it many a yèar;
Thus bright to my sòul, as 'twas then to my eyes,
Is that bower on the banks of the calm Bendemeer.

Thomas Moòre.

1) nite'-in-gàle, Nachtigall 2) to wither, verwelken.

Domestic[1] life in England.

Through each gradàtion[2], from the castled[3] hall[4],
The city dòme, the vil'la crown'd with shàde,
But chièf from mod'est mansions numberlefs,
In town or hamlet[5], shelt'ring mid'dle life,

Down to the cot'taged vàle, and stràw-roòf'd shed,
This wes'tern isle hath long been fàmed for scènes
Where blifs domes'tic finds a dwel'ling-place:
Domestic blifs, that, like a har'mlefs dov'e,
(Honour and sweet endèarment keeping guard,)
Can cen'tre in a little quiet nest
All that desire would flỳ for through the earth;
That can, the world elùding[6], be itself
A world enjoy'd; that wants no wit'nefses
But its own shàrers[7] and appròving heav'en;
That, like a flow'er deèp hid in rock'y cleft,
Smiles, though 'tis loòking ònly at the sky.

Rann Kennedy.

1) dò-mẻs'-tik, häuslich 2) grå-dá'-shủn, Abstufung 3) kås'-sld, bethürmt 4) håll, Edelsitz 5) hamlet, Weiler 6) to è-lùde', entgehen 7) sharer, Theilnehmer.

Description of a moúntain-glen [1].

The wes'tern wàves of eb'bing day
Ròlled o'er' the glen their lev'el way;
Each pur'ple pèak[2], each flin'ty[3] spire[4],
Was bàthed in flood's of liv'ing fire.
But not a set'ting bèam could glòw
Within the dark ravines[5] belòw,
Where twìned the path, in shad'ow hid,
Roúnd many a rock'y pyr'amid,
Shoòting abrup'tly from the dell[6]
Its thun'der-spin'tered pin'nacle[7];
Round many an insulàted[8] mafs,
The nàtive bul'warks of the pafs,
Hùge as the tow'er which build'ers vàin
Presum'ptuous pìled on Shìnar's plain.
The rock'y sum'mits, split and rent,
Formed tur'ret, dòme or bat'tlement,

1) glen, Schlucht 2) pèke, Gipfel 3) flinty, von Kiesel, Fels 4) spire, thurmartige Masse 5) rå-vène', Schlucht 6) dell, Thal 7) pỉn'-nå-kl, Zinne 8) ỉn'-shủ-lá-tẻd,

Or seèmed fantastically set
With cùpola [9] or mińaret [10],
Wìld crests as pàgod [11] ever deck'd,
Or mosque [12] of èastern architect.
Nor were thèse earth-born castles bàre,
Nor lack'ed they many a banner fair;
For, from their shivered brows display'd,
Far o'er the unfathomable glàde,
All twinkling with the dew-drop sheèn [13],
The brìar-rose [14] fell in strèamers [15] greèn,
And creèping shrubs of thoúsand dỳes,
Wàved in the west-wind's summer sighs.

Boòn [16] nature, scat'tered, freè and wild,
Each plant or flower, the moúntain's child.
Here eglantine [17] enbalmed [18] the àir,
Hàwthorn [19] and hàzel [20] mingled there;
The primrose [21] pàle, and violet flower,
Found in èach clift [22] a narrow bower,
Fox-glove and nìght-shade, sìde by sìde,
Emblems of punishment and pride,
Grouped [23] their dark hùes with every stàin,
The weather-bèaten crags [24] retàin.
With boúghs that quàked [25] at every breath,
Grèy birch and aspen [26] wept benèath;
Aloft, the ash [27] and warrior òak
Cast anchor in the rif'ted rock;
And hìgher yet the pìne-tree hung
His shat'ter'd trunk, and frèquent flung,
Where seèmed the cliffs to meèt on high,
His boúghs athwart the narrowed skỳ.

wie eine Insel abgesondert 9) kú-pò-lå, Kuppel 10) minaret, Spitzthurm 11) pá'-gôd, Pagode 12) mòsk, Moschee 13) sheen, glänzend 14) brì'-ůr-ròse, wilde Rose 15) strè'-můr, Wimpel 16) bôôn, heiter, froh 17) ĕg'-lån-tīn, weiße Rose 18) to ĕn-bâm', durchdüften (wie Balsam) 19) hâw'-thôrn, Weißdorn, Hagdorn 20) há'-zl, Haselnußstaude 21) primrose, Schlüsselblume 22) clīft, Klippe, Fels 23) to grôôp, anhäufen 24) kråg, Fels (-Vorsprung) 25) to kwåke, zittern 26) ås'-pĕn, Zitterpappel, Espe 27) ash, Esche.

Hìghest of all, where white pèaks glanćed,
Where glistening strèamers wàved and danćed,
The wanderer's eỳe could bàrely view
The summer heav́en's delićious blüe;
So wońdrous wild, the whole might seem
She scènery of a fàiry dream.
(Lady of the lake.) *Sir Wàlter Scott.*

Sońg.

'Twaś when the sèas weŕe ròaring
With hol'low [1] blast's of wińd
A dam'sel lày deplòring [2],
All on a rock reclìn'd [3].
Wìde o'er the fòaming bil'lows [4]
She cast a wist'ful [5] lòok;
Her head was crowńd with wil'lows [6],
That tremb́led o'er the bròok.
Twel've mon'ths are gońe and over,
And nìne long tèdious dàys:
Whỳ didst thou veńt'rous [7] loveŕ,
Why didst thou trust the sèas?
Cèase, cèase, thou crùel òcean [8],
And let my lover rest:
Ah! what's thy trouble d mòtion
To that withiń my breast?
The merćhant [9] rob'b'd of pleaśure,
Views tem'pests in despáir;
But what's the lofs of treaśure
To lòsing of my dèar?
Should you some còast [10] be làid on,
Wheŕe gòld and dì'monds [11] gròw;
You'd find a richeŕ màiden,
But nońe that loves you so.

1) hòl'-lò, hohl 2) dè-plò'-rìng, beklagend 3) rè-klìn'd, gelehnt 4) bìl'-lò, Welle, Woge 5) wìst'-fùl, ernst, sinnend 6) wìl'-lòz, Weiden 7) vèn'-tshrùs (venturous), kühn 8) ò'-shùn, Weltmeer 9) mèr'-tshànt, Kaufmann 10) kòste,

How càn they sày that Nàture
    Hath nothing made in vàin?
Why then benèath the wàter
    Do hid'eous [12] rock's remàin?
No eyes these rocks discover,
    That lurk [13] benèath the deèp,
To wreck' [14] the wand'ring lover,
    And lèave the màid to weèp.
All mel'ancholy lying,
    Thus wàil'd [15] she for her dèar;
Repàid èach blast with sighing,
    Each bil'low with a tèar;
When o'er the white wàve stoòping,
    His flòating [16] corpse she spied;
Then, like a lil'y droòping,
    She bow'd her head and died.

Gày.

Küste 11) dī'-mŭndz, Diamanten 12) hĭd'-ė-ŭs (hĭd'-jė-ŭs), erschrecklich, greulich 13) lŭrk, verborgen sein, lauern 14) rĕck, Schiffbruch leiden (hier als verb. transit.) 15) wāl'd, klagte 16) flō'-tĭng, schwimmend.

Jack and Jòan.

(A mock epitaph [1] on a couple [2] who seem to have passed through life in a very unostentàtious [3] manner.)

Interr'd benèath this marble stòne
Lie sauntering [4] Jack and idle Joan.
While ròlling threèscore [5] years and one
Did round the glòbe their còurses run;
If hùman things went ill or well;
If chànging empires rose or fell;
The morning past, the evening came,
And found this couple just the same.
They walk'd and ate, good fòlks [6]: what then?
Why then they walk'd and at'e again;
They soundly slept the night away;
They did just nothing all the day.

Nor sister èither had nor brother;
They seèmed just tal'lied [7] for each other.
Their Moral and Oeconomy [8]
Most perfectly they made agree;
Each virtue kept its proper [9] groúnd,
Nor trespafs'd [10] on the other's ground.
Nor fàme nor censure [11] they regarded [12];
They nèither punish'd nor rewarded.
He càred not what the foot'men did;
Her màids she nèither pràised nor chid [13]:
So every servant toòk his còurse,
And, bad at first, they all grew worse.
Slothful [14] disorder fill'd his stàble [15],
And slut'tish [16] plenty [17] deck'd her table.
Their beer was strong; their wine was pòrt [18];
Their mèal was large; their grace [19] was short.
They gave the poor the remnant [20] mèat,
Just when it grew not fit to eat.
Theypaid the church and parish [21] ràte,
And took, but read not, the recèipt [22];
For which they clàim'd [23] their Sunday's dùe [24],
Of slumbering in an upper pew [25].
No man's defects sòught they to knòw:
So never made themsel'ves a fòe.
No man's good deèds did they commend [26]:
So never ràised themselves a friend.
Nor cherish'd [27] they relàtions poor;
That might decrèase [28] their present stòre:

1) môk-ĕp'-ė-tåf, eine scherzhafte Grabschrift 2) kŭp'-pl, Ehepaar 3) ŭn-ŏs-tĕn-tá'-shŭs, anspruchlos, prunklos 4) såwn'-tŭr-ĭng, schlendernd 5) thrèè'-skòre, 3 mal 20 6) fòke'-z, Leute 7) tål'-lĭd, geschnitzt, gemacht 9) ė-kŏn'-ŏ-mė, Oekonomie, Hauseinrichtung, Wirthschaft 9) prŏp'-pŭr, geeignet 10) trĕs'-påst, überschritt 11) sĕn'-shùre, Tadel 12) rė-gård'-ĕd, achteten 13) tshĭd, schalten (to chide) 14) slòth'-fŭl, träg 15) stá'-bl, Stall 16) slŭt'-tĭsh, schlampicht 17) plĕn'-tė, Ueberfluß 18) pòrt, Portowein 19) gråse, Tischgebet 20) rĕm'-nånt, übrig bleibend 21) pår'-rĭsh-ráte, Kirchspielgefälle 22) rė-sète', Quittung 23) klám'd, Anspruch machten 24) dù, Befugniß 25) pù, Kirchstuhl 26) kòm-mĕnd', loben 27) tshĕr'-rĭshd, unterstützten 28) dė-

Nor barn[29] nor house did they repàir;
That might oblige their fûture hèir.
They neither ad′ded nor confoúnded[30];
They neither wan′ted nor aboúnded[31].
Nor tèar nor smìle did they emploý
At neẁs of pub́lic grièf or joý.
When bells were rung and bońfires[32] made,
If ask'd, they ne'eŕ denied their àid;
Their jug[33] was to the riǹgers cárried,
Whoevér either died or márried.
Their bil′let[34] at the fire was found.
Whoevér was depòsed[35] or crowń'd,
Nor good, nor bad, nor foòls, nor wise;
They would not leaŕn, nor could advise:
Without love, hàtred, joy, or fèar,
They led — a kind of — as it were[36]:
Nor wish'd, nor càred, nor laugh'd, nor cried:
And so they liv́ed, and so they died.

Matthew Prior.

krèse′, vermindern 29) bårn, Scheune 30) kôn-fôůnd′-ěd, zerstörten 31) å-bôůnd′-ěd, hatten Ueberfluß 32) bôn′-fîrz, Freudenfeuer 33) jůg, Krug 34) bîl′-lît, Reisigbündel 35) dė-pòz′d, abgesetzt 36) as it were, so zu sagen.

The Despàiring Lov́er.

Distraćted with càre,
For Phyl′lis the fàir,
Sińce notȟing could mòve her,
Poòr Dàmon, her lover,
Resol′ves in despàir
No loṅger to lańguish[1],
Nor beàr so much ańguish;
But, mad with his love,
To a prećipice goeś,
Wheŕe a lèap from abov́e
Would soòn fińish his wòes.

When in ràge he càme there,
Behòlding how steèp [2]
The sides did appèar,
And the bot'tom how deèp!
His torments projecting,
And sad'ly reflecting,
That a lover forsàken
A new love may get';
But a neck, when once bròken,
Can never be set:

And that he could die
Whenever he would;
But, that he could live
But as long as he could;
How grièvous soever
The torment might gròw,
He scorn'd to endeavour
To finish it so.
But bòld, unconcern'd
At thòughts of the pàin,
He calmly return'd to his cot'tage [3] again.

Walsh.

1) lång'-gwish, schmachten 2) stèèp, steil 3) kòt-tàje, Hütte.

Song.

The shàpe alòne let others prize,
The fèatures of the fàir!
I loòk for spirit in her eyes,
And mèaning in her àir.
A damask [1] cheèk and ivory [2] arm
Shall ne'er my wishes win;
Give me an animated form,
That spèaks a mind within;
A fàce where àwful honour shines:
Where sense and sweètness mòve;

And àngel innocence refines
The tendernefs of love.
These are the sòul of beaùty's fràme,
Withoút whòse vìtal àid
Unfinish'd all her fèatures seèm,
And all her ròses dead.
But ah! where both their charms unite,
How perfect is the view,
With every image of delight,
With gràces ever new!
Of power to charm the greàtest wòe,
The wildest ràge contròul;
Diffùsing[3] mildnefs o'er the brow,
And rapture[4] thrò' the soul.
Their power but fàintly to exprefs
All language must despàir;
But go, behòld Aspàsia's fàce,
And rèad it perfect there. *Akenside.*

1) dâm'-ûsk, roth 2) l'-vûr-è, elfenbeinern 3) dìf-fù'-sìng, verbreitend, ausgießend 4) râp'-tshûre, Entzücken.

The Blìnd Boy.

O sày, what is that thing càll'd Lìght,
Which I must ne'er enjoy?
What are the blessings of the sìght?
O tell your poòr blìnd boy!
You talk of wondrous things you seè;
You sày the sun shìnes brìght:
I feèl him warm, but how can he
Or màke it dày or nìght?
My dày or nìght myself I màke,
Whene'er I sleèp or plày;
And could I ever keèp awàke,
With me 'twere always dày.
Say*), what is heaven's spangled[1] sphère
The blùe track[2] stars pursùe[3],

*) Hier habe ich zwei Strophen von mir eingeschaltet bis zu den Worten „Thy harbinger, oh heart"! da es für einen

The ròbes and smìles you see spring weàr —
What Nàture's gen'ral view?
The hùman form, divìne and hìgh,
You winning gràce see dart[4],
Th'all-conq'ring[5] sòul, quick from the eye,
Thy harbinger[6], oh heart?
With heavy sighs I of'ten hèar
You mòurn my hapless[7] wòe;
But sùre with pàtience I can beàr
A loss I ne'er can knòw.
Then let not what I cannot have
My cheèr of mìnd destroy;
Whilst thus I sing, I am a king,
Althòugh a poòr blìnd boy.

Colley Cibber.

Blinden so natürlich ist, zu fragen, welche die Eindrücke sind, von denen er Sehende sprechen hört. Die Literary Gazette nannte sie „congenial words very sweet and pleasing" etc., und so mögen sie denn hier Platz finden.
Dr. F.

1) spàng'-gld, sternbesäet 2) tràk, Spur 3) pùr-sù', verfolgen 4) dàrt, ausgießen 5) all-kòngk'-ùr-ìng, allbesiegend 6) hàr'-bìn-jùr, Vorläufer, Bote 7) hàp'-lès, unglücklich.

The Old Man's Wish.

If I live to gròw òld, for I fìnd I go down,
Let this be my fàte: In a country town
Mày I have a warm house, with a stòne at the gàte,
And a cleanly young girl to rub my bàld pàte![1]
May I govern my passion with an absolute swày,
And grow wiser and bet'ter, as my strength weàrs away,
Without goút[2] or stòne, by a gentle decày.

Nèar a shàdy gròve and a murmuring broòk,
With the òcean at distance, whereon I may loòk;
With a spàcious plàin without hed'ge[3] or stile[4],
And an èasy pad'-nag[5] to rìde out a mile.
May I govern, etc.

With Hórace, and Pet′rarch, and twò or threè mòre
Of the best wits that rèign'd in the àges befòre,
With ròast[6] mut′ton[7] rather than ven'son[8] or tèal[9],
And clèan though còarse[10] linen[11] at every mèal.
May I govern, etc.

With a pud′ding on Sundays, with stoút humming liq′uor[12],
And remnants[13] of Lat′in to wel′come the vicar[14];
With Mońte Fiascòne and Burgundy wine,
To drink the king's heal′th as oft as I dine.
May I govern, etc.

With a courage undàunted[15] may I fàce my last dày,
And when I am dead′ may the bet′ter sort sày,
„In the morning when sòber[16], in the èvening when mel′low[17],
He's gone, and has left not behind him his fel′low;
For he govern'd his passion with an absolute swày,
And grew wiser and bet′ter as his strength wòre awày,
Withoút goút or stòne, by a gentle decày."

Dr. Pòpe.

1) påte, Kopf 2) gǒůt, Podagra 3) hĕdje, Hecke 4) stlle, Steige 5) påd′-någ, Klepper 6) rŏst, gebraten 7) můt′-tn, Schöpsenfleisch 8) vĕn′-zn (venison), Wildpret 9) tèle, wilde Ente 10) kŏrse, grob 11) lĭn′-nĭn, Weißzeug 12) lĭk′-kůr, Getränke 13) rĕm′-nåntz, Ueberreste 14) vĭk′-ůr, Vicar, Pfarrer 15) ůn-dåwn′-tĕd, unverzagt 16) sŏ′-bůr, nüchtern 17) mĕl′-lŏ, berauscht (bespitzt).

Song.

The wret′ch condemn'd with life to part,
Still, still on hòpe relies[1],
And every pang[2] that rends the heart
Bids expectàtion rise.
Hòpe, like the glimmering[3] tàper's light,
Adorns and chèars the wày,
And still, as darker gròws the night,
Emit′s[4] a brighter rày. *Gòldsmith.*

1) rè-lĭze′, verläßt (stützt) sich 2) pång, Pein 3) glĭm′-můr-ĭng, schimmernd 4) è-mĭt′z, sendet aus.

Prol′ogue[1] *to Càto* (*by Ad′dison*); 1713.

To wàke the sòul by tender stròkes of art,
To ràise the gènius, and to mend the heart,
To màke mankind in conscious virtue bòld,
Live o'er èach scène, and be what they behòld;
For this the Tragic[2] Mùse first trod[3] the stàge,
Commanding tèars to strèam thròugh ev'ry àge:
Tyrants no mòre their savage nàture kept,
And foes to virtue wonder'd how they wept.
Our àuthor shuns by vul′gar springs to mòve
The Hèro's glòry, or the Virgin's love:
In pit'ying Love we but our wèaknefs shèw,
And wild Ambit′ion well deserves its wòe.
Here tèars shall flòw from a more gen'rous càuse,
Such tèars as Pàtriots shed for dying làws:
He bids your breast′s with àncient ardour rise,
And calls forth Ròman drops from Brit′ish eyes.
Virtue confess'd in hùman shàpe he dràws.
What Plàto thòught, and god'like Càto was:
No common object to your sight displàys,
But what with pleasure Heav'n itself′ survèys:
A bràve man struggling in the storms of fàte,
And greàtly fàlling with a fàlling stàte.

While Càto gives his lit'tle senate làws,
What bosom bèats not in his country's càuse?
Who seès him act, but envies ev'ry deèd?
Who hèars him gròan, and does not wish to bleèd?
Ev'n when proúd Caèsar, 'midst′ triumphant cars,
The spoils[4] of nàtions, and the pomp of wars,
Ignòbly[5] vain and impotently greàt,
Shèw'd Rome her Càto's figure dràwn in stàte;
As her dead father's rev'rend image past,
The pomp was darken'd and the dày o'ercast′;
The triumph cèas'd — tèars gush'd[6] from ev'ry èye;
The world's greàt victor pass'd unheèded[7] by;

1) prŏl′-lŏg, Prolog 2) tră̆d′-jĭk, tragiſch 3) trod (tread), betrat 4) spŏĭlz, Raub, Beute 5) ĭg-nŏ′-blĕ, unedel

Her last good man dejected[8] Ròme adòr'd
And honour'd Caèsar's lefs than Càto's swòrd.

Brit'ons attend: be worth like this appròv'd,
And shèw you have the virtue to be mòv'd.
With honest scorn the first fàm'd Càto view'd
Ròme learning arts from Greèce, whom she subdù'd.
Our scène precàriously[9] subsist's too long
On French translàtion, and Ital'ian song.
Dàre to have sense yoursel'ves; assert the stàge;
Be just'ly warm'd with your òwn nàtive ràge:
Such plàys alòne should win a Brit'ish èar,
As Càto's self had not disdàind to hèar. *P ò p e.*

6) gůsh'd, ergossen sich 7) ůn-hèèd'-ěd, unbemerkt 8) dè-jěkt'-ěd, trostlos, niedergeschlagen 9) prè-kà'-rè-ůs-lè, ungewiß, abhängig.

An El'egy [1], written in a country church-yard.

The curfew[2] tòlls[3] the knell' of parting day,
The lòwing herds wind slòwly o'er the lèa[4],
The ploúgh-man hòmeward plod's[5] his wèary wày,
And lèaves the world to darknefs and to me.

Now fàdes the glimmering landscape on the sight,
And all the àir a sol'emn still'nefs[6] hòlds,
Sàve where the beètle[7] wheèls[8] his dròning[9] flight,
And drowsy[10] tinklings[11] lull the distant fòlds[12];

Sàve that, from yonder ìvy-mantled[13] tower[14],
The mòping[15] owl[16] does to the moòn complàin
Of such as, wandering nèar her sècret bower[17],
Molest her àncient sol'itary[18] rèign.

1) ěl'-è-jè, Elegie 2) kůr'-fù, Abendglocke 3) tòl'z, läutet, hallet 4) lèè, umzäuntes Feld (Gefilde) 5) plòdz, geht mühsam 6) stil'-něs, Stille 7) bèè'-tl, Käfer 8) hwèèlz, schwirret 9) drò'-ning, träge 10) dròů'-sè, schläfrig 11) tink'-lings, Klingeln, Geklingel 12) fòlds, Schafhürden (Pferche) 13) ì'-vè-månt-ld, mit Epheu umschlungen 14) tòůtr, Thurm 15) mò'-ping, träumend 16) òůl, Eule 17) bòů'-ůr, Dickicht,

Benèath these rugged[19] elms, that yew-tree's[20] shàde,
  Where hèaves[21] the turf in many a mòuldering hèap,
Each in his narrow cell for ever làid,
  The rùde forefathers of the hamlet[22] sleèp.

The breèzy call of incense[23]-brèathing Morn,
  The swal'low, twit't'ring[24] from the stràw-built shed',
The cock''s shrill clarion[25], or the echoing horn,
  No more shall roúse them from their lòwly bed.

For them no more the blàzing[26] hearth shall burn,
  Or busy housewife[27] ply[28] her èvening càre;
Nor chil'dren run to lisp[29] their sìre's return,
  Or climb his kneès the envied kifs to shàre.

Oft did the harvest[30] to their sick'le[31] yièld,
  Their furrow oft the stubborn[32] glèbe[33] has bròke;
How jocund did they drive their tèams[34] a-fièld![35]
  How bow'd the wood's benèath their sturdy[36] stròke!

Let not ambit'ion mock their ùseful toil,
  Their hòmely joys, and destiny[37] obscùre;
Nor grandeur hèar with a disdàinful smile
  The short and simple annals[38] of the poòr.

The bòast of heraldry[39], the pomp of pow'r,
  And all that beaùty, all that weal'th e'er gave,
Awàit, alike, th' inevitable[40] hoúr;
  The paths of glòry lèad but to the gràve.

Schlupfwinkel 18) sŏl'-lè-tå-rè, einsam 19) rŭg'-gīd, rauh 20) yŏŏ'-trèèz, Eibenbaums 21) hèv'-z, sich erhebt 22) håm'-lĕt, kleines Dorf, Weiler 23) ĭn'-sĕnse, Weihrauch 24) twĭt'-trĭng, zwitschernd 25) klåre'-yŭn, Trompetenton 26) blá'-zĭng, flammend 27) hŭs'-wĭf, Hausfrau 28) plī, anwenden, emsig arbeiten 29) lĭsp, lispeln, stammeln 30) hår'-vĕst, Erndte 31) sĭk'l, Sichel 32) stŭb'-bŭrn, unbiegsam, hart 33) glèbe, Scholle 34) tèèmz, Gespanne 35) å-fèèld', aufs Feld 36) stŭr'-dè, stark, kräftig 37) dĕs'-tè-nè, Schicksal 38) ån'-nålz, Jahrbücher 39) hĕr'-ål-drè, Wappenkunde, Wappenamt 40) ĭn-ĕv'-è-tå-bl, unvermeidlich 41) ìle, Kirch-

Nor you, ye Proúd, impùte to thèse the fàult,
 If meḿory o'er their tomb no trophies ràise,
Where thro' the long-dràwn aisle[41] and fret́ted[42] vàult
 The pèaling anthem[43] swell's the nòte of pràise.

Can stòried[44] urn[45], or animated bust,
 Back to its mansion call the flèeting breath?
Can Honour's voice provòke the silent dust,
 Or Flat́t'ry sòothe the dull còld èar of Death?

Perhaps in this neglećted spot is làid
 Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire;
Hands, that the rod[46] of empire might have swày'd,
 Or wàk'd to ećstasy[47] the living lyre.

But Knowl'edge to their eyes her ample[48] pàge,
 Rich with the spoils of tìme, did ne'er unròl[49];
Chill'[50] Penury[51] repress'd their nòble ràge,
 And fròze[52] the gènial[53] current[54] of the sòul.

Full mány[55] a gem of pùrest ràу serène
 The dark unfathom'd[56] càves of òcean beàr;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseèn,
 And wàste its sweètnefs on the desert àir.

Some vil'lage-Hampden, that with dauntlefs[57] breast
 The lit́tle tyrant of his fièlds withstood'[58];
Some mùte inglòrious Mil'ton hère may rest',
 Some Cromwell guil'tlefs of his country's blood'.

Th' applàuse of list'ning senates to command,
 The threat's[59] of pàin and rùin to despise,

halle 42) frĕt́-tĕd, erhaben gearbeitet (Relief u. s. w.) 43) ån-thĕm, Chorgesang 44) stò'-rīd, mit Bildern verziert 45) ůrn, Urne 46) rŏd, Ruthe (Regierungsstab, Scepter) 47) ěks'-tå-sė, Begeisterung 48) åm-pl, weit 49) ůn-ròle', entrollen 50) tshĭl, kalt (erstarrend) 51) pěn'-nù-rė, Armuth 52) fròze (freeze) 53) jè'-nė-ål, schöpferisch 54) kůr'-rěnt, Strom 55) full many a etc., gar manchen ꝛc. 56) ůn-fåTH'-ůmd, unergründlich 57) dånt'-lěs, furchtlos 58) wĭTH-

To scat́ter plenty o'er a smìling land,
  And rèad their history in a nàtion's eyes,

Their loť forbade: nor circumscrib'd[60] alòne
  Their gròwing vir̀tues, but their crìmes confin'd;
Forbade to wàde[61] throùgh slàughter to a thròne,
  And shut the gàtes of mer̀cy on mankìnd,

The strug̀gling pan̄gs of con̄scious trùth to hìde,
  To quen̄ch[62] the blushes of ingen̄uous shàme,
Or hèap the shrìne of Lux̀ury and Prìde
  With in̄cense kin̄dled at the Mùse's flàme.

Far from the mad'ding crowd's ignòble strìfe,
  Their sòber wishes never learn'd to stràỳ;
Alon̄g the coòl, sequester'd[63] vàle of lìfe
  They kept the noiseleſs tenor[64] of their wàỳ.

Yet èv'n these bònes from in̄sult to protect,
  Some fràil[65] memòrial[66] still erected nìgh[67],
With uncoùth[68] rhymes and shàpeleſs scul'pture[69] deck'd[70],
  Implòres[71] the pas̄sing trib̄ute[72] of a sìgh.

Their nàme, their yèars, spel't[73] by th'unlet'ter'd mùse,
  The plàce of fàme and el'egy supplỳ;
And many a hòly tèxt aroùnd she strèws,
  That tèach the rus̄tic mor̄alist to dìe.

For who, to dum̄b forget'fulneſs a prèy,
  This plèasing an̄xious[74] bèing e'er resìgn'd,
Left the war̄m precincts[75] of the chèarful dàỳ,
  Nor cast' one lon̄ging, lin̄g'ring loòk behìnd?

stůd', widerſtand 59) thrĕtz, Drohungen 60) sĕr-kům-skrīb'd, beſchränkt 61) wáde, waten 62) kwĕnsh, auslöſchen, vertilgen 63) sè-kwĕś-tůrd, einſam, abgelegen 64) tĕń-nůr, Verfolg, Fortgang 65) fråle, zerbrechlich 66) mė-mŏ'-rė-ål, Denkmal 67) nī, nahe 68) ůn-kŏŏth', ſeltſam (roh) 69) skůlp'-tshůre, Schnitzwerk 70) dĕkd, geziert 71) īm-plòr'z, flehet 72) trīb'-ůte, Tribut 73) spĕlt, geſchrieben

On some fońd breast́ the parting sòul relies,
  Some pìous[76] drops the clòsing eẏe requìres;
Ev'n from the tòmb the voice of Nàture cries,
  Ev'n in oúr Asĥes liv́e théir wonted Fires.

For thee, who mìndful of th' unhońour'd dead́,
  Dost in these lìnes their artleſs tàle relàte;
If chańce, by lònely Contemplàtion led,
  Some kiǹdred spirit shall inquire thy fàte:

Haply[77] sońe hòary-head'ed Swàin may sày:
  Oft have we seèn him, at the peèp[78] of dàwn,
Brusĥing[79], with hàsty steṕs, the deẃs awày,
  To meèt the sun upoń the upland[80] làwn[81].

There, at the foot́ of yońder nod'ding beèch[82]
  That wrìthes[83] its òld fantastic roòts so high,
His list'leſs length at noòntide would he stret́ch,
  And pòre[84] upoń the broòk that babbles[85] by.

Hard by yon wood', now smìling, as in scorn,
  Mut́t'ring[86] his wàyward fańcies he would ròve;
Now droòping, wòeful wan[87], like one forlorn,
  Or cràz'd[88] with càre, or croś'd in hòpeleſs lov́e.

One morn I miś'd[89] him on the custom'd hill,
  Along the hèath and nèar his fàvourite treè;
Another càme; nor yet beside the rill[90],
  Nor up the làwn, nor at the wood' was he;

The next, with dirges[91] dùe, in sad arrày,
  Slòw thro' the church-yard path we saw him borne[92],
Appròach and rèad (for thou canst rèad) the lày,
  Gràv'd on the stòne benèath yon àged thoŕn.

(spell) 74) ångk' - shůs, ängstlich 75) prė - sı̊ngkt'z, Gränzen (Räume) 76) pı̊' - ůs, fromm 77) håp'- lė, vielleicht 78) pėėp, Blick (Anbruch) 79) brůsh' - ı̊ng, wischend 80) ůp' - lånd, hoch gelegen 81) låwn, Anger 82) bėėtsh, Buche 83) rı̊THe'-z, krümmet 84) pòre, starr blicken, stieren 85) båb' -blz, rieselt 86) můt'-trı̊ng, murmelnd 87) wǒn, blaß 88) kråz'd, zernagt 89) mı̊st, mißte 90) rı̊l, Bach 91) důr' - jėz, Grablieder 92) borne (bear).

The Epitaph.

Hère rests his head upon the lap of Earth,
A Youth to Fortune and to Fàme unknòwn:
Fàir Science frow'nd [1] not on his humble birth,
And Mel'ancholy mark'd him for her òwn.

Large was his bounty, and his sòul sincère,
Heav'n did a recompence as largely send:
He gave to Misery all he had, a tèar,
He gàin'd from Heav'n ('twas all he wish'd) a friend.

No farther seèk his merits to disclòse [2],
Or dràw his fràilties from their dread' abòde,
(There they alike in trembling hòpe repòse,)
The bosom of his Father and his God'. *Grày.*

1) frŏûn'd, war ungünstig, zürnte 2) dĭs-klòze', enthüllen.

The Hot-house [1] Ròse.

An early ròse, bòrne from her gènial bower,
Met the fond hòmage [2] of admìring eyes,
And while young zephyr fann'd the lovely flower,
Nàture and Art contended for the prìze.

Exul'ting [3] Nàture cried — „I made thee fàir!
'Twas I that nursed the tender bud in dew;
I gave thee fràgrance [4] to perfùme the àir,
And stòle from beaùty's cheèk her blushing hüe" [5].

„Cèase, God'defs, cèase," indignant Art replied;
„And ere you trìumph, owe that, but for me [6],
This beaùteous [7] object of our mùtual prìde
Had been no other than a vul'gar tree."

1) hŏt' - hŏûse, Treibhaus 2) hŏm' - åje, Huldigung 3) ĕks-ŭlt' - ĭng, frohlockend 4) frá' - grånse, Wohlgeruch 5) hû, Farbe 6) but for me, ohne mich 7) bû' - tshè - ûs, schön

„I snatch'd her from her tardy mother's arms,
Where sunbeams scorch[8] and piercing tempests blow;
On my warm bosom nursed her infant charms,
Pruned the wild shoot, and trained the straggling[9] bough.

„It watch'd her tender buds, and from her shade
Drew each intruding weed[10] with anxious care,
Nor let the curling blight her leaves invade,
Nor worm nor noxious[11] insect harbour[12] there.

„At length the beauty's loveliest bloom appears,
And Art from Fame shall win the promised boon[13];
While wayward 'April, smiling through her tears,
Decks her fair tresses with the wreaths[14] of June.

„Then, jealous Nature, yield the palm[15] to me;
To me thy pride its early triumph owes:
Though thy rude workmanship[16] produced the tree,
'Twas Education form'd the perfect Rose.“

Mrs. Charlotte Smith.

8) skörtsh, sengen 9) strâg'-glîng, wildschießend (v. Pflanzen) 10) wèèd, Unkraut 11) nok'-shüs, schädlich 12) hâr'-bür, sich aufhalten, herbergen, hausen 13) bòòn, Gabe 14) rèTHe, Kranz 15) pâm, Palme 16) würk'-mân-ship, Arbeit.

Against Slavery.

I would not have a slave to till[1] my ground,
To carry me, to fan me while I sleep;
And tremble when I wake, for all the wealth
That sinews[2] bought and sold have ever earn'd[3].
No, dear as freedom is, and in my heart's
Iust estimation prized beyond all prize,
I had much rather be myself the slave,
And wear the bonds, than fasten[4] them.

Cowper.

1) tìl, bebauen 2) sin'-nùze, Sehnen, Muskeln, Nerven 3) ěrn, gewinnen, erwerben 4) fâs'-sn, befestigen.

Mùsic

(Imitated from the German of Jean Paul).*

Oh Mùsic! Echo from a far, harmònious world!
In our dumb [1] bòsoms, Thou, the Angel's sigh!
If hùman speèch, if quick'ned [2] glance should fàil,
To èase the làden bosom of its tàle —
If our hearts — lònesome [3] pris'ners — pìning [4] lie
In cell unburst [5], from whence they vàinly trỳ —
Oh, then 'tis Thou, by whom the cheèrlefs [6] captives greèt,
By whom their distant sìghs in lònely ùnion meèt.

Dr. H. Fick.

1) dům, ſtumm 2) to kwĭk'-kn, beſeelen, beleben 3) lòne'-sům, einſam, traurig 4) to pine, ſich abhärmen 5) ůn-bůrst', unerbrochen 6) tshèèr'-lĕs, freudenlos.

*) „Having once admitted a foreign poet there is no resisting his second call." Literary Gazette, 1832.

On Pàper money.

Bless'd pàper cred'it, last' and best supplỳ!
That lends Corruption hìgher wings to flỳ!
Gòld imp'd [1] by thee can compafs [2] hardest things:
Can pock'et stàtes, can fetch or carry kings:

A single lèaf shall waft [3] an army o'er,
Or ship off senates to some distant shòre:
A lèaf, like Sibyl's, scat'ter to and frò [4]
Our fàtes and fortunes, as the winds shall blòw;
Pregnant with thousands, flit's [5] the scrap [6] unseèn,
And silent sells a king or buỳs a queèn.

Pòpe.

1) ĭmp'd, unterſtützt, vergrößert 2) kům'-pŭs, erreichen 3) wăft, führen (durch die Luft oder über Waſſer) 4) tŏŏ ănd frò, hin und her 5) flĭtz, fliegt herum 6) skrăp, kleines Stück (Wiſch) Papier.

On Slàve-trade.

— There Af'ric's swarthy [1] sons their toils repèat,
Benèath the fervours of the noòn-tide hèat;

Torn[2] from èach jóy that crówn'd their nàtive soil,
No sweèt refléctions mit'igate their toil;
From morn to ève, by rigórous hand opprest́,
Dull fly their hoúrs, of évery hòpe unblest́:
Till bròke with làbour, hel'plefs and forlórn,
From their wèak graśp[3] the líng'ring mórsel torn;
The reèd[4] built hóvel's[5] friéndly shàde denýd;
The jest of fol'ly, and the scórn of pride;
Droòping benèath merid'ian suns they lie,
Lift the fàint heaď, and beńd th' implòring eýe;
Till deatȟ in kìndnefs, from the tórtured[6] breast'
Calls the freè spírit to the real'ms of rest.

Shàme to mankind, but shàme to Brit'ons mòst,
Who all the sweèts of líberty can bòast,
Yet, deaf'[7] to all every hùman clàim, denỳ
That blifs to others which themsel'ves enjoý:
Life's bit'ter draught[8] with hársher[9] bit'ter[10] fill,
Blast évery jóy, and add to every ill;
The trémbling limbs with gàlling[11] ìron bìnd,
Nor loòse the heavier bondage[12] of the mind.

Rośco e.

1) swår'-thė, ſchwarz 2) tȯrn (tear) 3) gråsp, Faſſen, Ergreifen, Griff 4) rėėd, Rohr 5) hȯv'-ĭl, Hütte 6) tȯr'-tshůrd, gemartert, gequält 7) dēf, taub 8) drâft, Trunk 9) hårsh'-ůr, herber 10) bĭt'-tůr, bitter 11) gåw'-lĭng, die Haut abreibend 12) bȯn'-dåje, Sklaverei.

A Priśon.

— And this plàce my fòrefathers made for man!
This is the procéfs[1] of our lóve and wiśdom
To èach poor brother who offénds agaiǹst us —
Most ińnocent perhaṕs — and what if guil'ty?
Is this theònly cùre? Mérciful God!
Each pòre and nat'ural oútlet shrívelled[2] up
By ignórance and párching[3] póverty,
His energies ròll back upon his heart
And stagnate[4] and corrupt, till chànged to poiśon,

They breàk oút on him, like a lòathsome[5] plàgue-spot!
Then we call in our pampered moúntebanks[6]:
And this is their best cùre! Uncomforted
And friendlefs sol'itude, gròaning and tèars,
And savage fàces at the clanking[7] hoúr,
Seèn throùgh the stèam and vàpour of his dungeon
By the lamp's dismal twilight! So he lies
Circled with èvil, till his very sòul
Unmòulds[8] its essence, hòpelefsly deformed[9]
By sìghts of evermòre deformity!
With other ministràtions[10] thou, o Nàture!
Hèalest thy wandering and distempered child;
Thou pòurest on him thy soft influences,
Thy sunny hùes, fàir forms, and brèathing sweèts;
Thy mel'odies of wood's, and winds and wàters!
Till he relent[11], and can no more endùre
To be a jarring[12] and dissonant[13] thing
Amid this general dance and minstrelsy[14];
But bursting into tèars, wins back his wày,
His angry spirit hèaled and harmonized
By the benignant touch of love and beaùty.

S. T. Còleridge.

1) pròs'-sès, Bestreben, Verfahren 2) to shrìv'-vl up, verschrumpfen 3) to pårtsh, verbrennen, austrocknen 4) to ståg'-nåte, stagniren 5) lòTH'-sûm, scheußlich 6) mòûn'-tè-bånk, Quacksalber 7) to clångk, klirren 8) to ûn-mòld', umwandeln, verwandeln 9) to dè-fòrm', entstellen 10) mìn-nìs-trå'-shûn, Wirksamkeit 11) to rè-lěnt', erweichen 12) to jår, mislauten 13) dìs'-sò-uånt, verstimmt, unharmonisch 14) mìn'-strěl-sè, Musik, Harmonie.

The Burial of Sir John Mòore).*

Not a drum was heard, not a fùneral-vòte,
As his còrse to the rampart we hurried;
Not a soldier discharged[1] his fàrewell-shot
O'er the grave where our hero we buried.

*) Dieses schöne Gedicht ist zum Gedächtniß des im J. 1808 bei Corunna in Spanien gefallenen tapferen brittischen Generals Sir J. Moore geschrieben.

We buried him darkly at dead′ of night,
  The sods [2] with our bàyonets [3] turning,
By the struggling moònbeam's misty light,
  And the lantern dimly burning.

No ùselefs cof′fin enclòsed his breast,
  Not in sheèt or in shroúd we wound him;
But he lay like a warrior tàking his rest,
  With his martial clòak aroúnd him.

Few and short were the pràyers we said,
  And we spoke not a word of sorrow;
But we stead′fastly gàzed on the face that was dead,
  And we bitterly thought of the morrow.

We thought as we hol′low'd his narrow bed,
  And smoòth'd [4] down his lònely pil′low,
That the foe and the strànger would tread′ o'er his head,
  And we far awày on the bil′low!

Lightly they'll′ talk of the spirit that's gone,
  And o'er his còld ashes upbràid him, —
But little he'll′ reck [5], if they let him sleèp on,
  In the gràve where a Brit′on has laid him.

But half of our heavy task was done,
  When the clock′ struck the hoúr for retiring;
And we heard the distant and random [6] gun [7]
  That the foe was sul′lenly firing.

Slòwly and sad′ly we laid him down,
  From the fièld of his fàme fresh and gòry [8],
We carved not a line, and we ràised not a stone —
  But we left him alone with his glory!

W ò l f e.

1) to dis-tshårje′, abfeuern 2) sòd, Rasen, Erdklumpe 3) bá′-yún-nĕt, Bajonet 4) to smòòth, glätten, gleichen 5) to reck, sich kümmern 6) rån′-dŭm, zufällig, oben hin 7) gŭn, (hier) Kanone 8) gò′-rè, blutig.

Conscience.

The mind that broods [1] o'er guil'ty woes
Is like the scorpion girt [2] by fire;
In circle narrowing as it glows,
The flames around their captive close,
Till inly scorch'd by thousand throes [3],
And mad'dening in her ire [4],
One sad and sole relief she knows,
The sting [5] she nourish'd for her foes,
Whose venom [6] never yet was vain,
Gives but one pang [7], and cures all pain,
And darts into her desperate brain [8]:
So do the dark in soul expire,
Or live like scorpion girt by fire;
So writhes [9] the mind Remorse [10] hath riven [11],
Unfit' for earth, undoom'd [12] for heaven,
Darkneſs above, despair beneath,
Around it flame, within it death!

Lord Byron.

1) brôôds, brütet 2) gërt, gegürtet, umringt 3) thrôz, Wehen 4) ire, Wuth 5) sting, Stachel 6) vën'-ŭm, Gift 7) păng, Pein 8) brâne, Gehirn 9) rlTHez, krümmt, windet sich 10) rè-môrse', Reue 11) rïv'-vn, zerrissen (to rive) 12) ŭn-dôôm'd, nicht bestimmt.

Reflection on Man.

How poor, how rich, how abject [1], how august' [2],
How complicate [3], how wonderful is man!
How passing wonder He, who made him such!
Who center'd in our make such strange extremes!
From dif'f'rent natures marvellously [4] mixt,
Connexion exquisite [5] of distant worlds!
Distinguish'd link [6] in being's endleſs chain!
Mid'way from nothing to the Deity!
A beam ethereal [7], sul'ly'd, and absorpt [8]!

1) ăb'-jëkt, gering, niedrig 2) âw-gŭst', herrlich 3) kŏm-plè-kâte', zusammengesetzt 4) mâr'-vël-lŭs-lè, auf eine wunderbare Art 5) ëks'-kwè-zït, auserlesen 6) lïnk, Glied einer Kette 7) è-thè'-rè-âl, himmlisch 8) ăb-sŏrpt', ein=

Tho' sul'ly'd and dishonour'd, still divine!
Dim [9] miniature [10] of greàtnefs absolute!
An hèir of glòry! a fràil child of dust!
Hel'plefs immortal! insect [11] infinite!
A worm! a god! — I tremble at myself',
And in myself am lost! at hòme a strànger;
Thòught wanders up and down, surpris'd, aghast [12],
And wond'ring at her òwn: how rèason reèls [13]!
O what a miracle [14] to man is man,
Triumphantly distress'd; what joy, what dread'!
Alternately transported, and alarm'd!
What can preserve my life? or what destroy!
An àngel's arm can't snat ch [15] me from the gràve;
Lègions of àngels can't confine me there.

Young.

gefaugt 9) dĭm, dunkel 10) mĭn'-è-tùre, Miniaturgemälde 11) ĭn'-sĕkt, Insekt 12) ă-gâst', schaudernd, erschreckt 13) rèèlz, taumelt 14) mĭr'-ă-kl, Wunder 15) snătsh, reißen.

Friendship.

Deliberate on all things with thy friend:
But since friends gròw not thick on ev'ry bough,
Nor ev'ry friend unrotten [1] at the còre [2],
First, on thy friend, deliberate with thyself;
Pàuse, ponder [3], sift [4]; not èager in the choice,
Nor jeal'ous of the chòsen; fixing, fix;
Jud'ge befòre friendship, then confide [5] till death.
Well, for thy friend; but nòbler far for thee;
How gal'lant dànger for earth's highest prize!
A friend is worth all haz'ards we can run.
„Poòr is the friendlefs master of a world:
„A world in purchase for a friend is gàin."
O! for the bright complexion, cordial [6] warmth,
And el'evating spirit of a friend,
For twenty summers ripening by my side;

1) ŭn-rŏt'-tn, unverdorben 2) a friend unrotten at the core, ein treuer Freund 3) pŏn'-dŭr, erwäge 4) sĭft, siehe, untersuche 5) kŏn-fīde', vertraue 6) kŏr'-jè-ăl, herzlich 7) fĕk'-

All fèculence[7] of fàlsehood long thròwn dówn;
All sòcial vírtues rìsing in his sòul,
As crýstal[8] clèar, and smiling, as they rìse!
Hère néctar flòws; it spárkles in our sight;
Rich to the tàste, and genuine from the heárt.
Hìgh-flàvour'd[9] blifs for gods! on eárth how ràre!

Young.

ù-lĕnse, Bodensatz, Hefe 8) krĭs'-tål, Crystall 9) flå'-vůrd, schmackhaft.

Life and Etérnity.

This is the bud of bèing, the dim dàwn,
The twìlight of our dày, the véstibule[1];
Life's thèatre as yet is shut, and deatĥ,
Stróng death alòne can hèave the mássy bar,
This gròfs[2] imped'iment[3] of clày remòve[4],
And màke us, émbryos[5] of exístence, freè.
From rèal lìfe, but little more remòte[6]
Is he, not yet a cańdidate for light,
The fùture émbryo, slúmbering in his sire.
Émbryos we must be, till we búrst the shell[7],
Yon ámbient[8], àzure[9] shell, and sprińg to life,
The lìfe of Gods, o trańsport! and of man.
Yet man, foòl man! hère búries all his thòughts;
Intérs celéstial hòpes withoút one sìgh:
Prísoner of eárth, and pent benèath the moòn,
Hère pińions all his wisĥes; wing'd by Heaven
To flỳ at ińfinite, and rèach it there
Where seraphs gatĥer immortal'ity
On life's fàir treè, fast by the thròne of God.
What gòlden joýs ambròsial clúst'ring[10] glòw
In His full bèam, and rìpen for the júst,
Where mòmentary[11] àges are no mòre!

1) vĕś-tè-bùle, Vorhof 2) gròse, lästig, plump 3) im-pĕd'-dè-mĕnt, Hinderniß 4) to rè-mŏŏv', wegschaffen, entfernen 5) ĕm'-brè-òz, unvollkommene Leibesfrüchte, Embryonen 6) rè-mòte', entfernt 7) shĕl, Schale 8) åm'-bè-ĕnt, umgebend 9) á'-zhùre, himmelblau 10) klŭś-tůr-ĭng,

Where tìme and pàin, and chance and death, expìre!
And is it in the flìght of threèscore [12] yèars,
To push [13] eternity from hùman thòught,
And smother [14] sòuls immortal in the dust?
A soul immòrtal, spending all her fìres,
Wàsting her strength in strenuous [15] ìdleness,
Thròwn into tùmult [16], raptur'd, or alarm'd,
At àught [17] this scène can threat'en, or indul'ge,
Resembles [18] òcean into tempest wròught [19],
To waf't a feather [20] or to drown [21] a flỳ.

Young.

büschelweise, viel beisammen 11) mò'-měn-tå-rè, augenblicklich, vergänglich 12) thrèè'-skòre, Schock (60) 13) pùzh, stoßen 14) smůTH'-ůr, ersticken, niedertreten 15) strěn'-ů-ůs, angestrengt, eifrig 16) tů'-můlt, Aufruhr, Verwirrung 17) åwt, etwas 18) rè-zěm'-blz, ist ähnlich 19) råwt (work) 20) fěTH'-ůr, Feder 21) dròůn, ertränken.

Oppression, Want, and Disèase [1].

War, Famine [2], Pest, Volcàno [3], Storm, and Fire,
Intestine [4] Broils [5], Oppression, with her heart
Wrapt up in triple [6] brass [7], besiège [8] mankìnd:
God''s image, disinherited [9] of dày,
Hère plung'd [10] in mìnes, forget's a sun was màde:
There, bèings, deathless as their hàughty lord,
Are hammer'd [11] to te gàlling òar [12] for life;
And plough the winter's wàve, and rèap [13] despàir:
Some for hard masters, bròken under arms,
In bat'tle lopt [14] awày, with half their limbs,
Beg bit'ter bread' thrò' real'ms their val'our sàv'd.
If so the tỳrant, or his minion [15], doòm:
Want, and incùrable disèase, (fell [16] pàir!)
On hòpeless mul'titudes remorseless [17] sèize

1) dîz-èze', Krankheit 2) fåm'-în, Hungersnoth 3) vòl-kà'-nò, Vulkan 4) în-těs'-tîn, innerlich 5) bròîlz, Aufruhr 6) trîp'-pl, dreifach 7) bràs, Erz 8) bè-sèdje', belagern 9) dîs-în-hěr'-ît-ěd, enterbt 10) plůnj'd, gestürzt 11) håm'-můrd, gehämmert, geschmiedet 12) òre, Ruder 13) rèpe, erndten 14) lòpt, gehauen 15) mîn'-yůn, Liebling 16) fěl,

At once; and màke a ref'uge of the gràve:
How gròaning hospitals[18] eject their dead'!
What numbers gròan for sad' admission there!
What numbers, once in fortune's lap' high fed'[19],
Solicit[20] the còld hand of charity!
To shock' us more, solicit it in vàin!
Ye sil'ken[21] sons of pleasure! since in pàins
You rùe[22] more mòdish[23] visits, visit hère,
And brèathe from your debàuch[24]: give, and redùce
Surfeit's[25] dominion o'er you: but so greàt
Your impudence[26], you blush at what is right.

Happy! did sorrow sèize on such alòne:
Not prùdence can defend, nor virtue sàve;
Disèase invàdes the chàstest temperance;
And punishment the guil'tless, and alarm
Thrò' thick'est shàdes pursùes the fond of pèace.
Man's càution of'ten into dànger turn,
And, his guard fàlling, crushes[27] him to death.
Not happiness itself' màkes good her nàme;
Our very wishes give us not our wish.
How distant of the king we dòte[28] on most,
From that for which we dòte, felicity!
The smoòthest còurse of nàture has its pàins,
And trùest friends, thro' error, wound our rest:
Withoút misfortune, what calamities!
And what hostil'ities, withoút a fòe!
Nor are fòes wanting to the best on earth;
But endless is the list of hùman ills,
And sighs might soòner fàil, than càuse to sigh.

Young.

grausam 17) rè-mòrs'-lès, reulos, grausam, wild 18) òs'-pè-tàls, Krankenhäuser 19) fed (feed) 20) sò-lis'-sit, bitten, sprechen an 21) silk'-kn, seiden, weichlich 22) ròò, bereuen 23) mò'-dish, modisch 24) dè-bàwtsh', Schwelgerei 25) sùr'-fitz, Eckels 26) im'-pù-dènse, Unverschämtheit 27) krùsh, zertreten 28) dòte, närrisch lieben.

Life.

— Life speèds awày
From point to point, tho' seèming to stańd still.
The cuńning[1] fùgitive[2] is swift by steal'th[3]:
Too subt'le[4] is the mòvement to be seèn:
Yet soòn man's hoúr is up, and we are gońe.
Wárnings point out our dànger; gnòmons[5], tìme:
As these are ùselefs when the suń is set';
So those, but when mòre glòrious Rèason shìnes.
Rèason should jud'ge in all; in Rèason's eýe,
That sed'entary[6] shad'ow travels hárd.
But such our gravitàtion to the wrońg,
So pròne our heárts to whiśper what we wish,
'Tis làter with the wìse, than he's awàre;
A Wil'mington *) goeś slòwer than the suń;
And all mankìnd mistàke their tìme of dày;
'Ev'n àge itself. Fresh hòpes are hoúrly sòwn
In furrow'd browś. To geńtle lìfe's desceńt[7]
Whc shut' our eýes, and think it is a plàin.
We tàke fàir dàys in wińter for the spriǹg;
And tuŕn our bleśsings into bàne[8]. Sińce oft
Man must compùte[9] that àge he cańnot feèl,
He scàrce belièves he's òlder for his yèars.
Thus, at lìfe's làtest ève, we keèp in stòre
One disappoińtment sùre, to crowń the rest' —
The disappoińtment of a promiś'd hoúr. *Young.*

1) kůń-nĭng, schlau 2) fů'-jè-tĭv, Flüchtling 3) stĕlth, Diebstahl 4) sůt'-tl, fein, leise, schlau 5) nò'-mônz, die Zeiger an Sonnenuhren 6) sèd'-dĕn-tå-rè, sitzend, träge 7) dè-sĕnt', Abhang 8) båne, Verderben 9) kôm-půte', berechnen.

*) Lord Wilmington, dem Young diese Nacht dedicirte. F.

The Giaoúr[1].

„How name ye yon lòne Cal'oyer?
His fèatures I have scańn'd[2] before
In mine òwn land: 'tis many a year
Since, dashing by the lònely shòre,

I saw him urge[3] as fleèt a steèd
As ever served a horseman's need.
But once I saw that face, yet then
It was so mark'd with inward[4] pàin,
I could not pafs it by again;
It brèathes the same dark spirit now,
As death were stamp'd upon his brow" [5].

„'Tis twice three years at summer tide[6]
  Since first among our frères he came,
And here it soòthes[7] to abìde
  For some dark deed he will not name."

* * * * *

Dark and unearthly is the scowl[8]
That glàres[9] benèath his dusky[10] cowl[11]:
The flash of that dilàting[12] eye
Revèals too much of times gone by;
Thòugh varying, indistinct its hùe[13],
Oft will his glance the gàzer rùe[14];
For in it lurks that nàmelefs spell[15]
Which speaks, itself unspèakable,
A spirit yet unquel'l'd[16] and high,
That clàims and keèps ascendancy;
And like the bird whose pinions[17] quàke[18],
But cannot fly the gàzing snake,
Will others quàil[19] benèath his loòk,
Nor 'scàpe[20] the glance they scarce can broòk[21].
From him the half-affrighted Friar[22]
When met alòne would fàin retire,
As if that eye and bit'ter smile
Transferr'd to others fear and guìle[23]:

1) gė-ďůř, Spottname der Mohamedaner für Andersgläubige, Ungläubige 2) skånńd, untersucht 3) ůrje, antreiben 4) ín-wård, innerlich 5) brǒů, Braue, Stirn 6) tìde, Zeit Jahreszeit 7) to sǒǒTH, gefallen 8) skǒůl, Finsterblick 9) glåres, funkelt 10) důś-kė, dunkel 11) kǒůl, Kutte 12) dė-lá'-tìng, ausdrucksvoll 13) hů, Farbe 14) rǒǒ, bedauern 15) spell, Zauber 16) ůn-kwěl'ld, ungebändigt 17) pín-yůn, Schwinge, Fittig 18) kwáke, zittern 19) kwåle, bangen 20) 'scape statt escape 21) brǒǒk, ertragen 22) frì'-

Nor oft to smile descendeth he,
And when he doth, 'tis sad to see
That he but mocks at misery.
How that pàle lip will curl [24] and quiver! [25]
Then fix once more as if for ever;
As if his sorrow or disdàin
Forbad'e him e'er to smile again.
Well were it so — such ghast'ly mirth
From joyance [26] ne'er derived its birth.
But sad'der still it were to tràce [27]
What once were feèlings in that face:
Time hath not yet the fèatures fix'd,
But brighter tràits [28] with èvil mix'd;
And there are hùes not al'ways fàded,
Which speak a mind not all degràded,
Even by the crimes throùgh which it wàded;
The common crowd but see the gloòm
Of wàyward [29] deeds, and fit'ting [30] doòm [31];
The close obser'ver can espỳ [32]
A noble sòul, and lineage [33] high:
Alas! though both bestòw'd [34] in vain,
Which grièf could chànge, and guil't could stàin [35],
It was no vul'gar tenement [36],
To which such lof'ty gifts were lent,
And still with little lefs than dread'
On such the sìght is riveted [37].
The roòflefs [38] cot [39], decày'd and rent
Will scarce delày the passer by;
The tower by war or tempest bent,
While yet may frown [40] one bat'tlement [41],
Demands and daunts [42] the stränger's eye;

ůr, Mönch 23) gyle, Verstellung 24) kůrl, sich verziehen 25) kwiv'-vůr, zucken, zittern 26) jŏè'-ånse, Frohsinn 27) tráse, aufspüren 28) tráz, Züge 29) wá'-wůrd, finster 30) fitting, angemessen, geziemend 31) dōōm, Geschick 32) è-spì', erspähen, entdecken 33) lin'-nè-åje, Abkunft 34) bè-stò'd, verliehen 35) stáne, beflecken 36) tĕn'-è-mĕnt, Miethhaltung (fig. vom Leben) 37) to riv'-it, heften, nieten 38) rōōf'-lès, dachlos 39) kŏt, Hütte 40) to frŏůn, zürnen, drohen 41) băt'-tl-mĕnt, Brustwehr (-Mauer) 42) to dånt, schrecken

Each ìvied[43] arch, and pil′lar lòne,
Plèads hàughtily for glòries gone!

„His flòating ròbe aroúnd him fòlding,
Slòw sweèps he through the col′umn'd[44] aisle;
With dread′ behel'd, with gloòm behòlding
The rìtes[45] that sańctify[46] the pìle[47].
But wheń the ańthem shàkes the choir,
And kneèl the mońks, his steps retìre;
By yońder lone and wàvering toŕch
His aśpect glàres within the poŕch[48];
There will he pàuse till all is dońe,
And hear the pràyer, but ut′ter nońe.
See — by the half-illùmined wall
His boòd[49] flỳ back, his dark hair fall,
That pàle broẃ[50] wildly wrèathing[51] round,
As if the Goŕgon there had bound
The sàblest[52] of the seŕpent-braid[53]
That o'er her fearful forehead stràyd:
For he declìnes the cońvent-oath,
And lèaves those locks' unhal′low'd[54] gròwth[55],
But weàrs our garb[56] in all besìde;
And, not from pìety but pride,
Gives weal′th to walls that never heard
Of his one hòly voẃ or word.
Lo! mark ye, as the haŕmony
Pèals[57] louder pràises to the sky,
That lìvid[58] cheèk, that stòny air
Of mix'd defiance and despàir!
Saińt Frańcis, keep him from the shrine[59].
Else may we dread the wrath′[60] divine
Made mańifest by àwful[61] sign.

43) ì′-vėd, epheuumrankt 44) kȯl′-lůmd, mit Säulen versehen 45) rìte, Ritus 46) sångk′-tė-fì, heiligen 47) pìle, Gebäude 48) pȯrtsh, Portico, Säulenhalle 49) hůd, Kapuze 50) brȯů, (Augen-) Braue 51) to rèTHe, sich zusammenziehen, falten 52) sable, schwarz 53) bràde, Knoten 54) ůn-hål′-lȯd, unheilig 55) gròth, Wachsthum 56) garb, Gewand 57) to pèle, schallen 58) lìv′-ìd, entfärbt 59) shrìne, Altar 60) rȯth, Zorn 61) åw′-fůl, furchtbar.

If ever èvil àngel bore
The form of mortal, such he wòre:
By all my hope of sins forgiven,
Such looks are not of earth nor heaven!"

Lord Byron.

The Árab Màid.

Flỳ to the desert, fly with me,
Our Arab tents are rùde for thee;
But oh! the choice what heart can doúbt
Of tents with love, or thrònes withoút?

Our rocks are rough, but smiling there
The acàcia[1] wàves her yel'low hàir,
Lònely and sweèt, nor loved the lefs
For flowering[2] in a wil'dernefs.

Our sands are bàre, but dòwn their slòpe[3]
The sil'very-foot'ed antilope
As gràcefully and gàily springs
As o'er the marble[4] còurts of kings.

Then come — thy Arab maid will be
The loved and lòne acàcia-tree,
The antilope, whose feèt shall blefs
With their light soúnd thy lònelinefs.

Oh! there are loòks and tònes that dart
An instant sunshine throúgh the heart, —
As if the sòul that minute càught
Some treasure it through life had sought;

As if the very lips and eyes
Predestined[5] to have all our sìghs,
And never be forgot again,
Sparkled and spoke befòre us then!

So càme thy evéry glańce and tòne,
When first on me they brèathed and shòne,
Neẁ, as if bròught from other sphères,
Yet wel′come as if lovéd for yèars!

Then fly with me, if thou hast knòwn
No other flàme, nor fal′sely thròwn
A gem away, that thou hadst swoŕn
Should ever in thy heart be woŕn.

Come, if the love thou hast for me
Is pùre and fresh as mine for thee, —
Fresh as the foúntain under groúnd,
When first 'tis by the lap-wing[6] found*).

But if for me thou dost forsàke
Some other maid, and rùdely breàk
Her worśhipp'd iḿage from its bàse,
To give to me the rùin'd plàce;

Then fare thee well — I'd rather make
My boẃer[7] upon some ìcy lake
When thàwing suns begin to shine,
Than trust to love as false as thine!

Thomas Moore.

1) å-ká′-shė-å, Accacie 2) to flower, blühen 3) slope, Abhang 4) mår′bl, marmorn 5) to prė-dės′-tĭn, vorherbestimmen 6) lap-wing, Kibitz 7) bŏŭ′-ŭr, Hütte, Laube.

*) Der lap-wing (Kibitz) soll unterirdisches Wasser auffinden können.

A Hymn on the Sèasons.

These as they chànge, Almìghty Father, these
Are but the vàried God. The ròlling yèar
Is full of Thee. Foŕth in the plèasing Spring
Thy beaùty walks, thy teńdernefs and lové.
Wide flusĥ the fièlds; the sof′t'ning àir is balm;

Echo the moúntains round; the forest smiles;
And ev'ry sense, and ev'ry heart is joy.
Then comes Thy glòry in the Summer-months,
With light and hèat reful'gent[1]. Then Thy sun
Shoòts full perfection thro' the swel'ling yèar:
And oft Thy voice in dread'ful thunder spèaks;
And oft at dàwn, deèp noòn, or fàlling ève,
By broòks and gròves, in hol'low-whisp'ring gàles.
Thy boúnty shìnes in Aut'umn unconfin'd,
And spread's a common fèast for all that lives,
In winter àwful Thou! with cloúds and storms
Aroúnd Thee thròwn, tempest o'er tempest ròll'd,
Majestic darkneſs! On the wirlwind's wing
Rìding sublime, Thou bid'st the world adòre,
And humblest nàture with Thy northern blast.

Mystèrious roúnd! what skill, what fòrce divine,
Deèp-felt, in these appèar! a simple tràin,
Yet so delìghtful mix'd, with such kìnd art,
Such beaùty and benef'icence combin'd[2];
Shàde, unpercèiv'd, so sof't'ning into shàde;
And all so forming an harmònious whòle;
That, as they still succeèd, they ravish still.
But wand'ring oft, with brùte unconscious gàze,
Man marks not Thee, marks not the mìghty hand
That, ever busy, wheèls the silent sphères;
Works in the sècret deèp; shoòts, stèaming[3], thence
The fàir profùsion that o'erspread's the Spring:
Flings from the sun direct the flàming day:
Feèds ev'ry crèature; hurls[4] the tempest forth;
And, as on earth this gràteful chànge revol'ves,
With transport touches all the springs of life.

Nàture, attend! join ev'ry living sòul,
Benèath the spàcious temple of the skỳ,
In adoràtion join; and, ardent, ràise

1) rè-fŭl'-jĕnt, glänzend 2) kŏm-bìnd, verbunden, vereinigt
3) stè'-mĭng, dünstend 4) hûrl, schleudern 5) ât-tùne', er-

One geńeral song! To Him, ye vòcal gàles,
Brèathe sof't, whose Spirit in your fresh́ness brèathes:
Oh tàlk of him in sol'itary gloòms!
Where, o'er the rock, the scarcely wàving pine
Fills the brown shàde with a relígious àwe!
And ye, whose bòlder nòte is heard afar,
Who shàke th'astońish'd world, lift high to heav'n
Th'impet'uous song, and sày from whom you rầge.
His prầise, ye broòks, attùne [5], ye trembling rills;
And let me cat'ch it as I mùse along.
Ye head'long torrents, rapid [6] and profoúnd;
Ye sof'ter flood's, that lèad the hùmid màze
Along the vàle; and thou, majestic màin [7],
A sècret world of wonders in thyself,
Soúnd His stupeńdous [8] pràise; whose greàter voice
Or bids you ròar, or bids your ròaring fall.
Soft ròll your incense, herbs, and frùits, and flow'rs,
In mińgled [9] cloúds to Him; whose sun exàlts,
Whose breath perfùmes [10] you, and whose peńcil [11] pàints.
Ye forests bend, ye harvests wàve, to Him;
Brèathe your still song into the rèapers [12] heart,
As hòme he goes beǹeath the joyous moòn.
Ye that keèp wat'ch in heav'n, as earth asleèp
Unconscious lìes, effùse [13] your mildest bèams,
Ye constellàtions [14], while your àngels strike,
Amid' the spańgled [15] sky, the sil'ver lyre.
Greàt sòurce of dày! best image hère belòw
Of thy Creàtor, ever pòuring wide,
From world to world, the vital òcean roúnd,
On Nàture write with ev'ry bèam his pràise,
The thunder ròlls: he hush'd the prostrate [16] world;
While cloúd to cloud returns the sol'emn hymn.
Blèat out afresh [17], ye hill's: ye mossy rock's,
Retàin the soúnd: the bròad [18] responsive [19] lòw,

tőnet, ſtimmet bei 6) rắp'-ĭd, reißend 7) máne, Ocean 8) stů-pĕń-důs, erſtaunlich, ungeheuer 9) mĭń-gld, vermiſcht 10) pĕr'-fům-z, räuchert, durchdüftet 11) pĕń-sĭl, Pinſel 12) ré'-pŭr, Schnitter 13) ĕf-fůse', gießt aus 14) kŏn-stĕl-lá'-shŭnz, Geſtirne 15) spắń-gld, beflittert 16) prŏś-

Ye val'lies, ràise; for the Greàt Shepherd rèigns;
And his unsuff'ring kingdom yet will come.
Ye wood'lands all, awàke: a boúndlefs song
Burst from the gròves! and when the rest'lefs dày,
Expìring, làys the warbling world asleèp,
Sweètest of birds! sweèt Philomèla charm
The lis't'ning shàdes, and tèach the nìght His pràise.
Ye chièf, for whom the whòle creàtion smìles,
At once the head', the heart, and tongue of all,
Crown the greàt hymn! in swarming[20] cit'ies vast,
Assembled men to the deèp organ join
The long-resoúnding[21] voice, oft breàking clèar,
At sol'emn pàuses, thrò' the swel'ling bàse;
And, as èach mingling flàme increàses each,
In one unìted ardour rìse to heav'n.
Or, if you rather chòose the rùral[22] shàde,
And find a fàne[23] in ev'ry sàcred gròve,
There let the shepherd's flùte[24], the virgin's lày,
The prompting seraph and the pòet's lyre,
Still sing the God' of Sèasons, as they ròll.
For me, when I forget' the darling thème,
Whether the blossom blòws, the Summer rày
Russets[25] the plàin, inspìring Autumn glèams[26]
Or Winter rìses in the blèaking[27] èast; —
Be my tongue mùte, my fancy pàint no mòre,
And, dead' to joy, forget my heart to bèat.

Should fàte command me to the farthest verge
Of the greèn earth, to distant barb'rous climes,
Rivers unknòwn to song; where first the sun
Gil'ds Indian moúntains, or his set'ting bèam
Flàmes on th' Atlan'tic isles; 'tis nòught to me:
Since God is ever present, ever felt,
In the void[28] wàste as in the cit'y[29] full;

tràte, hingestreckt 17) à-frèsh', aufs neue 18) bràwd, breit 19) rè-spòn'-sìv, antwortend 20) swàr'-mìng, schwärmend, schwirrend 21) rè-zòùn'-dìng, wiedertönend 22) rú'-ràl, ländlich 23) fàne, Tempel 24) flùte, Flöte 25) rùs'-sìtz, färbt braunroth, bräunt 26) glème'z, strahlt 27) blèk'-ìng, kalt,

And where He vital spread's there must be joy.
When e'en at last the sol'emn hour shall come,
And wing my mystic flight to future worlds,
I cheerful will obey; there, with new pow'rs,
Will rising wonders sing: I cannot go
Where Universal Love not smiles around,
Sustaining all yon orbs [30], and all their sons;
From seeming Evil still educing [31] Good
And Better thence again, and Better still,
In infinite progression [32]. — But I lose
Myself in Him, in light ineffable! [33]
Come then, expressive silence, muse His praise.

Thomson.

bleich 28) vōīd, leer 29) sĭt'-tē, Stadt 30) ŏrbz, Kreise 31) ē-dū'-sing, herausziehend 32) prŏ-grĕsh'-ŭn, Stufengang 33) in-ĕf'-fă-bl, unaussprechlich.

Love.

Yes, Love indeed is light from heaven;
A spark of that immortal fire
With angels shared, by Alla given,
To lift from earth our low desire.
Devotion [1] waf'ts [2] the mind above,
But Heaven itself descends in love;
A feeling from the God'head [3] caught,
To wean [4] from self each sordid [5] thought;
A ray of him who form'd the whole;
A glory circling [6] round the soul!

Oh, Love! What is it in this world of ours
Which makes it fatal [7] to be loved? Ah! why
With cypress [8] branches hast thou wreathed thy bowers [9],
And made thy best interpreter [10] a sigh?

1) dĕ'-vō'-shŭn, Andacht 2) wăfts, winkt, trägt 3) Gŏd'-hĕd, Gottheit 4) wēne, entwöhnen 5) sŏr'-dĭd, niedrig, schmutzig 6) sĕrk'-lĭng, umgebend, einschließend 7) fā'-tăl, tödtlich, verderblich 8) sī'-prĕs, Zypresse 9) bŏŭ'-ŭrz, Lauben 10) in-tĕr'-prĕ-tŭr, Dolmetscher 11) dōte (on),

As thòse whò dòte [11] on òdours pluck [12] the flowers,
And plàce them on their breast — but plàce to die;
Thus the fràil [13] bèings we would fondly [14] cherish [15]
Are làid within our bòsoms but to perish.

Lord Byron.

innig lieben 12) plŭk, pflücken 13) fràle, schwach, hinfällig 14) fŏnd'-lè, liebevoll 15) to tshĕr'-rĭsh, nähren, pflegen.

Paradise Lost.

Boók I.

Of Man's first disobèdience [1], and the frùit
Of that forbid'den treè, whose mortal tàste
Bròught death into the world, and all our wòe,
With lofs of Eden, till one greàter Man
Restòre us, and regàin [2] the blifsful sèat,
Sing, heav'nly Mùse, that on the sècret top [3]
Of Oreb, or of Sinai, didst inspìre
That shepherd, who first tàught the chòsen seèd,
In the begin'ning how the Heav'ns and Earth
Ròse out of Chàos! Or if Sion hill
Delìght thee more, and Sil'oa's broòk, that flòw'd
Fast by the oracle of God; I thence
Invòke [4] thy àid to my adventurous [5] song,
That with no mid'dle flìght intends [6] to sòar
Above th' Aònian moúnt, whìle it pursùes
Things unattempted yet in pròse or rhy̆me.
And chiefly Thou, o Spirit, that dost prefer
Befòre all temples th' upright [7] heart and pùre,
Instruct me, for Thou knòw'st; Thou from the first
Wast present, and with mìghty wings outspread'
Dove-like [8] sat'st broòding [9] on the vast abyfs,
And mad'st it pregnant: what in me is dark,
Illùmine, what is low, ràise and suppòrt;
That to the hèight of this greàt argument

1) dĭs-ŏ-bè'-dè-ĕnse, Ungehorsam 2) rè-gàne', wieder gewinnen 3) tŏp, Gipfel 4) ĭn-vòke', anrufen 5) ăd-vĕn'-tshŭr-ŭs, kühn 6) ĭn-tĕndz', vorhat 7) ŭp'-rìte, aufrichtig

I may assert eternal Providence,
And justify the ways of God to Men.

Sày first, for Heav'n hides nothing from thy view,
Nor the deèp tract of Hell, say first, what càuse
Mòv'd our grand pàrents, in that happy stàte,
Fàvour'd of Heav'n so hìghly, to fall off
From their Creàtor, and transgreſs his will
For one restràint, lords of the world besìdes?
Who first sedùc'd them to that foúl[10] revòlt?
Th' infernal[11] Serpent[12]; he it was, whòse guile[13],
Stirr'd up with envy and revenge, decèiv'd
The mother of mankind, what tìme his pride
Had cast him out from Heav'n, with all his hòst
Of rebel Angels by whose àid, aspìring[14]
To set himself in glòry above his peèrs,
He trusted to have èquall'd the most Hìgh,
If he oppòs'd; and with ambit'ious àim
Against the thròne and monarchy of God
Ràis'd impious war in Heav'n and bat'tle proúd
With vàin attempt. Him the almìghty Power
Hurl'd head'long flàming from th' ethèreal sky,
With hid'eous rùin and combustion[15], down
To bot'tomleſs perdit'ion[16], there to dwell
In adamantin chàins and pènal[17] fire,
Who durst[18] defy th'Omnipotent to arms.
Nìne tìmes the spàce that measures day and nìght
To mortal men, he with his horrid crew
Lày vanquish'd, ròlling in the fiery gulf[19],
Confoúnded though immortal: but his doòm
Reserv'd him to more wrath; for now the thòught
Both of lost happineſs and lasting pàin
Torments him; round he thròws his bàleful[20] eyes,
That wit'neſs'd hùge[21] affliction and dismày

8) dův'-like, Tauben ähnlich 9) brŏŏd'-ing, brütend 10) fŏŭl, schändlich 11) ĭn-fĕr'-nål, höllisch 12) sĕr'-pĕnt, Schlange 13) gyĭle, Trug 14) ås-pĭ'-rĭng, strebend 15) kŏm-bŭs'-tshŭn, Verbrennung 16) pĕr-dĭsh'-ŭn, Verderben 17) pè'-nål, strafend 18) dŭrst (dare) 19) gŭlf, Meerbusen 20) bàle-

Mix'd with obdùrate[22] prìde and stead′fast[23] hàte:
At ońce, as far as `Angels ken[24], he views
The dísmal situàtion wàste and wìld;
A duńgeon hoŕrible on all sides roúnd
As one greàt fuŕnace[25] flàm'd, yet from those flàmes
No lìght, but ratĥer daŕknefs vísible
Seŕv'd only to ′discover sìghts of wòe,
Règions of soŕrow, dòleful[26] shàdes, where pèace
And rest can never dwell, hòpe never cońes
That comes to all; but toŕture without end
Still uŕges, and a fiery del′uge[27], fed′[28]
With ever-buŕning sul′phur unconsùm'd:
Such place eternal Jus̀tice had prepàr'd
For thosè rebel′lious, here their prisón ordàin'd
In ut′ter daŕknefs, and their pòrtion set
As far remòv'd from God and lìght of Heav'n,
As from the ceńter thrice to th'ut′most pòle.
O how unlike the plàce from wheńce they fell!
There the compańions of his fall, o'erwhel′m'd
With flood′s and whiŕlwinds of tempes̀tuous[29] fire.
He soòn disceŕns, and wel′t'ring by his side
One next himself in pow'r, and next in crìme,
Long after knòwn in Pal′estine, and nàm'd
Beëlzebub. To whom th'Aŕch-Eńemy,
And theńce in Heav'n càll'd Sat′an, with bòld words
Breàking the hoŕrid silence thus begań:

If thou beèst he; but o how fàll'n! how chàng'd
From him, who in the happy rèal′ms of light
Clòth'd with transceńdent[30] brìghtnefs didst outshine
Myŕiads though brìght! If he whom mùtual lèague,
Unìted thoughts and coúnsels, èqual hòpe
And haz′ard in the glòrious enterprise,
Join'd with me ońce, now miśery hath join'd

fůl, traurig 21) hůje, ungeheuer 22) ŏb′-jů-ràte, ŏb-dů′-ràte, verstockt 23) stĕd′-fåst, fest 24) kĕn, erkennen 25) fŭr′-nĭs, (Feuer-) Esse 26) dòle′-fůl, traurig 27) dĕl′-lůje, Ueberschwemmung, Fluth 28) fĕd (feed) 29) tĕm-pĕś-tshů-ůs, stürmisch 30) trån-sĕń-dĕnt, vortrefflich, unerreichbar

In èqual rùin: into what pit[31] thou seèst
From what heìght fàll'n; so much the stronger pròv'd
He with his thuńder: and till then who kneẁ
The force of those dìre arms? yet not fór those,
Nor what the pòtent[32] vićtor in his ràge
Can el'se inflićt[33], do I repeńt or chànge,
Though chàng'd in oútward luśtre, that fix'd mìnd
And hìgh disdàin from seńse of iǹjur'd meŕit,
That with the Mightiest ràis'd me to conteńd[34],
And to the fièrce conteńtion bròught alońg
Innùmerable[35] force of spiŕits aŕm'd,
That duŕst dislìke his rèign, and me prefeŕring,
His ut'most poẁ'r with ad'verse[36] poẁ'r oppòs'd
In dùbious bat'tle on the plàins of Heav̀en,
And shook[37] his thròne. What though the fièld be lost'?
All is not lost; th'uncońquerable will,
And stud'y of reveńge, immortal hàte,
And couŕage never to submit' or yièld,
And what is el'se not to be overcońe;
That glòry never shall his wrath' or mìght
Extoŕt from me. To boẁ and sùe for gràce
With suṕpliant[38] kneè, and dèify[39] his poẁer,
Who from the teŕror of this aŕm so làte
Doúbted his eḿpire; that were lòw indeèd,
That were an iǵnominy and shàme beńeàth
This doẁnfall; siǹce by fate the streńgth of Gods
And this empyŕeal[40] suḃstance cannot fàil,
Since throùgh expèrience of this greàt eveńt
In arms not worse, in fòresight[41] much advańc'd,
We may with more succeśsful hòpe resol've
To wàge[42] by fòrce or guìle eteŕnal war,
Irreconcìleable[43] to our grańd fòe,

31) pĭt, Höhle, Tiefe, Abgrund 32) pò'-tĕnt, mächtig 33) ĭn-flĭkt', auflegen, verhängen 34) kŏn-tĕnd', streiten 35) ĭn-nù'-mĕr-ă-bl, unzählbar 36) ăd'-vĕrse, feindlich 37) shŏŏk (shake) 38) sŭp'-plė-ănt, flehend 39) dè'-ė-fī, vergöttern 40) ĕm-pĭr'-ė-ăl, zum höchsten Himmel gehörig (überätherisch) 41) fòre'-sīte, Vorsicht 42) wàdje, wagen, führen 43) ĭr-rĕk-ŏn-sī'-lă-bl, unversöhnlich.

Who now triumphs, and in th' excefs of joy
Sòle rèigning hòlds the tyranny of Heaven.

Satan's Addrefs to Hell.

Is this the règion, this the soil, the clime,
Said then the lost Arch-Angel, this the sèat
That we must chànge for Heav'n, this mòurnful glòòm
For that celestial light? Be it so, since he
Who now is Sovran*) can dispòse and bid
What shall be right: farthest from him is best,
Whom rèason hath èqual'd, fòrce hath made suprème
Above his èquals. Fàrewell, happy fièlds,
Where joy for ever dwel'ls! Hàil horrors, hàil,
Infernal world, and thou, profoundest Hell',
Recèive thy new possessor; one who brings
A mìnd not to be chàng'd by plàce or tìme.
The mìnd is its òwn plàce, and in itself
Can màke a Heav'n of Hell, a Hell of Heaven.
What mat'ter where, if I be still the sàme,
And what I should be; all but lefs than he
Whom thunder hath made greàter? Here at lèast
We shall be freè; th'Almighty hath not buil't
Here for his envy, will not drive us hence:
Here we may rèign secùre, and in my choice
To rèign is worth ambit'ion, thòugh in Hell:
Bet'ter to rèign in Hell, than serve in Heaven.
But wherefore let we then our fàithful friends,
Th'assòciates and copartners[1] of our lofs,
Lie thus astonish'd on th' oblivious poòl[2]
And call them not to shàre with us their part
In this unhappy mansion, or once more
With ral'lied arms to try what may be yet
Regàin'd in Heav'n, or what more lost in Hell?

*) für Sovereign.

1) kò-pårt'-nůrz, Mitgenossen 2) pôôl, Pfuhl.

Mil'ton's Addreſś to Light.

Hàil hòly Lìght, off'-spring of Heav'n first-born,
Or of th'Eternal coeternal bèam,
May I expreſś thee unblàm'd? since God is lìght,
And never but in unappròached light
Dwel't from eternity, dwelt then in thee,
Bright ef'fluence [1] of bright essence increàte.
Or hèar'st thou rather pùre ethèreal strèam,
Whose fountain who shall tell? befòre the sun,
Before the Heav'ns thou wert, and at the voice
Of God, as with a mantle didst invest' [2]
The rising world of waters dark and deèp,
Won [3] from the void and formleſs infinite.
Thee I revisit now with bòlder wing,
Escàp'd the Stygian poòl, thòugh long detàin'd [4]
In that obscùre soj'ourn [5], while in my flight
Throùgh ut'ter and through mid'dle darkneſs bòrne
With other nòtes than to th'Orphèan lyre
I sung of Chàos and eternal Nìght,
Tàught by the heav'nly Mùse to venture down
The dark descent, and up to reascend,
Though hard and ràre: thee I revisit sàfe,
And feèl thy sovran vital lamp; but thou
Revisit'st not these eyes, that ròll in vàin
To find thy pièrcing rày, and find no dàwn;
So thick a drop serène hath quench'd their orbs,
Or dim suffùsion [6] vèil'd. Yet not the more
Cèase I to wander, where the Mùses haunt
Clèar spring, or shàdy gròve, or sunny hill',
Smit' with the love of sàcred song; but chièf
Thee, Sìon, and the flow'ry broòks benèath,
That wash thy hal'low'd feèt, and warbling flòw,
Nìghtly I visit: nor sometimes forget
Those other two èquall'd with me in fàte,
So were I èquall'd with them in renown,
Blind Thàmyris and blind Maeonides,

1) èf-flù-ĕnse, Ausfluß 2) ĭn-vĕst', bekleiden 3) won, (win)
4) dè-tåne', aufhalten 5) sò'-jůrn, Aufenthalt 6) sůf-fù'-

And Tirèsias and Phinèus prophets òld:
Then feèd on thòughts, that vol'untary mòve
Harmònious numbers; as the wàkeful bird
Sings darkling, and in shàdiest covert[7] hid
Tùnes her nocturnal[8] nòte. Thus with the yèar
Sèasons return, but not to me returns
Dày, or the sweèt appròach of èv'n or morn,
Or sìght of vernal bloòm, or summer's ròse,
Or flock's, or herds, or hùman fàce divine;
But cloúd instead', and ever dùring dark
Surroúnds me, from the chèarful wàys of men
Cut off, and for the boòk of knowl'edge fàir
Presented with a universal blank[9]
Of nàture's works to me expung'd[10] and ràs'd[11],
And wisdom at one entrance[12] quite shut out.
So much the rather thou, celestial Lìght,
Shìne inward, and the mind through all her powers
Irràdiate, there plant eyes, all mist[13] from thence
Purge and disperse, that I may seè and tell
Of things invisible to mortal sìght.

zhůn, Uebergießung, Ueberguß 7) kův'-ůrt, ein bedeckter Ort, Dickicht 8) nők-tůr'-nål, nächtlich 9) blånk, Niete, Leere, unbeschriebenes Blatt 10) to ěks-půnje', ausstreichen 11) to råse, auslöschen (radiren) 12) ěn'-trånse, Eintritt, Eingang 13) mist, Nebel.

Chìlde Harold's Adieù to England.

„Adieù, adieu! my nàtive shòre
Fàdes o'er the wàters blùe,
The nìght-winds sìgh, the breàkers[1] ròar,
And shrièks the wìld sèa-mew[2]?
Yon sun that sets upon the sèa
We fol'low in his flight;
Farewell' awhile to him and thee,
My native land — Good'-night!

„A few short hoùrs and He will rise
To give the Morrow birth;

And I shall hàil[3] the màin[4] and skìes,
But not my mother Earth.
Deserted is my òwn good hall,
Its hearth is desolate:
Wild weèds[5] are gathering on the wall;
My dog howls at the gàte.

„Come, hither, hither, my little pàge!
Why dost thou weèp and wàil[6]?
Or dost thou dread the billows' ràge,
Or tremble at the gàle?
But dash[7] the tèar-drop from thine eỳe,
Our ship is swift and strong;
Our fleètest fàlcon[8] scarce can flỳ
More merrily along."

„Let winds be shrill[9], let wàves ròll high,
I fèar not wave nor wind;
Yet marvel[10] not, Sir Childe, that I
Am sorrowful in mind;
For I have from my father gone,
A mother whom I love,
And have no friend, sàve these alòne,
But thee — and One above."

„My father blessed me fervently[11],
Yet did not much complàin;
But sòrely[12] will my mother sigh
Till I come back again." —
„Enough, enough, my little lad!
Such tears become[13] thine eye;
If I thy guileless[14] bosom had,
Mine òwn would not be drỳ.

1) the breakers, die Brandung 2) mú, Möve 3) hále, begrüßen 4) máne, See 5) wèèd, Unkraut 6) to wále, jammern, ächzen 7) to dash, schlagen, wischen 8) fåw'-kn, Falke 9) shrill, durchdringend, gellend 10) to marvel, sich wundern 11) fervently, brünstiglich 12) sòre'-lé, schmerzlich 13) to becom-, geziemen 14) gylle'-lēs, arglos 15) stånsh,

„Come hither, hither, my staunch[15] yeòman[16],
 Why dost thou loòk so pàle?
Or dost thou dread a French fòeman?
 Or shiver[17] at the gale?“ —
Deèm'st[18] thou I tremble for my life?
 Sir Childe, I'm not so wèak;
But thinking on an absent wife
 Will blanch[19] a fàithful cheek.

My spoúse[20] and boys dwell near thy hall,
 Along the bordering làke,
And when they on their father call,
 What answer shall she make? —
„Enough, enough, my yeoman good,
 Thy grièf let none gainsày[21];
But I, who am of lighter moòd[22],
 Will laugh to fleè away.

„For who would trust the seèming sighs
 Of wife or paramour?
Fresh fères[23] will dry the bright blue eyes
 We late[24] saw strèaming o'er.
For pleasures past I do not grieve,
 Nor perils[25] gathering nèar;
My grèatest grief is that I leave
 No thing that clàims a tèar.

„And now I'm in the world alòne
 Upon the wide, wide sea:
But why should I for others gròan,
 When none will sigh for me?
Perchance my dog will whine in vàin,
 Till fed by strànger hands;

(stanch) derb, treu, wacker 16) yò'-mån, Lehensmann, Vasall, Knappe 17) to shiver, zittern 18) to deem, glauben, dünken 19) to blånsh, erbleichen, bleich machen 20) spôùze, Weib 21) to gàne-sà', widersprechen 22) mood, Gemüth 23) fère (oder pheere), Gefährte 24) late (statt lately) jüngst, vor kurzem 25) pěr'-ril, Gefahr 26) å-thwårt', quer über

But long ere I come back again,
He'd tear me where he stands.

„With thee, my bark, I'll swiftly go,
Athwart[26] the foaming brine[27];
Nor care what land thou bear'st me to,
So not again to mine.
Wel'come, welcome, ye dark-blue waves!
And when you fail[28] my sight,
Welcome ye deserts[29], and ye caves!
My native land — Good-night!"

Lord Byron.

27) brine, Salzwasser, See 28) to fail, mangeln, fehlen
29) dĕz'-sĕrt, Wüste.

Song.

Have you not seen the timid tear
Steal trembling from mine eye?
Have you not mark'd the flush[1] of fear,
Or caught the murmur'd sigh?
And can you think my love is chill,
Nor fix'd on you alone?
And can you rend, by doubting still,
A heart so much your own?

To you my soul's affections move
Devoutly, warmly true;
My life has been a task[2] of love,
One long, long thought of you.
If all your tender faith is o'er,
If still my truth you'll try;
Alas! I know but one proof more, —
'I'll blefs your name, and die!

(Little Poems.) *Thomas Moore.*

1) flŭsh, Erröthen 2) tăsk, Aufgabe.

Extracts from New Morality.

From mental mists to purge a nation's eyes:
To animate the weak, unite the wise;

To tràce the deep inféction[1] that pervàdes[2]
The crowded town, and tàints[3] the rùral shàdes;
To mark how wìde extends the mìghty wàste
O'er the fair real'ms of scìence, learning, tàste!
To drìve and scat'ter all the broòd of lìes,
And chàse the vàrying fal'sehood as it flìes,
The long arrèars[4] of rid'icule[5] to pay,
To drag relúctant Dul'nefs[6] back to day;
Much yet remàins. — To you these thèmes belong,
Ye fávour'd sons of vir'tue and of song! — — —
— — — — — — —

O! nurse of crìmes and fashions! which in vàin
Our còlder servile spirits would attàin,
How do we àpe[7] thee, France! but blundering[8] still
Disgràce the pat'tern[9] by our want of skill.
The bor'row'd step our àwkward gàit revèals:
(As clumsy Courtney mars the verse he stèals)
How do we ape thee, France! — nor clàim alòne
Thy arts, thy tàstes, thy morals for our òwn,
But to thy Worthies render hòmage dùe,
Their „hàir-bread'th 'scàpes" [10] with anxious interest view;
Stàtesmen and heroines[11] whom this age adòres,
Though plàiner times would call them rògues and whòres, — —
— — — — — — — —

So should the Mùse, with verses thunder clòthed,
Proclàim the crìmes by God and nàture lòathed[12],
Which, — when fell[13] poison revels in the vèins[14] —
(That poison fell which frantic[15] Gal'lia dràins[16]
From the crùde[17] frùit of freèdom's blasted tree)
Blot the fair records of humanity.

To feèbler nations let proud France affòrd
Her damning choice, — the chal'ice or the swòrd, —

1) în-fĕk'-shŭn, Ansteckung 2) to pervade, durchgehen 3) to tánt, beflecken 4) år-rèèr', Rückstand 5) rĭd'-è-kùle, Lächerlichkeit 6) dŭl'-nĕs, Abgeschmacktheit 7) to ape, nachäffen 8) to blŭn'-dŭr, irren, Fehler, Mißgriffe machen 9) påt'-tŭrn, Muster 10) 'scapes statt escapes 11) hĕr'-ò-în, Heldinn 12) to lòth, verabscheuen 13) fell, schändlich 14) váne, Ader 15) frantic, wahnsinnig 16) to dráne, abziehen 17) krŏŏd,

To drink or die; — oh, fràud! oh, spécious[18] lie!
Delùsive choice! for if they drink, they die.

The swòrd we dread not: — of ourselves secùre,
Firm were our strength, our pèace and freedom sùre.
Let all the world confed'erate all its powers,
Be they not back'd by those that should be oùrs,
Hìgh on his rock shall Brit'ain's gènius stand,
Scat'ter the crowded hòsts, and vindicate[19] the land.

Guard we but our òwn hearts: with constant view,
To àncient morals, ancient manners trùe,
Trùe to the manlier virtues, such as nerved[20]
Our fathers' breasts, and this proud isle preserved
For many a rugged[21] àge: — and scorn the while
Each philosophic àtheist's specious guile —
The soft seductions, the refinements nice
Of gay moral'ity, and èasy vice:
So shall we bràve the storm; — our 'stablish'd[22] power
Thy ref'uge, Eùrope, in some happier hour. —
But, French in heart — thòugh vic'tory crown our brow,
Lòw at our feet though prostrate nàtions bow,
Wealth gil'd our cit'ies, commerce crowd our shòre, —
London may shine, but England is no more.

George Canning.

roh, unreif 18) spé'-shůs, scheinbar 19) to vin-dė-kàte, rächen, reinigen, beschützen 20) to nĕrv, stärken, kräftigen 21) rŭg'-gĭd, rauh, wild, stürmisch 22) 'stablish'd statt establish'd.

Marriage.

Dispòsed to wed[1], è'en while you hàsten, stay;
There's great advantage in a small delày: —
Thus 'Ovid song, and much the wise appròve
This prùdent maxim of the prièst of Love:
If poòr, delay for fùture want prepàres,
And èases[2] humble life of half its càres;
If rich, delay shall bràce[3] the thòughtful mind,
T'endùre the ills that e'en the happiest find:

Delay shall knowl'edge yièld on either part,
And show the val'ue of the vanquish'd heart;
The hùmours, passions, merits, fàilings[4] pròve,
And gently ràise the vèil that's worn by Love;
Love, that impàtient guide! — too proúd to think
Of vul'gar wants, of clòthing, mèat and drink,
Urges our am'orous swàins[5] their joys to sèize,
And then, at rags and hunger frighten'd, flees: —
Yet not too long in cold debàte remàin;
Till age refràin not — but if old, refrain[6].

George Crabbe.

1) to wed, heirathen 2) to èze, erleichtern, befreien 3) to bràse, stärken 4) fà'-ling, Mangel 5) swàne, (verliebter) Schäfer 6) to rè-fràne', abhalten, enthalten.

A Portrait.

She was a Phantom of delight
When first she glèamed upon my sight;
A lovely Appari'tion[1], sent
To be a mòment's ornament;
Her eyes as stars of Twilight fair;
Like Twilight's, too, her dusky hair;
But all things else about her dràwn
From May-time and the cheèrful Dàwn;
A dancing Shàpe, an Image gay,
To haunt[2], to startle, and way-lay[3].

I saw her upon nèarer view.
A Spirit, yet a Woman too;
Her hoúsehold mòtions light and free,
And steps of virgin liberty;
A coúntenance in which did meèt
Sweet records[4], promises as sweet;
A Crèature not too bright or good
For hùman nàture's dàily foòd;
For transient sorrows, simple wiles,
Praise, blàme, love, kisses, tears, and smiles.

And now I see with eyes serène
The very pul'se of the machine;
A Bèing brèathing thòughtful breath,
A Traveller bet'wixt life and death;
The rèason firm, the temperate will,
Endùrance[5], fòresight, strength, and skill,
A perfect Woman, nòbly plann'd,
To warn, to comfort, and command;
And yet a Spirit still, and bright
With something of an àngel light.

Wordsworth.

1) åp-på-rish'-ůn, Erscheinung 2) to hånt, umschweben 3) to way-lay, überfallen 4) rěk'-ôrd, Erinnerung 5) ěn-dů'-rånse, Ausdauer.

The English language.

Let England's soil be known for all its charms,
Far famed for sciences as well as arms —
Let them derision meet, who would advance
Manners and speech from Italy or France —
Let them know you, who would your favour find —
And English be the language of mankind.

Steele.

Prayer of Adam and Eve.

Thèse are thy glòrious works, Pàrent of good'
Almìghty, thine this universal fràme,
Thus wondrous fàir; thyself how wondrous then!
Unspèakable, who sitst above these heavens
To us invisible, or dimly seèn
In these thy lòwest works; yet these declàre
Thy good'nefs beyond thòught, and pow'r divine.
Spèak ye who best can tell', ye sons of light,
'Angels; for ye behòld him, and with songs
And chòral symphonies, dày without night,
Circle[1] his thròne rejoicing: ye in Heaven,
On Earth join all ye Crèatures to extòl

Him first, him last, him mid'st, and without end.
Fàirest of stárs, lást in the tràin of night,
If bet'ter thou belońg not to the dàwn,
Sùre pled'ge of dày, that crówn'st the smiling morn
With thy bright cirćlet, pràise him in thy sphère,
While dày arises, that sweèt hoúr of prime.
Thou Suń, of this greàt wórld bòth eỳe and sòul,
Acknowl'edge him thy greàter, soúnd his pràise
In thy etérnal còurse, both when thou climb'st,
And when high noòn hast gàin'd, and when thou fàll'st.
Moòn, that now meèt'st the òrient sun, now flỳ'st,
With the fix'd stárs, fix'd in their órb that flies,
And ye five other wańd'ring fires that mòve
In mystic dańce not without sońg, resoúnd
His pràise, who out of dárkneſs càll'd up light.
Air, and ye El'ements, the el'dest birth
Of Nàture's wómb, that in quatérnion [2] ruń
Perpet'ual cirćle, mul'tiform [3], and mix
And noúrish [4] all things, let your cèaseleſs chànge
Vàry to our greàt Màker still neẁ pràise.
Ye Mist's [5] and Exhalàtions that noẃ rise
From hill' or stèaming làke [6], duśky [7] or grày,
Till the sun pàint your fleècy skiŕts with gòld,
In hońour to the wórld's greàt 'Author rise,
Whetheŕ to deck' with cloúds th'uncol'our'd skỳ,
Or wet [8] the thiŕsty eárth with fàlling shoẃers [9],
Rising or fàlling still advańce his pràise.
His pràise, ye Wińds, that from fòur quárters blòw,
Brèathe soft or loúd; and wàve your tóps, ye Pines,
With every plańt in sign of wórship wàve.
Foúntains and ye, that wárble, as ye flòw,
Melòdious múrmurs, wárbling tùne his pràise.
Join voices all ye liv́ing Sòuls: ye Bírds,
That sińging up to Heaveń-gàte ascend,

1) sėr'-klit, (kleiner) Ring, Kreis 2) kwå-tėr'-nė-ůn, Vierzahl 3) můl'-tė-fórm, vielförmig 4) nůr'-rish, ernähren 5) mist, Nebel 6) lake, See 7) důs'-kė, dunkel 8) wėt, anfeuchten 9) shȯů'-ůr, Regenguß 10) åwt, etwas.

Beàr on your wings and in your nòtes his pràise.
Ye that in wàters glide, and ye that walk
The earth, and stàtely tread′, or lòwly creèp,
Witnefs if I be silent, morn or èven,
To hill′ or val′ley, foúntain, or fresh shàde
Made vòcal by my sòng, and tàught his pràise.
Hàil universal Lord, be boúnteous still
To give us ònly good′, and if the night
Have gather'd àught[10] of èvil or concèal'd,
Disperse it, as now light dispel′s the dark.

Adam's first meeting and nuptials with Eve.

God ended, or I heard no mòre; for now
My earthly by his heav'nly overpower'd,
Which it had long stood′ under, stràin'd[1] to th' height,
In that celestial col′loquy sublime,
As with an object that excefs the sense
Daz′zled[2] and spent, sunk down, and sòught repàir
Of sleèp, which instantly fell on me, càll'd
By nàture as in àid, and clòs'd mine eyes.
Mine eyes he clòs'd, but òpen left the cell′
Of fancy, my internal sight, by which
Abstract as in a trance[3], methòught, I saw,
Thòugh sleèping, where I lày, and saw the shàpe
Still′ glòrious, before whom awàke I stood′;
Who stoòping òpen'd my left side, and toòk
From thence a rib, with cordial spirits warm,
And life-blood streàming fresh; wide was the wound,
But sud′denly with flesh fil'l'd up and hèal'd:
The rib he form'd and fashion'd with his hands;
Under his forming hands a crèature grew,
Manlike, but dif′ferent sex, so lovely fàir,
That what seèm'd fair in all the world, seèm'd now
Mèan, or in her summ'd up, in her contàin'd,
And in her loòks, which from that time infùs'd
Sweètnefs into my heart, unfel′t befòre,
And into all things from her àir inspir'd

The spirit of love and amorous delight.
She disappèar'd and left me dark; I wàk'd
To find her, or for ever to deplòre
Her loss, and other pleasures all abjùre.
When out of hòpe, behòld her, not far off,
Such as I sàw her in my drèam, adorn'd
With what all Earth or Heaven could bestòw,
To màke her àmiable. On she càme,
Led' by her heav'nly Màker, thòugh unseèn,
And guided by his voice, nor uninform'd
Of nuptial sanctity and marriage rites[4]:
Gràce was in all her steps, Heav'n in her eye,
In every gesture dignity and love.
I overjoy'd could not forbèar aloud. —

This turn hath màde amends[5]; thou hast fulfil'l'd
Thy words, Creàtor bounteous benign[6],
Giver of all things fàir, but fàirest this
Of all thy gift's, nor enviest. I now see
Bòne of my bòne, flesh of my flesh, myself'
Befòre me; Woman is her nàme, of Man
Extracted; for this càuse he shall foregò
Father and mother, and to his wife adhère,
And they shall be one flesh, one heart, one sòul.

She heard me thus, and thòugh divinely bròught,
Yet innocence and virgin mod'esty,
Her virtue and the conscience of her worth,
That would be woò'd, and not unsòught be won,
Not obvious, not obtrùsive, but retìr'd,
The more desìrable, or to sày all,
Nàture herself', thòugh pùre of sinful thòught,
Wròught in her so, that seèing me, she turn'd;
I fol'low'd her, she what was honour knew,
And with obsèquious maj'esty appròv'd
My plèaded rèason. To the nuptial bower

1) stràne, anstrengen 2) to dăz'-zl, blenden 3) tràns, Entzückung 4) rite, Gebrauch 5) amends, Erstattung, Ersatz

I led′ her blushing like the morn: all Heaven,
And happy constellàtions on that hoúr
Shed′ their selectest influence, the earth
Gave sign of gratulàtion, and èach hill′;
Joyous the birds, fresh gàles and gentle àirs
Whisper'd it to the wood′s, and from their wings
Flung ròse, flung òdours[7] from the spicy[8] shrub[9]
Dispòrting, till the amorous bird of night
Sung spoúsal[10] and bid hàste the èvening star
On this hill top, to light the brìdal lamp.
Thus have I tòld thee all my stàte, and broùght
My stòry to the sum of earthly blifs.

6) bè-nine′, gütig 7) ò′-dŭr, Wohlgeruch 8) spì′-sè, gewürzhaft, gewürzreich 9) shrŭb, Strauch 10) spŏŭ′-zăl, hochzeitlich.

Lines

written on visiting a scene in Argyleshire[1].

At the silence of twilight's contemplative[2] hoúr,
  I have mùsed in a sorrowful moòd[3],
On the wind-shaken weèds, that embòsom[4] the bower
  Where the hòme of my fòrefathers stood′.
All rùin'd and wìld is their roòflefs abòde,
  And lònely the dark ràven's shel′tering treè;
And travell'd by few is the grafs-cover'd ròad,
Where the hunter of deèr and the warrior tròde
  To his hills that encircle[5] the sèa.

Yet wandering, I foúnd on my rùinous walk,
  By the dìal-stòne[6] àged and greèn,
One ròse of the wil′dernefs left on its stalk,
  To mark where a garden had been.
Like a brotherlefs hermit, the last of its ràce,
  All wìld in the sìlence of Nàture, it drew,
From èach wandering sunbeam, a lònely embràce;
For the nìght-weed and thorn overshad′owed the plàce
  Where the flower of my fòrefathers grew.

Sweèt bud of the wildernefs! emblem of all
    That remàins in this desolate heart!
The fabric[7] of blifs to its centre may fall;
    But pàtience shall never depart!
Thòugh the wilds of enchantment[8], all vernal and bright,
    In the dàys of delùsion[9] by fancy combined,
With the vanishing phantoms of love and delight,
Abandon my sòul like a drèam of the night,
    And lèave but a desert behind.

Be hush'd my dark spirit! for wisdom condemns
    When the fàint and the feèble deplòre;
Be strong as the rock of the òcean that stems
    A thousand wild wàves on the shòre!
Throùgh the perils of chance, and the scowl[10] of disdàin,
    May thy front be unal'ter'd, thy courage elàte[11]!
Yèa! èven the name I have worshipp'd in vàin
Shall awàke not the sìgh of remembrance again;
    To beàr is to conquer our fàte.

Thomas Campbell.

1) år-gylle-shère, eine Grafschaft in Schottland 2) kŏn-tĕm'-plā-tiv, beschaulich, sinnend 3) mōōd, Stimmung 4) ĕn-bōō'-zŭm, einschließen, umgeben 5) to ĕn-sĕr'-kl, umgeben 6) (dì'-ål)-stone, Sonnenuhrstein 7) fāb'-rik, Gebäude 8) ĕn-tshånt'-mĕnt, Zauber, Ergötzen 9) dè-lù'-zhŭn, Täuschung 10) skōŭl, Düster, Finsterblick 11) è-låte', hochstrebend.

Odes of Anacreon.

Ode XVI.

Thou, whòse soft and ròsy hùes
Mimic form and soul infùse[1],
Best of pàinters! come, pourtrày[2]
The lovely màid that's far awày.
Far away, my sòul! thou art,
But I've thy beaùties all by heart.
Pàint her jetty[3] ringlets[4] stràying,
Sil'ky twine[5] in tendrils[6] plàying;

And, if pàinting hath the skill
To make the spicy balḿ distil′,
Let every little lock exhàle
A sigh of pe̍rfume [7] on the gàle.
Where her tresses' cu̍rly [8] flòw
Darkles [9] o'er the brow̍ of snow;
Let her fo̍rehead bèam to light,
Bu̍rnish'd [10] as the ìvory bright,
Let her eyebrows sweètly rìse
In jet′ty a̍rches o'e̍r her eyes,
Gently in a cre̍scent [11] gliding,
Iust commin̍gling, just divìding.
But hast thou any spa̍rkles warm,
The lightning of her eyes to form?
Let them effùse the àzure rày
With which Mine̍rva's glances play,
And give them all that liq̍uid fire
That Venus' lan̍guid [12] eyes respìre [13].
O'e̍r her nòse and cheèk be shed
Flushing white and mel′low red;
Gràdual tin̍ts [14], as when there glòws
In snòwy mil′k the bas̍hful rose.
Then her lip, so rich in blis̍ses!
Sweet petit′ioner [15] for kifses!
Poúting [16] nest of bland [17] persuàsion,
Rìpely sùing [18] Love's invàsion.
Then benèath the vel′vet [19] chin [20],
Whòse dim̍ple shàdes a Love within̍,
Mòuld [21] her neck with gràce descen̍ding,
In a heav́en of beauty en̍ding;

1) to ìn-fûse′, einflößen, begeistern mit 2) to pôr-trá′, abbilden, malen 3) jĕt′-tè, schwarz wie Gagat 4) ringlet, Locke 5) twine, Geflecht 6) tendril, Ranke 7) pĕr′-fûme, Wohlgeruch 8) kŭr′-lè, gekräuselt, lockig 9) to dăr′-kl, dunkeln 10) to bŭr′-nĭsh, poliren, glänzend machen 11) krĕs′-sĕnt, Halbmond 12) lång′-gwìd, schmachtend 13) to rè-spìre′, athmen 14) tint, Tinte, Farbe 15) pè-tĭsh′-ŭn-ŭr, Bittender 16) to pôût, die Lippen aufwerfen 17) blånd, sanft 18) to sù, bitten, einladen 19) vĕl′-vĭt, sammten 20) tshĭn, Kinn 21) to mòld, bilden, formen 22) lù′-sĭd, durchsichtig 23) to peep, durchblicken.

While àiry charms, above belòw,
Sport and flut'ter on its snòw.
Now let a flòating, lùcid[22] vèil
Shad'ow her limbs, but not concèal;
A charm may peèp[23], a hùe may bèam,
And lèave the rest to Fancy's drèam.
Enough — 'tis she! 'tis all I seek;
It glows, it lives, it soòn will spèak!

Thomas Moore.

From Mador of the Moòr.

The rainbow 's lovely in the èastern cloúd,
The ròse is beaùteous in the bèaded[1] thorn,
Sweèt is the èvening song from purple shroúd,
And sweet the òrient blushes of the morn;
Sweeter than all the beaùties that adorn
The fèmale form in yoùth and màiden bloòm.
O! why should passion ever man suborn[2]
To work the sweetest flower of nàture's doòm,
And cast o'er all her joys a vèil of cheèrlefs[3] gloom!

O, fragile[4] flower, that blossoms but to fàde!
One slip[5] recovery[6] or recàll defies;
Thou walk'st the diz'zy[7] verge with steps unstàid[8],
Fair as the habitants[9] of yonder skies,
Like them thou fàllest, never more to rise.
O, fragile flower, for thee my heart's in pàin!
Haply a world is hid from mortal eyes,
Where thou may'st smile in pùrity again,
And shine in virgin-bloom that ever shall remàin.

Jàmes Hogg.

1) bé'-dēd, mit Beeren versehen 2) to sŭb-ŏrn', anstellen, anregen 3) tshéér'-lĕs, freudenlos, düster 4) frădj'-il, hinfällig 5) slip, Fehltritt 6) ré-kŭv'-ŭr-è, Wiederherstellung 7) dĭz'-zé, schwindelnd 8) unstaid, unstet, unsicher 9) habitants statt inhabitants.

A Spanish Bull Fight.

The lists[1] are òped, the spàcious àrea[2] clèar'd,
Thoúsands on thousands piled[3] are sèated roúnd;

Long ere the first loud trumpet's nòte is heard,
No vàcant space for làted[4] wight[5] is found!
Here dons[6], grandeès, but chièfly dàmes abound,
Skill'd in the ògle[7] of a ròguish[8] eye,
Yet ever well inclined to hèal the wound;
None through their cold disdàin are doòm'd to die,
As moòn-struck[9] bards complàin, by love's soft archery[10].

Hush'd[11] is the din[12] of tongues, on gal'lant steèds[13],
With milk-white crest[14], gold spur, and light poised[15] lance,
Four cavalièrs[16] prepàre for venturous[17] deèds,
And lòwly bending to the lists advance;
Rich are their scarfs[18], their chargers[19] fèatly[20] prance[21];
If in the dangerous gàme they shine to-day,
The crowd's loud shout and làdies' lovely glance,
Best prize of better acts, they beàr away,
And all that kings or chièfs e'er gain their toils repày.

In cost'ly sheèn[22], and gàudy[23] clòak arrày'd,
But all afoot, the light-limb'd Matadòre[24]
Stands in the centre, èager to invàde
The lord of lòwing herds; but not before
The ground, with càutions[25] tread'[26], is traversed[27] o'er,
Lest àught unseèn should lurk to thwart his speèd:
His arms a dart, he fights aloòf[28], nor more
Can man achiève without the friendly steed —
Alas! too oft condemn'd for him to bear and bleed.

1) lists, Schranken 2) å'-rè-å, Platz 3) pile-d, aufgehäuft 4) lå'-tèd, verspätet 5) wite, (verächtlich) Person, Schelm 6) dons, Herren 7) ò-'gl, verstohlner Blick 8) rò'-gish, schelmisch 9) mòòn'-strůk, mondsüchtig 10) årtsh'-ůr-è, Bogenschießkunst 11) hůshd, gestillt 12) din, Lärm, Geräusch 13) stèèd, Roß 14) crest, Helmbusch 15) pòèzd, balancirt, getragen 16) kåv-å-lèèr', Reiter, Ritter 17) vèn'-tshůr-ůs, kühn 18) scarf, Schärpe, Feldbinde 19) tshår'-jůr, Streitroß 20) fète'-lè, gewandt, flink 21) to prånse', tanzen, sich stolz tragen 22) shèèn, Glanz, Prunk 23) gåw'-dè, prunkend 24) må-tå-dòre', der Matador 25) kåw'-shůs, vorsichtig 26) trèd, Tritt, Schritt 27) tråv'-èrsd, durchschritten 28) å-lòòf', aus der Ferne 29) gåpes, starrt, gähnt 30) låsh'-ing, flüchtig 31) bròòt, Vieh 32) spůrns, stampft

Thrìce soúnds the clárion! lo! the sígnal falls,
The den expánds, and expectàtion múte
Gàpes[29] round the sìlent círcle's pèopled walls.
Boúnds with one lashing[30] spring the mighty brùte[31],
And, wìldly stàring, spúrns[32], with soúnding foot,
The sand, nor blìndly rushes on his fòe:
Here, there, he points his threat'ening front[33], to sùit[34]
His first attack, wide wàving to and fro
His ángry tàil; red rolls his eỳe's dilàted[35] glòw[36].

Sud'den he stops; his eye is fix'd: awày,
Away, thou heèdlefs[37] boy! prepàre the spèar;
Now is thy time, to pérish, or displày
The skill that yet may check his mad careèr.
With well-timed croùp[38] the nímble còursers[39] veèr[40];
On fòams the bull, but not unscathed[41] he goes;
Strèams from his flánks[42] the crímson tórrent clèar:
He flies, he wheèls, distrácted with his thròes;
Dárt fol'lows dart; lánce, lance; loúd bel'lowings[43] speak his wòes.

Again he comes; nor dart nor lance avàil,
Nor the wild plúnging of the tórtured horse;
Thòugh man and man's avénging arms assàil[44],
Vain are his weápons, vàiner is his fòrce.
One gal'lant steed is stret'ch'd, a mángled[45] còrse[46];
Another, hid'eous[47] sight! unseàm'd[48] appèars,
His gòring[49] chest unvèils life's pánting[50] sòurce;
Though death-struck, still his feèble fràme he rèars[51];
Stággering[52], but stémming[53] all, his lord unhárm'd he beàrs.

33) frůnt, Stirne 34) to sůte, anpassen 35) dė-lá'-tėd, weit geöffnet 36) glò, Gluth 37) hèèd'-lĕs, unvorsichtig 38) krŏŏp, die Kruppe (eines Pferdes) 39) kòr'-sůr, Renner 40) vère, kehren, wenden sich 41) ůn-skåth'd, unbeschädigt, ohne Wunde 42) flångk, Seite 43) bĕl'-lò-ĭngs, Brüllen 44) ås-såle', angreifen 45) mång'-gld, verstümmelt 46) kòrse, Leichnam 47) hĭd'-ė-ůs, scheußlich 48) ůn-sèèm'd, aufgerissen 49) gò'-rĭng, blutend 50) pån'-tĭng, zuckend, keuchend 51) rères, richtet auf 52) ståg'-gůr-ĭng, wankend 53) stem-

Foil'd[54], bleèding, breathlefs, fúrious to the last,
Full in the centre stands the bull at bày[55].
Mid wounds, and clinging darts, and lances brast'[56],
And fòes disàbled in the brùtal fràỳ[57]:
And now the Matadòres aroúnd him plày,
Shàke the red clòak, and poise[58] the ready brand:
Once more throùgh all he bursts his thundering way —
Vain rage! the mantle quit's the conynge[59] hand,
Wraps his fièrce eye — 'tis past — he sinks upon the sand!

Where his vast neck just mingles with the spìne[60],
Shèathed[61] in his form the dead'ly weapon lies;
He stops — he starts — disdàining to declìne[62]:
Slòwly he falls, amid'st triumphant crìes,
Withoút a gròan[63], without a struggle dies.
The decorated car[64] appèars — on high
The còrse is pìled — sweet sight for vul'gar eyes —
Four steeds that spurn[65] the rèin[66], as swift as shy,
Hurl[67] the dark bulk[68] along, scarce seen in dashing[69] by.

Lord Byron.

ming, überwindend 54) foil'd, besiegt 55) at bay, dem Feinde bloßgestellt 56) brast, mit Metall (Erz) beschlagen 57) frå, Streit, Kampf 58) pôèze, schwingen 59) (statt cunning) kůn'-nîng, listig 60) spìne, Rückgrat 61) shèTH'd, eingescheidet 62) dè-klìne', sich beugen, fallen 63) grône, Aechzen 64) kår, Wagen 65) spůrn, zurückstoßen 66) råne, Zaum 67) hůrl, reißen 68) bůlk, Masse, Körper 69) dåsh'-ìng, Vorbeieilen (-wischen).

Extract from Rod'erick, the Last of the Goths.

A Christian woman spinning at the doòr
Behel'd him, and with sud'den pit'y touch'd,
She làid her spindle bỳ, and running in
Toòk bread', and fol'lowing af'ter, càll'd him back,
And plàcing in his passive hands the lòaf[1],
She said, Chrìst Jèsus[2] for his mother's sàke
Have mercy on thee! With a loòk that seèm'd
Lìke id'iocy[3] he heard her, and stood' still,
Stàring a whìle; then bursting into tèars

Wept like a child, and thus relièved his heart,
Full èven to bursting else with swel'ling thoughts.
So through the streèts, and through the northern gàte,
Did Roderick, reckless[4] of a resting-plàce,
With feèble yet with hurried step, pursùe
His agitated wày; and when he rèach'd
The òpen fièlds, and foúnd himself alòne
Benèath the starry canopy of heaven,
The sense of sol'itude, so dread'ful làte,
Was then repòse and comfort. There he stopt
Besìde a little rill[5], and bràke the loaf;
And shed'ding o'er that unaccustom'd foòd
Pàinful but quiet tèars, with gràteful sòul
He brèathed thanksgiving forth; then made his bed
On hèath and myrtle.

Southey.

1) lòfe, Laib 2) Kriste Tshè'-sûs 3) ìd'-è-ò-sè, Blödsinn 4) reckless, unbekümmert 5) rill, Bächlein.

On the death of the pòetess Mrs. Tighe.

I sàw thy form in yoùthful prime,
Nor thòught that pàle decày
Would stèal befòre thy steps of time,
And wàste its bloòm awày, Màry!
Yet still thy fèatures wòre that light
Which flies not with the breath;
And life ne'er loòked more pùrely bright
Than in thy smile of death, Mary!

As strèams that run o'er gòlden mines
With mod'est murmur glide,
Nor seèm to knòw the weal'th that shines
Within their gentle tide, Mary!
So vèiled benèath a simple guise[1]
Thy ràdiant gènius shòne;
And that which charmed all other eỳes
Seèmed worthless in thine òwn, Mary!

If sòuls could al′ways dwell abov́e,
Thou ne'ér hadst left thy sphère;
Or could we keèp the souls we love,
We ne'ér had lost thee heŕe, Mary!
Though mańy a gif′ted [2] mind we meèt,
Though fàirest fośms we see,
To live with them is far leſs sweet
Than to remeḿber thee, Mary!

Thomas Moore.

1) gylse, Geſtalt 2) gifted, hochbegabt.

Description of Wy̆oming.

On Susquehańa's side, fair Wyoming!
Althòugh the wild-flower on thy rùin'd wall
And roòfleſs hòmes, a sad remeḿbrance bring
Of what thy geńtle pèople did befall;
Yet thou wert once the lov́eliest land of all
That see the Atlańtic wàve their mośn restòre.
Sweèt land! may I thy lost delights recall,
And pàint thy Geŕtrude in her bowérs [1] of yòre [2],
Whose beauty was the love of Pennsylvańia's shòre!

Delightful Wy̆oming! benèath thy skies
The hap̆py shep̆herd swàins had nòught to do,
But feèd their flock′s on greèn decliv́ities [3],
Or skiḿ perchańce thy làke with light canòe [4],
From morn, till èvening's sweèter paśtime [5] greẁ,
With tiḿbrel [6], when benèath the foŕests brown
Thy lov́ely màidens would the dańce reneẃ;
And àye [7] those suńny moúntains half-way dowń
Would ecḧo flag̀elet [8] from some romańtic town̆.

Then where of Ińdian hills the dàylight takes
His lèave, hoẃ might you the flamińgo see,

1) bŏŭ′-ŭr, Laube 2) of yòre, aus der Vorzeit 3) dè-klĭv′-è-tè, Abhang 4) kån-nŏŏ′, Nachen 5) pås′-tìme, Belustigung 6) tĭm′-brĭl, Tambourin, Handtrommel 7) àè, ewig, immerwährend 8) flådje′-è-lĕt, Querpfeife 9) skwĕr′-

Disporting like a mèteor on the làkes —
And plàyful squirrel[9] on his nut′-grown treè:
And ev'ry soúnd of life was full of gleè[10],
From merry mock′-bird's[11] song, or hum of men;
While heark'ning, fèaring nòught their revelry[12],
The wild deèr arch'd his neck from glàdes[13], and then
Unhunted[14] sòught his wood′s and wil′dernefs again.

And scarce had Wyoming of war or crìme
Heard, but in transatlantic stòry rung,
For hère the exile[15] met from ev'ry clìme,
And spoke in friendship ev'ry distant tongue:
Men from the blood′ of warring Eùrope sprung,
Were but divìded by the running broòk;
And happy where no Rhenish trumpet sung,
On plàins no sièging mìne's volcàno shoòk,
The blùe-eyed German chànged his swòrd to prùning-hook[16].

Thomas Campbell.

ril, Eichhorn 10) glèè, Frohsinn 11) mŏk′-bŭrd, Spottvogel 12) rĕv′-ĕl-rĕ, ungebundene Freude 13) glàde, Lichtung, offene Stelle im Walde 14) ŭn-hŭnt′-ĕd, nicht gejagt 15) ĕks′-ìle, Verbannter 16) prŏŏn′-ĭng-hŏŏk, Gartenmesser.

The Làdy of the Làke.

(*Invocàtion.*)

Harp of the North! that mòuldering long hast hung
On the wit′ch-elm[1] that shàdes Sàint Fillan's spring,
And down the fit′ful[2] breèze thy numbers flung,
Till envious ivy did aroúnd thee cling,
Muf′fling with verdant ringlet every string, —
O minstrel Harp, still must thine accents sleèp?
Mid rus′tling lèaves and foúntains murmuring,
Still must thy sweèter sounds their silence keep,
Nor bid a warrior smìle, nor teach a maid to weep?

Not thus in àncient days of Cal′edon
Was thy voice mùte amid′ the fes′tal crowd,

When lày[3] of hòpelefs love or glòry won,
Aroúsed[4] the fèarful, or subdùed the proúd.
At èach accórding pàuse, was heard aloud
Thine árdent sýmphony sublìme and high!
Fair dàmes and crésted chièfs atténtion bow'd;
For still the burthen of thy minstrelsy
Was knighthoods[5] dauńtlefs deèd, and Beauty's mat'chlefs[6] eye.

Oh wàke once more! how rùde soe'ér the hand
That ventures o'ér thy mágic màze[7] to strày,
O wake once more: though scárce my skill' commańd
Some feèble ecĥoing of thine eárlier lay:
Though harsh and fàint, and soòn to die away,
And all unwórthy of thy nòbler stràin,
Yet if one heart throb higher at its sway,
The wiz'ard[8] nòte has not been touched in vain.
Then silent be no more! Enchańtrefs[9], wake again!

1) wîtsh'-ĕlm, Zauberulme 2) fitful, bewegt 3) là, Gesang 4) to å-rôůze', erwecken 5) nite'-hůd, Ritterthum 6) måtsh'-lĕs, unvergleichlich 7) maze, Labyrinth 8) wîz'-ůrd, Zauberer 9) ĕn-tshân'-trĕs, Zauberinn.

Farewell'.

Harp of the North, farewell'! The hills gròw dark,
On púrple pèaks a deèper shàde descénding;
In twilight cópse[1] the glòw-worm lights her spark,
The deèr, half-seen, are to the cóvert wénding,
Resùme thy wiz'ard elm! the foúntain lénding,
And the wild breèze, thy wilder minstrelsy;
Thy numbers sweet with Nàture's vespers bleńding[2],
With dístant echo from the fòld and lèa,
And herd-boy's èvening pipe, and hum of hoúsing bee.

Yet, once again, farewell, thou Minstrel Harp!
Yet, once again, forgíve my feèble sway,
And little reck[3] I of the ceńsure sharp
May ìdly cavil[4] at an idle lay.

1) kôps, Gebüsch 2) to blend, mischen 3) to reck, sich küm-

Much have I òwed thy strains on life's long way,
    Through sècret wòes the world has never knòwn,
When on the wèary night dàwned wèarier day,
    And bit'terer was the grièf devoúred alone.
That I o'erlive such wòes, Enchantreſs! is thine òwn.

Hark! as my lingering foot'steps slòw retire,
    Some Spirit of the Air has wàked my string!
'Tis now a Seraph bòld, with touch of fire,
    'Tis now the brush of Fàiry's frol'ic wing.
Recèding [5] now, the dying numbers ring
    Fàinter and fainter down the rugged dell,
And now the moúntain breèzes scarcely bring
    A wandering wit'ch-note of the distant spell —
And now, 'tis silent all! — Enchantreſs, fare thee well!

Sir Walter Scott.

mern 4) to kåv'-ĭl, Ausſatz finden, ſpotten 5) to rè-sèèd', ſich zurückziehen.

Càin's addreſs to his sleèping child.

— He smiles and sleeps! — Sleep on
And smile, thou little young inheritor [1]
Of a world scarce leſs young: sleep on, and smile!
Thine are the hoúrs and days when both are cheèring [2]
And innocent! Thou hast not pluck'd [3] the fruit —
Thou knòw'st not thou art nàked! Must the time
Come thou shalt be amerced [4] for sins unknòwn,
Which were not thine nor mine? But now sleep on!
His cheèks are red'dening into deèper smiles,
And shining lids [5] are trembling o'er his long
Lashes [6] dark as the cypreſs [7] which wàves o'er them;
Half òpen from benèath them the clear blue
Laughs out, althòugh in slumber. He must drèam —
Of what? Of Paradise? — Ay! dream of it,
My disinherited [8] boy! 'tis but a drèam;

1) ĭn-hĕr'-rĭt-ŭr, Erbe 2) tshèèr'-ĭng, erheiternd 3) plŭk'd, gebrochen 4) å-mĕrs'd, beſtraft 5) lĭd, Augenlied 6) låsh'-ĕz, Wimpern 7) sì'-prĕs, Cypreſſe 8) dĭs-ĭn-hĕr'-ĭt-ĕd, enterbt.

For never more thyself, thy sons, nor fathers,
Shall walk in that forbid'den place of joy!

Lord Byron.

Napòleon.

There sunk the greatest, nor the worst of men,
Whose spirit antithet'ically[1] mixt
One mòment of the mightiest, and again
On little objects with like firmnefs fixt,
Extrème in all things! Hadst thou been betwixt,
Thy throne had still been thine, or never been;
For dàring made thy rise as fall: thou seèk'st
'Even now to re-assùme[2] the impèrial mièn,
And shàke again the world, the thunderer of the scène!

Conqueror and captive of the earth art thou!
She trembles at thee still, and thy wild name
Was ne'er more brùited[3] in men's minds than now
That thou art nothing, sàve the jest of Fame,
Who woò'd[4] thee once, thy vassal, and became
The flatterer of thy fièrcenefs[5], till thou wert
A god unto thyself; nor lefs the same
To the astoùnded kingdoms all inert[6],
Who deèm'd thee for a time whate'er thou didst afsert[7].

Oh, more or lefs than man — in high or lòw,
Bat'tling[8] with nàtions, flying from the fièld;
Now making monarchs' necks thy foot'stool[9], now
More than thy mèanest sòldier taught to yièld;
An empire thou couldst crush[10], command, rebuild,
But govern not thy pet'tiest[11] passion, nor,
However deèply in men's spirits skill'd,
Look throùgh thine own, nor curb[12] the lust of war,
Nor learn that tempted Fate will leave the lof'tiest star.

1) ăn-tè-thĕt'-è-kăl-lè, im Gegensatz 2) to rè-ăs-sŭme', wieder annehmen, anmaßen 3) to brōōt, verbreiten 4) to woo, sich bewerben, den Hof machen 5) fèèrse'-nĕs, Wildheit, Grimm 6) inert, ohnmächtig 7) to assert, behaupten 8) to battle, kämpfen 9) fŭt'-stōōl, Fußschemel 10) to crush, zermalmen 11) petty, kleinlich 12) to curb, bezähmen 13) to brōōk,

Yet well thy sòul hath broòk'd[13] the tuŕning tìde[14]
With that untàught innàte[15] philośophy,
Which, be it wiśdom, còldnefs, or deèp prìde,
Is gall[16] and wormwood[17] to an eńemy.
When the whole hòst of hàtred stood′ hard bỳ,
To watch and mock thee shrińking, thou hast smìled
With a sedàte and all-endùring eẙe:
When Fortune fled her spoil'd and fàvorite child,
He stood unbow'd beneàth the ills upon him piled[18]!

Sàger than in thy fortunes; for in them
Ambit′ion steèl'd[19] thee on too far to show
That just habit′ual scorn which could contemn
Men and their thoughts: 'twas wise to feel, not so
To weąr it ever on thy lip and brow,
And spurn[20] the instruments thou wert to ùse
Till they were turn'd unto thine overthròw:
'Tis but a worthlefs world to win or lòse;
So hath it pròved to thee, and all such lot who choòse.

If, like a tower upon a head′long[21] rock,
Thou hadst been made to stand or fall alòne,
Such scorn of man had help'd to bràve[22] the shock[23];
But men's thoughts were the steps which pàved[24] thy thròne,
Their admiràtion thy best weapon shòne;
The part of Phil′ip's son was thine, not then
(Unlefs aside thy purple had been thròwn)
Like stern Diogenes to mock at men;
For sceptred[25] cynics earth were far too wide a den[26].

But quiet to quick bòsoms is a hell,
And there hath been thy bàne[27], there is a fire

ertragen, bestehen 14) tide, Fluth 15) innate, eingeboren, ursprünglich 16) gåwl, Galle 17) wůrḿ-wůd, Wermuth 18) to pile, aufhäufen 19) to steel, abhärten, stählen 20) to spůrn, mit Füßen stoßen, verachten 21) headlong, steil 22) to brave, Trotz bieten 23) shȯk, Stoß, Schlag 24) to pave, bahnen, pflastern 25) sĕp′-tůrd, besceptert, königlich 26) den, Höhle 27) bane, Gift, Fluch 28) fitting, ziemlich 29) kwĕnsh′-

And mòtion of the soul which will not dwell
In its own nárrow bèing, but aspìre
Beyońd the fit'ting[28] mèdium of desìre;
And, but once kińdled, queńchlefs[29] evermòre,
Prèys[30] upon high adveńture, nor can tìre[31]
Of ought but rest; a fèver at the còre[32]
Fàtal to him who beàrs, to all who ever bore.

This makes the mad'men who have made men mad
By their contàgion[33]; Cońquerors and Kings,
Foúnders of sects and systems, to whom add
Sophists, Bards, Stàtesmen, all unquiet things
Which stir too strońgly the soul's sècret springs,
And are themsel'ves the foòls[34] to those they fool:
Eńvied, yet how uneńviable! what stings
Are theirs! One breast laid òpen were a schoòl
Which would untèach[35] mankind the lust to shine or rùle:

Their breath is agitàtion, and their life
A storm whereoń they rìde, to sink at last,
And yet so nuŕsed[36] and bigoted[37] to strìfe,
That should their days, survìving perils past,
Melt to calḿ twilight, they feel overcast
With sorrow and supìnenefs[38], and so die;
'Even as a flàme unfed', which runs to wàste[39]
With its own flick'erings[40], or a swòrd laid by
Which èats into itself, and rusts[41] inglòriously.

Lord Byron.

lĕs, unauslöschlich 30) to prey (upon), sich nähren 31) to tire, ermüden 32) kòre, Kern, Herz, Inneres 33) kŏn-tá'-jè-ŭn, Pest, Ansteckung 34) to fōōl, zu Narren machen 35) to ŭn-tètsh', verlernen 36) to nurse, erziehen 37) bĭg'-gŭt-ĕd, blindlings ergeben 38) sú-pìne'-nĕs, Niedergeschlagenheit 39) to run to waste, sich rinnend verzehren 40) flickering, Flackern 41) to rŭst, rosten.

A Nàval[1] 'Ode.

Ye Máriners[2] of England!
That guard our nàtive sèas;

Whose flag[3] has bràved[4], a thoúsand yèars,
The bat'tle and the breèze!
Your glòrious stan'dard[5] laun'ch[6] agaiń,
To match[7] anotĥer fòe!
And sweèp throùgh the deèp,
While the stor'my tem'pests blòw;
While the battle ràges loúd and long,
And the stormy tempests blow.

The spiŕits of your fathers
Shall start from every wàve! —
For the deck it was their fièld of fàme,
And 'Ocean was their gràve:
Where Blàke and mighty Nel'son fell,
Your man'ly hearts shall glòw,
As ye sweep throùgh the deep,
While the stormy tempests blow;
While the battle rages loud and long,
And the stormy tempests blow.

Britan'nia neèds no bul'wark,
No tow'ers alońg the steèp;
Her march is o'er the moúntain waves,
Her hòme is on the deep.
With thun'ders from her nàtive òak,
She quells[8] the floods belòw —
As they ròar on the shòre,
When the stormy tempests blow;
When the battle rages loud and long,
And the stormy tempests blow.

The mèteor[9] flag of England
Shall yet terrif'ic burn;

1) nå' - vål, zur Marine (See) gehörig 2) mariner, Seemann, Matrose 3) flag, Flagge 4) to brave, Trotz bieten 5) standard, Standarte, Panier 6) to lånsh, loslassen 7) to måtsh, sich entgegen stellen 8) to kwěll, bändigen 9) mė' - tė - ůr, Meteor(-isch.)

Till dànger's troubled night depart,
And the star of pèace return.
Then, then, ye ocean-warriors!
Our song and fèast shall flòw
To the fame of your name,
When the storm has cèased to blow;
When the fiery fight is heard no more,
And the storm has ceased to blow.

Thomas Campbell.

Lára.

In him inexplicably mix'd appèar'd
Much to be loved and hàted, sòught and fèar'd;
Opinion varying o'er his hid'den lot,
In pràise or ràiling [1] ne'er his nàme forgot;
His silence form'd a thème for others' pràte [2] —
They guess'd — they gàzed — they fàin would know his fàte.
What had he been? What was he thus unknòwn,
Who wàlk'd this world, his lineage [3] only known? —
A hàter of his kind? Yet some would say,
With them he could seem gày amid'st the gay;
But òwn'd that smile, if oft observed and near,
Wàned [4] in its mirth, and wither'd to a sneèr;
That smile might rèach his lip, but pass'd not by,
None e'er could tràce [5] its laughter to his eye:
Yet there was soft'neſs too in his regard,
At tìmes, a heart was not by nature hard;
But once percèived, his spirit seem'd to chide [6]
Such wèakneſs as unworthy of its pride,
And steèl'd [7] itself, as scorning to redeèm [8]
One doubt from others' half-withhel'd esteèm;
In sel'f-inflicted penance [9] of a breast
Which tenderneſs might once have wrung [10] from rest;

1) rá'-lĭng, Schmähen 2) práte, Geschwätz 3) lĭn'-nè-åje, Stamm, Abkunft 4) to wáne, schwinden 5) to tráse, aufspüren 6) to tshide, schelten 7) to steel, stählen 8) to rè-dèèm', gut machen, büßen, Ersatz geben 9) pĕn'-nånse, Buße, Sühne 10) to rĭng, abringen 11) vī'-tål, lebendig, reg

In vigilance of griẽf that would compel′
The sòul to hàte for having loved too well.
There was in him a vìtal [11] scorn of all:
As if the worst had fallen which could befàll,
He stood′ a stránger in this brèathing world,
An erring spirit from another hurl'd;
A thing of dark imaginings [12], that shàped [13],
By choice, the perils he by chance escàped;
His mind would half exul′t and half regret:
With more capacity for love than earth
Bestòws on most of mortal mòuld [14] and birth,
His early drèams of good outstripp'd [15] the truth,
And troubled manhood fol′low'd baf′fled [16] youth;
With thòughts of years in phantom chàse misspent,
And wàsted powers for bet′ter purpose lent;
And fiery passions that had pòur'd their wrath
In hurried desolàtion o'er his path,
And left the better feèlings all at strife
In wild reflection o'er his stormy life:
But hàughty still, and lòth [17] himself to blàme,
He call'd on Nàture's self to share the shame,
And charged all fàults upon the fleshy [18] form
She gave to clog [19] the soul, and fèast [20] the worm;
Till he at last confounded good and ill,
And half mistook for fàte the acts of will:
Too high for common sel′fishnefs he could
At times resign his òwn for others' good;
But not in pity, not because he òught,
But in some strànge perversity [21] of thought,
That swày'd [22] him onward [23] with a sècret pride
To do what few or none would do beside:
And this same impulse would, in tempting time,
Mislèad his spirit èqually to crime;

12) è-mảd′-jĭn-ĭng, Einbildung 13) to shape, gestalten 14) mòld, Erde (Staub), Gestalt 15) to outstrip, übertreffen 16) to bảf′-fl, täuschen 17) lòth (loath), nicht willig 18) fleshy, von Fleisch 19) to klŏg, belasten 20) to fèèst, füttern 21) perversity, Verkehrtheit 22) to sway, herrschen, treiben 23) ŏn′-wảrd, vorwärts 24) seeming, An-

So much he sòar'd beyońd, or sunk benèath
The men with whom he felt condemn'd to breathe,
And long'd by good or ill to sépărate
Himself from all who shàred his mórtal stàte;
His mind abhórring, this had fix'd her thròne
Far from the world, in règions of her òwn.
Thus còldly pássing all that pass'd belòw,
His blood in témperate seeming[24] now would flòw:
Ah! háppier if it ne'ér with guilt had glòw'd,
But ever in that ìcy smoòthneſs[25] flow'd!
'Tis true, with other men their path he walk'd,
And like the rest in seeming did and talk'd,
Nor oútraged[26] Reason's rùles by flàw[27] or start,
His mad'neſs was not of the head, but heart;
And ràrely wańder'd in his speèch, or dreẁ
His thoughts so forth as to offend the vieẁ.

With all that chil'ling[28] mýstery of mièn,
And seeming glad'neſs[29] to remàin unseen,
He had (if 'twere not nature's boòn[30]) an art
Of fíxing meḿory on another's heart:
It was not love perchance — nor hate — nor aught
That words can iḿage[31] to expreſś to thought;
But they who sàw him did not see in vain,
And once behel'd, would ask of him again:
And those to whom he spake remeḿber'd well,
And on the words, however light, would dwell:
None knew nor how, nor why, but he entwined[32]
Himself perfórce around the hearer's mind;
There he was stamṕ'd in liking, or in hate,
If greèted once; however brìef[33] the dàte[34]
That friendship, pity, or avérsion knew,
Still there withiń the iństmost thought he greẁ.

ſchein 25) smoothneſs, Glätte 26) oût'-rádje, beleidigen 27) flåw, Riß, Fehler 28) tshil'-ling, kalt machend, niederſchlagend 29) gladneſs, Freudigkeit, Willigkeit 30) bôôn, Gabe 31) to im'-midje, bilden, vorſtellen 32) to ên-twine', ſich winden 33) brèèf, kurz 34) date, Datum, Zeit 35) dè-

You could not penetrate his soul, but found,
Despite [35] your wonder, to your own he wound;
His presence haunted [36] still; and from the breast
He forced an all-unwilling interest:
Vain was the struggle in that mental [37] net,
His spirit seem'd to dare you to forget!

Lord Byron.

spite', troß 36) to hânt, umschweben 37) mental, geistig.

Inscription for a column [1] at Newbury.

Art thou a Pàtriot, Traveller? — On this field
Did Fàlkland fall, the blàmeless [2] and the bràve,
Benèath a Tyrant's banners. — Dost thou bòast
Of loyal ardour? Hampden, perish'd hère,
The rebel Hampden, at whòse glòrious nàme
The heart of every honest Englishman
Bèats hìgh with concious prìde. Bòth uncorrupt,
Friends to their common country both, they fòught,
They dìed in adverse armies. Traveller!
If with thy nèighbour thou shouldst not accord,
In charity remember these good men,
And quell all angry and injùrious [3] thoughts.

Southey.

1) kŏl'-lŭm, Säule 2) blàme'-lĕs, tadellos 3) in-jŭ'-rè-ŭs, kränkend, beleidigend.

Evening Scene.

(From the pleasures of Memory.)

Twilight's soft dews stèal o'er the vil'lage green,
With magic tints to harmonize [1] the scene;
Stil l'd is the hum [2] that through the hamlet [3] bròke,
When round the rùins of their àncient òak
The peasants flock'd to hèar the minstrel play,
And gàmes and carols [4] clòsed the busy day.
Her whèel at rest, the màtron thril'ls [5] no more
With treasured tàles, and legendary lòre.

All, all are fled; nor mirth nor mùsic flòws
To chàse the drèams of innocent repòse.
All, all are fled; yet still I linger here!
What sècret charms this silent spot endèar!

Mark yon old mansion frowning[6] through the trees,
Whose hol'low turret wàves the whistling breèze.
That càsement[7], arch'd with ivy's brownest shàde,
First to thèse eyes the light of heaven convèy'd.
The mòuldering gàteway strèws the grafs-gròwn court,
Once the calm scene of many a simple sport;
When nature plèas'd, for life itself was new,
And the heart promis'd what the fancy drew.

See, through the fractur'd ped'iment revèal'd,
Where mofs inlàys the rùdely-scul'ptur'd shièld,
The martin's[8] old, hered'itary nest,
Long may the rùin spàre its hal'low'd guest! *Rogers.*

1) to hår'-mò-nize, in Einklang bringen 2) håm, Summen 3) hamlet, Weiler 4) kår'-rûl, Freudengesang 5) to thrill, erschüttern 6) to fròùn, zürnen, die Stirne erheben 7) kåze'-mént, Fenster 8) martin, Mauerschwalbe.

Description of a Highland scène.

The summer dàwn's reflected hùe
To purple chànged Loch[1]-Kat'rine[2] blùe;
Mildly and soft the western breèze
Iust kissed the làke, just stirred the treès,
And the plèased làke, like màiden coy[3],
Trembled but dimpled not for joy;
The mountain shad'ows on her breast'
Were nèither bròken nor at rest;
In bright uncertainty they lie,
Like fùture joys to Fancy's eye.
The wàter lil'y to the light
Her chal'ice[4] rèar'd of silver bright;

1) Loch (wird wie das deutsche ch gelesen, schottisch), See 2) kåt'-rin, Katharine 3) kòé, schüchtern 4) tshål'-is, Kelch

The dòe awòke, and to the làwn,
Begemmed[5] with dew-drops, led her fàwn[6];
The grèy mist left the moúntain side,
The torrent shèwed its glistening pride;
Invisible in fleck'ed sky,
The lark sent down her revelry;
The black'bird[7] and the speck'led thrush[8]
Good-morrow gave from bràke[9] and bush;
In answer coòed[10] the cushat dove
Her nòtes of pèace, and rest, and love.

(Lady of the Lake.) ***Sir W. Scott.***

5) to bė-jěm', besetzen, wie mit Juwelen 6) fåwn, Rehkalb 7) blăck'-bůrd, Amsel 8) thrůsh, Drossel 9) brake, Farnkraut, Dornbusch 10) to kôô, girren.

To Inez.

Nay, smile not on my sul'len brow;
Alas! I cannot smile again;
Yet Heaven avert[1] that ever thou
Shouldst weèp, and haply weep in vain.

And dost thou ask, what sècret wòe
I bear, corròding[2] joy and yoùth?
And wilt thou plàinly seèk to knòw
A pang, èven thou must fàil to soòthe?

It is not love, it is not hàte,
Nor lòw ambit'ion's honours lost,
That bids me lòathe[3] my present stàte,
And fly from all I prìzed[4] the most.

It is that wèarinefs that springs
From all I meet, or hear, or see:
To me no pleasure Beauty brings;
Thine eyes have scarce a charm for me.

1) to å-vērt', verhüten, ablenken 2) to kôr-rōde', nagen 3) to lōTHe, Ekel empfinden 4) to prize, schätzen 5) sĕt'-

It is that set́tled[5] cèaselefs gloòm,
The fàbled[6] Hèbrew wańderer bòre;
That will not loòk beyońd the tòmb,
But cannot hope for rest befòre.

What ex́ile[7] from himself can fleè?
To Zònes, thòugh more and more remòte,
Still, still pursùes, where'er I be,
The blìght[8] of life — the dèmon Thòught.

Yet others wrapt[9] in pleasure seem,
And tàste of all that I forsàke;
Oh! may they still of tranśport[10] drèam,
And ne'eŕ, at lèast like me, awàke!

Throùgh many a clime 'tiś mine to go,
With many a retrospećtion[11] curst[12];
And all my sol'ace[13] is to knòw,
Whate'eŕ betides[14], I've known the worst.

What is that worst? Nȧy do not ask —
In pity from the search forbeȧr;
Smile on — nor venture to unmaśk
Man's heart, and vieẁ the hell that's there.

Lord Byron.

tld, befestigt 6) fá'-bld, fabelhaft 7) ĕkś-ile, Verbannte
8) blite, Mehlthau, Fluch 9) råpt, versunken, eingehüllt
10) transport, Entzücken 11) rĕt-trò-spĕk'-shůn, Rückblick, Rückerinnerung 12) kůrst, verflucht 13) sôl'-lås, Trost
14) to bé-tide', sich ereignen.

A bat'tle scène.

As ròlls the riveŕ into òcean
In sàble[1] torrent wildly strèaming;
As the sèa-tide's oppòsing mòtion,
In àzure col'umn proúdly glèaming,
Bèats back the column many a roòd[2],
In cuŕling fòam and miǹgling flood',

While ed′dying[3] whirl, and brèaking wàve,
Roúsed by the blast of winter, ràve;
Through sparkling sprày, in thuńdering clash,
The lìghtnings of the wàters flash
In àwful whìtenefs o'eŕ the shòre,
That shìnes and shàkes benèath the ròar;
Thus — as the strèam and ocean grèet,
With wàves that mad′den[4] as they meet —
Thus join the bands, whom mùtual wrong,
And fàte, and fùry, drìve along.
The bick′ering[5] sàbres' shivering jar[6];
    And pèaling wide or riŋging nèar,
    Its echoes on the throb̀bing èar,
The death-shot hissing from afaŕ;
The shock[7], the shoút, the gròan of war,
    Reveŕberate[8] along that vàle,
    More sùited to the shepherd's tàle:
Though feŵ the numbers — theirs the strìfe,
That nèither spàres nor speaks for life!
Ah! fondly yoùthful hearts can prefs
To sèize and shàre the dèar carefś;
But Love itself could never pant
For all that Beauty sìghs to grant
With half the feŕvour Hàte bestòws
Upon the last embràce of fòes,
When grap̀pling[9] in the fight they fòld,
Those arms that ne'eŕ shall lòose their hòld:
Friends meet to part; Love laughs at fàith;
Trùe foes, once met, are join'd till death!

Lord Byron.

1) så′-bl, dunkel, schwärzlich 2) rôôd, Ruthe (16½ Fuß) 3) to eddy, wirbeln 4) to madden, rasend werden 5) to bicker, blitzen 6) jar, Mißlaut 7) shŏk, Anfall, Anstoß 8) to rė-vĕr′-bĕr-åte, wiederhallen 9) to gråp′-pl, ringen.

Bal′lad of Crescen′tius.

I look'd upoń his broẃ, — no sign
    Of guil′t or fàme was there,

He stood′ as proúd by that deatȟ-shrine
  As èven o'eŕ Despàir
He had a poẃer; in his eỳe
There was a queńchlefs[1] eńergy,
  A spiŕit that could dàre
The dead′liest form that Death could tàke,
And dare it for the dàring's sake.

He stood, the fet′ters on his hand,
  He ràised them hàughtily;
And had that graśp been on the brand,
  It could not wàve on high
With frèer pride than it wàved noẃ;
Aroúnd he looked with chàngelefs brow
  On many a toŕture nigh;
The rack[2], the chain, the aḱe[3], the wheèl,
And, worst of all, his òwn red steel.

I saw him once befòre; he ròde
  Upon a còal-black steèd,
And tens of thoúsands throńg'd[4] the ròad,
  And bade their waŕrior speèd.
His helm, his breast′-plate[5], were of gòld,
And gràved with many dint, that told
  Of many a soldier's deed;
The sun shone on his sparkling màil,
And dańced his snòw-plume[6] on the gàle.

But noẃ he stood chàined and alòne,
  The headśman[7] by his sìde,
The plùme, the hel′m, the chaŕger gońe;
  The swòrd, which had defied
The mightiest, lày bròken neàr:
And yet no sign or soúnd of fèar
  Càme from that lip of pride;

1) kwĕnsh′-lĕs, unauslöschlich 2) råk, Folter 3) åks, Beil
4) to thròng, drängen 5) brĕst′-pláte, Brustharnisch 6) plúme,

And nev́er king or conqueror's brow
Wòre higher look than did his now.

He bent benèath the head'sman's stròke
With an uncov́er'd eye;
A wild shoút from the numbers broke
Who throng'd to see him dìe.
It was a pèople's loúd acclàim [8],
The voice of ańger and of shàme,
A nàtion's fùneral cry,
Ròme's wàil [9] abov́e her ònly son,
Her pàtriot and her làtest one.

Miſs Landon.

Feder (Busch) 7) hêdz'-mån, Scharfrichter 8) åk-klåme', Zuruf 9) wåle, (Weh-) Klage.

Woman.

Away, away — you're all the same,
A flattering, smiling, jil'ting [1] throng!
Oh! by my soul, I burn with shame,
To think I've been your slave so long!

Slow to be warm'd and quick to rove,
From folly kind, from cuńning lòth [2],
Too cold for bliſs, too wèak for love,
Yet fèigning all that's best in both.

Still pańting [3] o'er a crowd to rèign,
More joy it gives to wońan's breast
To make ten frigid [4] cox́combs vain,
Than one trùe, manly lover blest!

Away, away, — your smile 's a cuŕse —
Oh! blot me from the ràce of men,
Kind pit'ying Heav́en! by death or woŕse,
Before I love such things again!

Thomas Moore.

1) to jilt, coquettiren 2) lòth (loath), abgeneigt 3) to pant, keuchen vor Gier, sich sehnen 4) frid'-jid, kalt, abgeschmackt.

Albània seen at dày-break.

Morn[1] dàwns[2]; and with it stern[3] Albania's hills,
Dark Sùli's rocks, and Pińdus' ińland pèak[4],
Ròbed half in mist, bedew'd with snòwy rills,
Arrày'd[5] in many a dun[6] and puŕple strèak[7],
Aríse; and, as the cloúds along them breàk,
Disclòse[8] the dwel'ling of the mountaineèr[9]:
Here ròams the wolf, the èagle whet's[10] his bèak[11],
Birds, bèasts of prèy, and wilder men appèar,
And gatheŕing storms aroúnd convul'se[12] the clòsing year.

Lord Byron.

1) mőrn, Morgen 2) dǻwns, dämmert 3) stẽrn, düster, finster 4) pėke, Gipfel 5) år'-rá'd, gekleidet, geschmückt 6) dűn, dunkelbraun 7) strėke, Streifen 8) dı̃s-klȯze', enthüllen 9) mőŭn-tı̃n-nėėr', Bergbewohner 10) whẽtz, wetzt 11) bėke, Schnabel 12) kőn-vűlse', erschüttern.

Loſs in delàys.

Shun delays[1], they breèd remoŕse,
Take thy time, while time is lent thee;
Creeping snàils have wèakest foŕce,
Flỳ their fàult, lest thou repeńt thee;
Goòd is best when soònest wròught,
Lińgering làbour comés to nòught[2].

Hoist[3] up sail, while gàle doth last,
Tide and wińd stày no man's pleaśure;
Seèk not time, when time is past,
Sòber speèd is wiśdom's leiśure:
After-wits[4] are dèarly bòught,
Let thy fòre-wit guìde thy thought.

Time weàrs all his lock's befòre,
Take thou hòld upoń his foŕehead;
When he flies he turns no more,
And behind his scalp[5] is nàked:

1) dė-lá', Verzug, Aufschub 2) nǻwt, nichts 3) to hőı̃st up, aufziehen, aufspannen 4) after-wits, zu späte Klugheit

Works adjoúrned [6] have many stàys [7],
Long demúrs [8] breèd neẁ delays.

Seek thy salve [9] while sòre [10] is green,
Fester'd [11] woúnds ask deeper lańcing [12];
After-cùres are seldom seen,
Often sought, scarce ever chańcing:
Time and place give best advice,
Out of sèason, out of prize.

Rob'ert Soúthwell (im 16ten Jahrh.)

5) scalp, Schädel 6) åd-jůrnt', aufgeschoben 7) stay, Aufhalt, Hinderniß 8) dè-můr', Verzug 9) sålv, Salbe 10) sore, Wunde 11) to fès-tůr, eitern, schwären 12) to lånse, schneiden (mit der Lancette).

Foòls the best Lovers.

This, too, observe — that men of sense, in love,
Dùpes [1] more complète than fools and block'heads prove;
For all that knowl'edge lent them as a guide,
Goes off entirely to the làdy's side;
Whereas the blockhead rather sees the more,
And gàins percep'tion [2] that he lack'd [3] before.
His honest passion blinds the man of sense,
While want of feèling is the foòl's defence;
Arm'd with insensibil'ity he comes,
When more repel'l'd he but the more assùmes,
And thus succeèds where fàils the man of wit;
For where we cannot conquer, we submit.

Crab'be.

1) důpe, Betrogene 2) pěr-sěp'-shůn, Wahrnehmung 3) to lack, mangeln.

Domestic Love.

Domestic Love! not in proúd pal'ace halls
Is often seen thy beaùty to abide;
Thy dwel'ling is in lòwly [1] cot'tage walls,
That in the thickets of the wood'bine [2] hide;
With hum of bees aroúnd, and from the side

Of wood'y hills some little bub'bling[3] spring,
Shìning along throùgh banks with hàrebells[4] dy̆ed;
And many a bird, to war'ble on the wing,
When morn her saf'fron[5] ròbe o'er' heav'en and earth doth fling.

O love of loves! to thy white hand is giv'en
Of earthly hap'pinefs the gòlden kèy;
Thine are the joy'ous hoùrs of winters èven,
When the bàbes[6] cling aroùnd their father's kneè;
And thine the voice that on the mid'night sèa
Melts the rùde mar'iner[7] with thòughts of hòme,
Pèopling[8] the gloòm with all he longs to see.
Spir'it! I've buil't a shrìne[9]; and thou hast come,
And on its al'tar clòsed — for ever closed thy plùme![10]

Cròly.

1) lò'-lè, niedrig 2) wŭd'-bìne, Geißblatt 3) to bŭb'-bl, murmeln, rauschen, rieseln 4) håre'-bĕl, Hyacinthe 5) săf'-fŭrn, safranfarben 6) babe, Kindlein 7) mariner, Seemann, Matrose 8) to people, bevölkern, beleben 9) shrine, Altar 10) plùme, Feder, Fittich.

Ode te Pov'erty.

Hàil! mìghty pow'er! who o'er' my lot
Presìdest[1] uncontròll'd[2] and free;
Sòle rùler of the rùral cot,
I bid thee hail, dread' Pov'erty!
Thine àid I cràve to guide my stràin,
Nor shall I sup'plicate in vain.

When on this world of wòe and toil,
A hel'plefs strànger I was cast,
Lìke mar'iner[3] on des'ert ìsle,
The spòrt and vic'tim of the blast,
Thy rus'set[4] ròbe was o'er' me flung,
And to thy còld lèan hand I clung.

1) prè-sì'-dĕst, herrschest, vorsitzest 2) ŭn-kŏn-tròll'd, unbeschränkt 3) măr'-rĭn-ŭr, Matrose, Schiffer 4) rŭs'-sĭt,

In yoùth I felt thy guardian càre,
Each sàving, self-denying rùle,
Awful for those of fortune spàre [5],
I learnt and practised in thy school;
And of my lengthen'd life at large [6],
Thou still hast taken special [7] charge.

Much have I seen — much more I've heard,
Of chance and chànge in this vàin world;
The lòw to high estàte [8] preferr'd —
From high estate the hàughty hurl'd;
But chance or chànge ne'er pass'd o'er me —
I'm still thy subject, Poverty!

Oh, how unwise are they who scorn
Thy hòmely garb and homely [9] fàre;
Who scàle the tropic's [10] burning bòurne [11],
Idèal happinefs to share!
They tread the wild, and plough the wàve,
In quest of gold — but find a grave.

There are who knòw thee but by name,
Who spurn thy salutary [12] làws,
And coúnt thy badge [13] a mark of shame,
And hòld it sin to òwn thy càuse,
Foòls that they are! they never knew
Thy guiltlefs prìde — thy spirit trùe.

Full oft in dànger's darkest day
Thy sons have pròved their country's shièld,
When wealth's effeminate [14] arrày [15]
Appèar'd not on the battle-field: —

grob, rauh, rothbraun 5) spare, spärlich, kärglich 6) at large, frei, in der weiten Welt, ohne Heimath 7) spĕsh'-ål, besondere 8) ė-ståte', Stand 9) hòme'-lė, schmucklos, rauh, grob 10) tròp'-ĭk, Sonnenwende 11) bòrne, Gränze 12) sål'-lù-tå-rė, heilsam 13) bådje, Abzeichen, Merkzeichen 14) ĕf-fĕm'-ė-nåte, weichlich, weibisch 15) år-rå', Reihe, Putz

'Twas theirs to grasp the pàtriot brand[16],
That dropp'd from luxury's nervelefs hand.

Full oft where wealth-engender'd crìme
Ròll'd o'er the land its whel'ming[17] tìde,
Their fervent fàith and hòpe sublìme
Have stàble[18] proved, thòugh sòrely[19] tried:
In Virtue's heavenward[20] path they trod,
When Pleasure's sons forsoòk their God.

And yet nor stòne, nor pòet's stràin
Records[21] their honours undefil'd[22];
'Even pòesy[23] would wèave in vain
The laurel-wrèath for penury's child:
Should fashion sneèr, or fortune frown,
'Twould' wither ere the sun went down.

But greater, happier far is he,
More ample[24] his reward of pràise —
Thòugh he should misery's kinsman be,
Though hardships cloud his earlier days —
Who trìumphs in temptàtion's hour,
Than he who wins the warlike tower.

What though he may not wrìte his name
On history's ever living pàge!
What though the thril'ling[25] trump[26] of fame
Echo it not from àge to age!
'Tis blàzoned[27] bright in real'ms on high,
Enròll'd in records of the sky.

What though the hìreling[28] bard be mùte,
When humble worth for nòtice calls,

16) brand, Schwerdt, Brand 17) hwĕlm'-ĭng, überströmend 18) stá'-bl, fest, standhaft 19) sòre'-lè, hart, schmerzlich 20) hĕv'-vn-wård, himmelwärts 21) to rè-kŏrd', erzählen, feiern 22) ŭn-dè-fīld', unbefleckt 23) pò'-è-sè, Dichtkunst 24) åm'-pl, groß 25) to thrĭl, erschüttern 26) trŭmp, Trompete 27) blá'-znd, blasonnirt, gefeiert 28) hīre'-lĭng, feil,

Therée wants not voice of harp or lúte
  To hyḿn [29] it high in heaveńly halls;
Aroúnd the cell where vírtue weèps,
His nightly watch the seŕaph keeps.

If pèace of mind your thòughts emploý,
  Ye reśtlefs muŕmuring sons of earth!
Ah! shun the splendid haunts of joý,
  Pèace dwel'ls not with unhòly mirth,
But oft amid'st a crowd of wòes,
As in the deśert bloòms the rose.

Thick fly the hośtile shaf ts of fàte,
  And wreck and rùin mark their còurse,
But the pùre spirit, firm, sedàte,
  Nor feels their flight, nor fèars its fòrce;
So storms the òcean's surface sweèp,
While calm belòw the wàters sleèp.

Oh! may eteŕnal peace be mine,
  Though oútward woes uŕge on their war,
And, Hope, do thou my path define [30],
  And light it with thy ràdiant star.
Thou, Hope! who through the shàdes of sorrow,
Couldst tràce the dàwn of joy's bright morrow.

William Park,
(ein Bauerknecht von Eskdale-Muir in Schottland.)

(Miethling) 29) to him, preisen 30) to dè-fine', bestimmen.

Sonńet.

It is not to be thòught of that the flood'
  Of Brit'ish Freèdom, which to the òpen sea
  Of the world's pràise from dark antiq́uity
Hath flòwed, „with pomp of wàter, unwithstood'."

Roúsed though it be full of'ten to a moòd [1]
  Which spurns [2] the check [3] of sal'utary [4] bands,

That this most fùrious strèam in bogs[5] and sands
Should perish, and to èvil and to good
Be lost for ever. In our halls is hung
Armoury of the invincible knights of òld;
We must be free or die, who speak the tongue
That Shakspeare spàke, the fàith and morals hòld
Which Milton held — In every thing we are sprung
Of earth's first blood, have titles manifold.

W. Wordsworth.

1) mŏŏd, Stimmung 2) to spùrn, verwerfen, zurückstoßen
3) tshĕk, Hemmung 4) sàl-lù-tà-rè, heilsam 5) bŏg, Sumpf.

Ode to a wild Wàterfowl[1].

„Whither mid'st falling dew,
While glòw the heavens with the last step of day,
Far, through their ròsy depths, dost thou pursùe
Thy sol'itary way?

„Vàinly the fowler's[2] eye
Might mark thy distant flight to do thee wrong
As, darkly pàinted on the crimson sky,
Thy figure flòats along.

„Seèk'st thou the plashy[3] prink[4]
Of weèdy[5] làke, or marge[6] of river wide,
Or where the rocking bil'lows rise and sink
On the chàfed[7] òcean side?

„There is a power whòse care
Tèaches the way along that pathlefs còast —
The desert and illimitable air —
Lòne wandering, but not lost.

„All days thy wings have fanned
At that far height, the cold thin atmosphere[8],
Yet stoòp not, wèary, to the wel'come land,
Thòugh the dark night is nèar.

„And soòn that toil shall end,
Soon shalt thou find à summer hòme, and rest
And scrèam among thy fel'lows; reèds shall bend
Soon o'er thy shel'tered nest.

„Thou'rt gone — the abyſs of heaven
Hath swal'lowed[9] up thy form; yet on my heart
Deèply hath sunk the leſson thou hast given,
And shall not soon depart.

„He who, from zòne[10] to zone,
Guìdes through the boúndleſs skỳ thy certain flight,
In the long way that I must tread' alone
Will lèad my steps aright."

Cul'len Bryant.

1) wå'-tůr-fôůl, Waſſervogel 2) fôůl'-ůr, Vogelſchütze 3) plåsh'-è, voll Waſſer, Lachen 4 prink, Glanz, Schimmer, Schein 5) wèèd'-è, mit Unkraut bewachſen, ſchilfſicht 6) mårje, Rand, Ufer 7) to tshåfe, toben, ſchäumen 8) ât'-mò-sfère, Luft 9) swôl'-lòd, verſchlungen 10) zone, Zone, Erdgürtel.

Prim'rose[1].

Ask me why I send you here
This firstling[2] of the infant year;
Ask me why I send to you
This primrose all bepearled[3] with dew;
I stràit will whisper in your èars,
The sweèts of love are washed in tears:
Ask me why this flower doth shòw
So yel'low, greèn, and sick'ly toò;
Ask me why this stalk[4] is wèak
And bending yet it doth not breàk:
I must tell you, these discover
What doúbts and fears are in a lover.

Carew.

1) prim'-ròze, Schlüſſelblume, Primel 2) firstling, Erſtling 3) bè-pêrld', mit Perlen beſetzt 4) ståwk, Stengel.

Feelings of a pàrent at the sick'bed of a child.

Send dowń thy wińged ȧngel, God!
Amid'st this night so wild,
And bid him comé, where now we watch,
And brėathe upon our child.

She lies upon her pil'low pȧle,
And mȯans withiń her sleep,
Or wȧkeneth with a pȧtient smile,
And strìveth n o t to weep!

How gentle and hoẃ good a child
She is, we know too well,
And dėarer to her parents' hearts
Than our wėak words can tell.

We loṽe — we watch throughoút the night,
To ȧid, when neėd may be;
We hope, — and have despȧir'd at times,
But n o w we turn to Thee!

Send down thy sweėt-soul'd ȧngel, God!
Amid'st the darknefs wild,
And bid him soȯthe our souls to-night,
And hėal our gentle child.

Bar'ry Cor'nwall.

My nȧtive bȧy [1].

My native bay is calḿ and bright,
As e'er it was of yȯre [2],
When in the days of hope and loṽe,
I stood' upon its shore;
The skỷ is glowing, soft, and blùe,
As once in yoùth it smìled,
When summer sėas and summer skies
Were al'ways bright and mild.

The sky — hoẃ oft hath daŕkneſs dwel't,
Since then, upon its breast́;
The sea — how oft have teḿpests bròke
Its gentle drèam of rest!
So oft hath darker wòe come o'eŕ
Calḿ self-enjoyíng thòught;
And paśsion's stoŕms a wìlder scène
Within my bośom wròught.

Now after scenes of aб́sence, paśs'd
In wreť chedneſs and pàin,
I come and find those sèas and skies
All calḿ and bright agaiń.
The darkneſs and the stoŕm from bòth
Have tracḱleſs[3] pass'd away;
And gentle as in youth, once more
Thou seèm'st, my native bay!

Oh! that like thee, when toil is o'er,
And all my grìefs are past,
This raváged bośom might subsìde
To pèace and joy at last!
And while it lay all calm like thee
In pùre unruf'fled[4] sleep,
Oh, might a heaveń as bright as this
Be miŕror'd[5] in its deep!

Rob́ert Chàmbers.

1) bā, Bucht 2) of yore, vor Zeiten, ehemals 3) trăk'-lĕs spurlos 4) ŭn-rŭf'-fld, unbewegt, ungestört 5) mĭr'-rŭrd, abgespiegelt.

To the Past.

„Thou! unreleńting[1] past!
Strong are the baŕriers[2], roúnd thy dark domàin,
And fet'ters, sùre and fast,
And all that eńter thy unbrèathing[3] rèign.

„Far in thy real'm withdràwn
Old eḿpires sit in sul'lenneſs[4] and glòom,

And glòrious àges gone
Lie deep withiń the shad'ow of thy wom̀b[5].

„Childhood with all its mirth,
Youth, manhood, age that dràws us to the groúnd,
And last man's life on earth,
Glide to thy dull dominions and are bound.

„Thou hast my better yèars,
Thou hast my earlier friends — the good, the kind,
Yièlded to thee with tears —
The venerable form — the exàlted mind.

„My spirit yearns to bring
The lost ones back — yearns[6] with desire inteńse,
And struggles hard to wriǵ
The bòlts[7] apart[8] and pluck thy captives theńce.

„In vain; — thy gàtes denỳ
All passage, sàve to those who hence depart;
Nor to the strèaming eỳe
Thou givest them back, nor to the bròken heart.

„In thy abysses hide
Beaùty and excellence unknòwn; to thee
Earth's wonder and her pride
Are gathered[9] as the waters to the sèa.

„Làbours of good to man,
Unpublished charity, unbròken fàith, —
Love that midst grièf began,
And grew with years, and fàltered not in death.

„Full many a mighty name
Lurks in thy depths, unuttered[10], unrevèred —

1) ůn-rè-lĕnt'-ĭng, unbarmherzig, gefühllos, hart 2) băr'-rè-ůr, Schranke, Grenze 3) ůn-brèTH'-ĭng, nicht athmend, leblos 4) sůl'-lĭn-nĕs, Düsterkeit 5) wo͞om, Mutterleib, Schooß 6) yĕrn, sich schmerzlich sehnen 7) bòlt, Riegel 8) apart, beiseite, weg 9) găTH'-ůrd, gesammelt 10) ůn-

With thee are silent fame,
Forgotten arts, and wisdom disappèared.

„Thine for a spàce àre they —
Yet shalt thou yièld thy treasures up at last; —
Thy gàtes shall yet give way,
Thy bòlts shall fall, inexorable Past.

„All that of good and fair
Has gone into thy womb from earliest time,
Shall then come forth, to weàr
The glòry and the beauty of its prime[11].

„They have not perished — no!
Kind words — remembered voices, once so sweèt —
Smiles, ràdiant long agò —
And fèatures, the great soul's appàrent[12] seat.

„All shall come back; èach tie
Of pùre affection shall be knit'[13] again;
Alòne shall èvil die,
And sorrow dwell a prisoner in thy rèign.

„And then shall I behòld
Him by whose kind paternal side I sprung
And her, who, still and cold,
Fills the next grave — the beautiful and young.

Cul'len Brỳant, (ein Nordamerikaner).

ŭt'-tŭrd, unausgesprochen 11) prime, Erstlingszeit, Jugendzeit, Frühling 12) ăp-pá'-rĕnt, unzweifelhaft, sichtbar, offenbar, gewiß 13) nĭt, geknüpft.

To the Ròse.

Gò, lovely ròse!
Tell her that wàstes her tìme and me,
That now she knòws
When I resemble her to theè,
How sweèt and fàir she seèms to be.

Tell her that's young,
And shuns to have her gràces spied [1],
That, hadst thou sprung
In deserts, where no men abide,
Thou must have uncommended died.

Small is the worth
Of beauty from the light retired:
Bid' her come forth,
Suf'fer hersel'f to be desired,
And not blush to be admired.

Then die! that she
The common fàte of all things ràre
May rèad in thee,
How small a part of time they share,
That are so wondrous sweet and fair.

Waller.

1) spide, erforscht.

Hùman Life.

Ah, what is life! a drèam within a dream!
A pil'grimage [1] from peril [2] ràrely freè;
A bark that sàils upon a chànging sèa,
Now sunshine and now storm; a moúntain strèam,
Heard, but scarce seen ere to the dark deèp gone;
A wild star blàzing with unstead'y [3] bèam,
Yet for a sèason fair to loòk upon.
Life is an infant on Affection's knee,
A youth now full of hòpe and transient gleè,
In manhood's peèrless [4] noòn now bright, anon [5]
A time-worn rùin sil'ver'd o'er with yèars.
Life is a ràce where slippery [6] steèps [7] arise,
Where discontent and sorrow are the prize,
And when the gòal is won, the gràve appèars.

Ed'ward Mox'on.

1) pil'-grim-ȧdje, Pilgerschaft 2) pĕr'-ril, Gefahr 3) ŭn-stĕd'-dè, unstät 4) père'-lĕs, unvergleichlich 5) ȧ-nŏn', gleich, bald 6) slippery, schlüpfrig 7) steep, Abhang, Absturz.

Genevieve.

All impulses of soul and sense
Had thril'led [1] my guileless [2] Genevieve,
The mùsic and the dòleful [3] tale,
The rich and balmy ève [4].

And hopes, and fèars that kindle hope,
And undistinguishable throng,
And gentle wishes long subdùed,
Subdued and cherish'd [5] long:

She wept with pity and delight —
She blushed with love and màiden shame,
And like the murmur of a drèam
I heard her brèathe my name.

Her wet cheèk glòwed, she stept aside,
As conscious of my loòk she stept,
Then sud'denly, with timorous [6] eye,
She flew to me and wept.

She half-enclòsed me with her arms,
She press'd me with a meek embràce,
And bending back her head loòked up,
And gàzed upon my face.

'Twas partly love and partly fear,
And partly was a bashful art,
That I might rather feèl than see
The swel'ling of her heart.

I calmed her fears, and she was calm,
And tòld her love with virgin pride;
And thus I wôn my Genevieve,
My bright and beaùteous bride!

Còleridge.

1) thrĭl'ld, durchschauert 2) gylle'-lĕs, arglos 3) dòle'-fŭl, traurig 4) eve statt evening 5) tshĕr'-rĭsh'd, genährt 6) tĭm'-ŭr-ŭs, furchtsam.

Song.

She died in beauty! — like a rose
Blòwn from its pàrent stem [1];
She died in beauty! like a pearl
Dropp'd from some diadem [2].

She died in beauty! — like a lày [3]
Along a moònlit [4] làke;
She died in beauty; — like the song
Of birds amid the bràke [5].

She dìed in beauty; — like the snòw
On flowers dissol'ved away;
She died in beauty; — like a star
Lost on the brow of day.

She lives in glòry; — like Night's gems
Set roúnd the silver moòn;
She lives in glòry! — like the sun
Amid the blùe of Iùne!

Sillery's El'drid of 'Erin.

1) stem, Stengel 2) dī'-ā-dēm, Diadem 3) lā, Lied, Gesang 4) mōōn-līt, vom Monde beleuchtet 5) bràke, Gebüsch (v. Dorn u. s. w.)

The Poet's song to his wife.

How many summers, love,
Have I been thine?
How many days, thou dove,
Hast thou been mine?
Time, like the winged wind,
When't [1] bends the flowers,
Hath left no mark behind,
To coúnt the hoúrs.

Some wèight of thòught, though lòth [2],
On thee he lèaves;

1) when't, statt when it 2) lòth, ungern.

Some lines of care round both
  Perhaps he weaves;
Some fears — a soft regret
  For joys scarce known;
Sweet looks we half forget —
  All else is flown!

Ah, with what thankless heart
  I mourn and sing;
Look, where our children start,
  Like sudden spring!
With tongues all sweet and low,
  Like a pleasant rhyme,
They tell how much I owe
  To thee and Time.

Barry Cornwall.

A carol.

Under the green wood tree
Who loves to lie with me,
And tune[1] his merry note
Unto the sweet bird's throat,
Come hither, come hither, come hither;
  Here he shall see
  No enemy
But winter and rough weather.

Who doth ambition shun,
And loves to live i'the sun,
Seeking the food he eats,
Content with what he gets,
Come hither, come hither, come hither;
  Here he shall see
  No enemy,
But winter and rough weather.

Shakspeare („*As you like it.*")

1) to tune, stimmen.

To my Love.

Tell me not, sweèt, I am unkind,
That from the nuńnery[1]
Of thy chàste breast and quiet mind
To war and arms I flẏ.

Trùe, a neẇ mistrefs noẇ I chàse,
The first foe in the fièld;
And with a strońger fàith embràce
A swòrd, a hoŕse, a shièld.

Yet this incoństancy is such
As you toò shall adòre;
I could not love thee, dèar, so much,
Loved I not hońour mòre.

Lovelace.

1) nŭń-nŭr-ė, Nonnenkloster.

The Military Tòper[1].

Hoẇ stands the glafs aroúnd?
For shàme! ye take no càre, my boẏs;
How stands the glafs around?
Let mirth and wine aboúnd.
The trumpets soúnd,
The colours[2] flẏing are, my boys,
To fight, kill, or wouńd:
May we still be found
Conteńt with our hard fàte, my boys,
On the còld ground.

Why, soldiers, why,
Should we be melancholy, boys?
Why, soldiers, why?
Whòse businefs 'tis to die?
What! sighing, fie!
Drink on, droẇn fèar; be jolly, boys!

1) tò'-pŭr, Zecher 2) kŭl'-lŭr, Fahne.

'Tis he, you or I.
Còld, hot́, wet́, or drỳ,
We'ŕe al'ways boúnd to fol'low, boys,
And scorn to flỳ.

'Tis but in vàin,
(I mèan not to upbràid you, boys)
'Tis but in vain
For sòldiers to complàin:
Should next campàign
Send us to him that made you, boys,
We'ŕe freè from pàin;
But, should we remàin,
A bot́tle and kind lańdlady
Cùres all agaiń.

Tom Boẁling.

Here a sheèr-hulk [1] lies poor Tom Bowling,
The darling of oúr creẁ;
No more hè'll hear the tempest howling,
For death has bròached [2] him to.
His form was of the mańliest beauty,
His heart was kind and sof't;
Fàithful belòw he did his dùty,
But now he's gone aloft.

Tom never from his word departed,
His virtues were so ràre;
His friends were many and trùe-hearted,
His Poll was kind and fàir:
And then he'd sing so blìthe [3] and jol'ly,
Ah! many 's the time and oft!
But mirth is turn'd to mel'ancholy,
For Tom is gońe aloft.

Yet shall poor Tom find pleasant weather,
When He who all commańds,
Shall give, to call life's creẁ together,
The word to pipe [4] all hands.

Thus death, wo kings and tars[5] despat́ches,
In vain Tom's life has dof́f'd[6];
For thòugh his body 's under hatćhes[7],
His soul is gone aloft. *Dib́din.*

1) shère'-hulk, altes Schiff außer Dienst 2) to bròtsh, auf den Wind laufen (Schiffahrts-Ausdruck) 3) blithe, lustig, fröhlich 4) to pipe all hands, vermittelst der Kommandopfeife (der See-Offiziere) alle Matrosen aufs Verdeck rufen 5) tår, Theer, Matrose 6) to dôf, abstreifen, ablegen 7) håtsh'-êz, Luken im Verdecke (to be under h., unten, d. h. elend seyn.)

Descriṕtion of morning.

The sun is up, and 'tis morń of Mày
Rouńd old Ravenńa's clèar-shòwn towérs and bay;
A morn, the lovéliest which the yèar has seen,
Last of the spriǹg, yet fresh with all its greèn:
For a warm ève and geńtle ràins at night
Have left a spaŕkling[1] wel'come for the light,
And theŕe's a crystal clèarnefs[2] all abouṫ;
The lèaves are sharp, the dis̀tant hills loòk out;
A balḿy[3] brisḱnefs comes upon the breèze;
The smòke goeś dańcing from the cot́tage trees;
And when you lis̀ten, you may hear a coil[4]
Of bub́bling springs about the grasśy soil;
And all the scène in short — sky̆, earth, and sèa —
Brèathes like a bright-eyed face, which laughś out òpenly.
Stòry of Rimíni by Lèigh Hunt.

1) sparkling, blitzend 2) klère'-nès, Klarheit 3) brisknefs, Munterkeit, Frische 4) kôil, Geräusch.

(Extracts from „Bal'lad upon a Wed'ding.")

Her feèt benèath her pet́ticoat[1]
Like lit́tle mice stòle in and out,
As if they fèared the light;
And oh, she dańces such a way!
No sun upon an èasterday
Is half so fine a sight.

Her lips were red, and one was thin,
Compàred to that was next her chin,
Some beè had stung it neẃly;
But, Dick[2], her eyes so guaŕd her face,
I duŕst no more upon them gàze,
Than on the sun in Jùly.
Sir Johń Suckĺing.

1) pĕt'-tê-kòte, Unterrock 2) Dick, abbrev. von Richard.

From a Song.

Drink to me ònly with thine eỳes,
And I will pled′ge [1] with mine;
Or lèave a kiſs within the cup,
And I'll not loòk for wine.

Beń Jońson.

1) to plědje, Beſcheid thun.

The glad′neſs of nàture.

Is this a time to be cloúdy and sad′,
When our mother Nature laugh′s aroúnd;
When èven the deèp blùe Heavens loòk glad′,
And glad′neſs [1] brèathes from the bloſsoming groúnd?

There are nòtes of joy from the hańgbird [2] and wreń [3],
And then goſsip [4] of swal′lows throùgh all the skỳ:
The groúnd-squirrel [5] gàily chirps [6] by his den,
And the wilding [7] bee hums meŕrily by.

The cloúds are at plày in the àzure spàce,
And their shad′ows at play on the bright greèn vàle,
And here thèy stretch to the frol′ic chàse,
And there they ròll on the èasy gàle.

There's a dańce of lèaves in the aśpen [8] boẃer,
There's a tit′ter [9] of wińds in that beèchen treè,
There's a smile on the frùit, and a smile on the floẃer,
And a laugh′ from the broòk that runs to the sèa.

And loòk at the broàd fàced sun hoẃ he smiles
On the deẁy earth that smiles in his rày,
On the lèaping wàters and gay youńg ìsles,
Ay, look, and he'll smile thy gloòm away.

Cul′len Brỳant.

1) glǎd′-nĕs, Fröhlichkeit 2) hăng′-bŭrd, die Oriole von Baltimore, die hängende Nester baut 3) rĕn, Zaunkönig 4) gŏs′-sĭp, Geschwätz 5) grǒund′-skwĕr-rĭl, eine Art Grille 6) tshĕrps, zirpt 7) wild′-ĭng, Holzapfel 8) ăs′-pĕn, Aespe, Zitterpappel 9) tĭt′-tŭr, Kichern.

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